



Henry Corbet. A.M.

RICHARD CORBET,

Adderley.



Historical Review

of the

State of the

Union

for the

Year

1860

by

John





A N

HISTORICAL REVIEW

OF THE

Transactions of Europe,

FROM THE

Commencement of the War with SPAIN
in 1739, to the Infurrection in SCOTLAND
in 1745.

WITH

The PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT;
and the most remarkable DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES
during that Period.

To which is Added,

An Impartial History of the late Rebellion

Interspersed with CHARACTERS and MEMOIRS,

Illustrated with NOTES,

And Adorned with MAPS, PLANS, and HEADS.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

By SAMUEL BOYSE, M. A.

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T H E P R E F A C E.



HISTORICAL Attempts in every Age and Country, have been liable to the Cavils of some, and the Censure of others; nor am I so prejudiced in favour of my own Performance, as to imagine it secure from these Reflections. I am but too sensible, the Nature of the Undertaking is such as exposes it to the Objections of those, who often presume to judge of the Transactions of their own Times in as arbitrary a Manner, as if they were themselves immediately concern'd in State Affairs, and acquainted with the Secrets of the Cabinet. It is not therefore likely it should escape the Reprehension of more accurate Judges, who know that Truth is often, by the Authority of Power, involved in Obscurity and Clouds, which Time alone can dispel.

Yet notwithstanding what has been said, I am still inclined to think there are Advantages in writing the History of the Age to the Age itself, that over-balance all those seeming Inconveniences; for tho' it be confessed that many Things are reserved for the Knowledge of Posterity, which lie at present concealed from us; yet on the other hand it cannot be denied, but others would unavoidably be lost, if neglected to be recorded in a proper Time and Manner. There are many Accidents: and Circumstances which are soon forgotten, so secretly interwoven with the important Events they relate to, as to make History entire and of a piece, without which it would be very defective. There is besides a peculiar Pleasure in reviewing the Transactions of our own Times, where every Man is

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a kind of Witness to the Truth of what he reads; and if the Historian, thro' Misinformation or Design, has misrepresented any Fact, the Reader has an Opportunity of setting the matter in its true Light, if it be of Importance enough to merit the Publick Attention.

Having premised thus much, it only remains to give some Account of the Motives of this Undertaking, the Plan I have laid down and follow'd, and the Materials from whence I have drawn my Assistance.

Motives of the Design

As to the First, it was the Opinion of several Gentlemen whose Judgment I could confide in, that a Work of this Nature was both seasonable and necessary at this Time. The many great and remarkable Events, which have fallen out both abroad and at home since the Commencement of our War with Spain, render this Period of History worthy the Attention of every English Reader. The Extinction of the Male Line of the House of Austria in the Person of Charles VI. the fatal War which the different Pretensions to his Succession kindled up in Germany and Italy; the Invasion and Conquest of Silesia by the King of Prussia; the transporting the Imperial Sceptre to the House of Bavaria; the successive and surprizing Revolutions in Russia; the War in Finland, which ended in giving a Successor to Sweden; the secret Progress of France in her Views of Universal Monarchy; the unnatural and desperate Rebellion stirred up and encouraged by our Enemies in the Heart of our bleeding Country: All these Transactions more closely connected than is commonly imagined, form a Chain of Events as interesting as instructive. To relate these as clearly and concisely as possible has been my principal Aim. How far I have succeeded must be left to the Reader's Judgment. I am far from pretending to say, I have committed no Errors in the Execution of so difficult a Design. This I will affirm, I have spared no Pains to avoid them.

The Plan.

With regard to the Plan, I thought the methodical One of Ranging the Affairs of each Year separately, in a certain Order and Series, the most eligible. Some, I know, may dislike this Disposition as too formal; and, on that Account, disagreeable: But Things duly consider'd, the Fault lies not so much in the Method, as in the want of Management. I have therefore endeavour'd, while I preserved a due Distinction between the Parts, to keep that secret Connection and Dependence among them, that might set each in its proper Point of Light. Each Year is introduced with our Parliamentary

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mentary Proceedings, because they usually begin the Season, and have always a great Influence on Affairs abroad. The Foreign Transactions of Europe follow, ranged under their national Heads, as are those of the West Indies, our American Colonies, Ireland, and Scotland. Our Naval Affairs both in the Channel and Mediterranean appear at one Inspection. The more domestick Occurrences conclude the Whole, of which, to avoid Confusion, I have only selected the principal and most remarkable. By this means the Reader is enabled at one View without much Trouble to have Recourse to any particular Fact or Incident, of which he desires to be informed.

As to the Materials I have taken Care to chuse the most authentic I could procure; and after a proper Revisal and Comparison, extracted from them whatever I thought most interesting, most important, and most to be depended on. To enumerate every particular Paper and Pamphlet made use of, (as this, being an Original Work, must be principally composed from such) would exceed the Bounds of a Preface. With respect to Foreign Affairs, I thought it necessary to intermix the Characters of some of the principal Personages on the Grand Theatre of Life, drawn by Writers better acquainted with the Great World than I pretend to be, of whom the first in Reputation is the Baron de Polnitz, formerly one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the late, and now Grand Marshal of the Household to the present King of Prussia. To this Nobleman's Memoirs, as well as to other later Writers in the French Language, whose Names are not so well known, I have often had recourse for the Description of the Great Men abroad: Yet in some Places I have used the Liberty, where I thought Passion or Prejudice misled the Pencil, to soften the Features. As the Limits I had prescribed to myself, did not allow me to give Treaties, Memorials, and other original Papers at full Length, I have as exactly as I was able, collected the Substance and Purport of those which seemed most necessary. Thro' the whole Work I have interspersed such Reflections and Remarks as I conceived might assist the Reader in forming a right Judgment and Estimation of Things. To these I have added Notes either for illustrating the Geography, or explaining particular Characters or Facts. On the whole; nothing has been neglected in my Power towards making this Work An impartial Review of the Transactions of Europe for Six Years past.

The Ma-
terials.

I have

The PREFACE.

I have only to add, that the Undertaking is entirely new, and something of the kind seemed to be wanting; and as this Consideration will I hope incline the Reader to judge favourably of it; so I shall esteem my Labour as not wholly lost, if it should only serve to encourage some more learned and masterly Hand to perfect so useful and necessary a Design.



THE



T H E

INTRODUCTION.



S the Transactions of *Europe* from the Commencement of the present War with *Spain*, do not only engross the Attention and employ the Speculation of the present Times, but are likely to claim the strict Examination of latest Posterity ; we persuade ourselves that an Attempt to set them in a clear and just Light, cannot fail of a favourable Reception from the Publick. The Subject is in itself so interesting to all Ranks; and the right understanding it so requisite to form a true Judgment of Men and Things, that if it shall appear to be executed with that Impartiality and Candor we propose, it must carry with it its own Recommendation.

The Intro:
duction.

The secret Relation there is between the Events which happen in any Nation, and the Conduct of those who administer its Affairs, as well as the general Connection between these and the Transactions of neighbouring or remoter Countries, render a Work of this nature particularly useful as well as seasonable at this Juncture. Hence it will be seen, not only how far the Influence of *Britain* has appear'd in the Agitations which have embroil'd the Continent during the Period in question, but also what share these *Foreign Commotions* have had in our late *Domestick Troubles*. An Enquiry not wholly undeserving our Attention, as it may teach us on some more favourable occasion so to exert our *Natural*, I mean, our *Naval Strength*, as to leave the common Disturbers of Mankind neither Power nor Opportunity to disturb our Repose.

But as a general Knowledge of the Forms of Government in the several *European States* seems absolutely
B necessary

necessary to prepare the Reader to peruse with Improvement, as well as Pleasure, a Work of this nature, we shall previously endeavour to give some Idea of the different Politics in this flourishing part of the Globe, for Wealth, Opulence, and Science so far exceeding the rest, that it has not only establish'd its powerful and extensive Colonies in *Asia* and *Africa*, but reduced to its Dominion the greatest part of the *new-discover'd World*.

Of the government
in Russia.

If we begin with the *Northern Powers*, we shall find that of *Russia* by far the most considerable, both from its vast Extent, and real force. The Sovereign here is possess'd of *absolute Dominion* over the Subject, and both the Nobility and People are alike subservient to the arbitrary Will of their reigning Monarch. Before this Empire emerg'd from its Obscurity, and began to shine under its illustrious Founder *Peter I.* perhaps no Princes ever govern'd more tyrannically than it's Great Dukes. But this wise Monarch, at the same time that he adorn'd his Dominions with Arts and Arms, introduced Laws, and establish'd a *Senate*, to whose Authority, tho' the *Creature of his own Will*, he condescended himself to submit. And this Method has been continued by his Successors, whose Edicts are approv'd by the Senate, tho' the Senate does nothing but by the Direction of the Court. Experience has taught us what Effects a *Shew* of Liberty only, could produce in a Country accusom'd to Slavery, and groaning under the Yoke of Tyranny and Oppression; for in less than half a Century the Empire of *Russia*, from a poor contemptible people, scarce spoken of in History, became a Nation formidable in War, and great in Policy. But with these external Advantages, the Government of *Russia* still wants some Alteration to secure itself against the internal Attacks of its own Members; for by reposing too great a Power in the Army, we have seen, within the Compass of a few Years, two surprising Revolutions in that Country; the last of which was brought about in one Night, by the Assistance only of the Imperial Guards. This Defect in the Government of *Russia*, will, in all probability, prove its Overthrow; for there is scarce an Instance in history of the long Continuance of national Privileges, where military Power once ceases to act in obedience to Civil Authority.

Of Sweden

Sweden, the second of the Northern Powers, is a limited elective Monarchy, not very different in many respects from our own. The Power resides in the King and States composed

composed of four Orders, *viz.* the *Nobility*, the *Clergy*, the *Burghers*, and the *Peasants*; the three last of which are represented by their Deputies, and these form the *Swedish* Diet or Parliament, the Marshal or President of which is always a Nobleman appointed by the King. Each of these Orders sit separately. The Archbishop of *Upsal*, as Primate of the Kingdom, presides in the Convocation of the *Clergy*, and the chief Burgomaster of *Stockholm* usually in the Assembly of the *Burghers*. By the Consent of these, and Approbation of the King, all Acts of Government are made, tho' the executive Power lies in the King, as with us; and each Order has a Negative on the rest.

During the Recess of the Diet, the same Power is lodg'd in a Committee chosen from amongst the several Orders, who are called the Senators of the Kingdom, before whom all publick Matters are laid for Deliberation.

The Free Constitution of this Country was entirely overturn'd by *Charles XI.* during whose Reign, and that of his Successor *Charles XII.* *Sweden* groan'd under all the Miseries of arbitrary Power; but on the Death of the latter, the *Swedes* seiz'd the lucky Occasion of asserting their Liberties, and restoring their Government to its original Form; the greatest Defect of which seems at present to be, *That the Prerogative of the Crown is hardly a Balance for the Privileges of the People.* This renders the Administration of Affairs so ticklish a point in *Sweden*, that the ablest of their Ministers have found it very difficult to carry on the great Business of the Nation without falling under popular Dislike.

Denmark, the next Northern State, is at this time an absolute Monarchy. The Constitution formerly resembled *Sweden*, the Legislative Power being solely in the *States*, who about the Year 1660, by a fatal piece of Complaisance, resign'd up their Rights to the King; and in three days, from a free and elective Government, became an hereditary and absolute Kingdom. The Nobility and Commons, whose Divisions occasion'd this rash and weak Measure, have since had sufficient Cause to repent their Conduct.—At present indeed, it must be own'd, that no Nation was ever happier under an absolute Monarch; but their Happiness is derived from the Disposition of their Prince, whose amiable Temper and superior Abilities we shall have frequent occasion to speak of in the course of the ensuing Work: Their Misfortune is, that should his Successor prove less wise, less brave, less equitable; their National

Of Denmark.

Happiness is then at an end, and they have no Relief from their Constitution to secure them against the Encroachments of arbitrary Power.

Of Poland. The Form of Government in *Poland*, the next State that comes in view, is of a mix'd kind. The Monarchy is elective, the King being chosen by the Nobility, or rather Gentry (for here are no real Titles of Honour,) who have an absolute Power in their own Lands, the common People being kept in the most wretched Vassalage. The Nobility at Elections appear in person on Horseback,* and with their Dependants form a considerable Body. They oblige the Prince elected to sign certain Articles called *the Acts of Covenant*, in which the principal Stipulations generally made are, the Security of their Privileges, and the Exclusion of Foreigners from all publick Offices.

* This is called the great Diet, or Univerſalia.

The Senate or Diet of *Poland* is composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, the great Officers of State, and the Governors of the Provinces. To these are added the *Leſſer Senators*, who are the Lieutenant Governors, and the Deputies of the Nobility (if they appear not in person;) all these form the Legislature, or what they call the Republick of *Poland*, without whose Assent, and Concurrence the King can do nothing of Importance. But one great Defect in this Constitution is, that each Member having an absolute Negative Voice, the Obstinacy or Corruption of a single Member often embroils or retards Measures so, that their Diets have been sometimes Scenes of Bloodshed and Confusion, and at others, have broke up without being able to come to any settled Conclusion.

Of Germany.

We shall next take a Survey of what is called the *Germanick Body*, which strictly speaking is neither a Monarchy, Aristocracy, or Democracy, but one vast Republick, compounded of them all. It is (as an ingenious Author defines it) a Confederacy of innumerable independant Sovereignties of which the Emperor is acknowledged Head, tho' as to Power, sometimes weaker than many of the Members, (as was the case of the late Emperor *Charles VII.*) for the Imperial Authority depending chiefly on the hereditary Dominions of the Possessor, is more or less extensive in proportion to these.

By it's Constitution, this great Empire is elective. The number of Electors is at present Nine; three of which are called Spiritual, viz. the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*, and have only an active Voice, that is to say, they

they can elect, but not be elected. These enjoy their Dignity during Life only, being chosen by their respective Chapters. The other six, *viz.* Temporal Electors, are those of *Bavaria, Saxony, Bohemia, Brandenburg, Palatine, and Hanover*, whose Voices are both active and passive, *i. e.* they can both elect and be elected. In these the Electoral Dignity is hereditary, and descends in the Male Line. Both the Temporal and Spiritual Electors are possessed of absolute Sovereignty in their own Dominions, and accountable to no superior Power for their Conduct, provided the Empire receive no Damage from it.

But though the Power of Election is vested in these, the Government resides in the *Germanick Body*, or what we call the *Diet*, composed of three Colleges, *viz.* 1. That of the Electors, in which the Elector of *Mentz* presides; 2. That of the Princes of the Empire, who are all Sovereigns in their own Estates; the number of those who claim a right of voting in this Assembly is about 200; in this College some Prince of the House of *Austria*, or the Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*, preside by turns. 3. The imperial Cities, represented by their Deputies, who are divided into two Benches, *viz.* That of the *Rhine*, and that of *Swabia*. The number of imperial Cities is now reduced to about 50, several having, of late years, lost that Privilege, as *Brunswick, Hildesheim, Munster, Magdeburgh*, and I believe *Erfurt*. The Diet is summon'd by the Emperor's Letters directed to each Member six Months before meeting. The Place of late has been *Ratisbon*.

In the *Interregnum*, or Vacancy of the Imperial Throne, the Elector of *Mentz* has the Power to fix the time of the new Election, the Place appointed for which is *Frankfort* on the *Maine*. But if thro' Neglect or Design he fails to invite any Elector, the Election is void. The Electors must assist in person, or by Proxies sufficiently authorized, or their right of voting is forfeited for that time. But if the Emperor deceased has, during his Life, nominated his Successor, (by getting him created King of the *Romans*) then the Elector of *Mentz* can issue no Summons without the Consent of his Collegues, nor can any other Person be chosen than the Person so nominated.

Besides the Imperial Diet, there are two supreme Courts of Judicature in *Germany*. The first is, the *Imperial Chamber* establish'd at *Worms* in 1495, then remov'd to *Spire*, and now settled at *Wetlar* in *Hesse*. In this all Causes are tried by Judges, call'd Assessors, to the number of 50, of whom the Emperor names the President and four Principal; the Electors

lectors each nominate one, and the rest are chosen by the Diet. The *second* is, the *Aulic Council* at *Vienna*. Each of these are independant, and judge without Appeal.

Besides the general Laws of the Empire, each State has its particular Laws, which may be contradictory to the former, provided they do not affect the Welfare of the Empire. But what the Emperors govern by, are their own Capitulations, made at their Accession. Both the Canon and Civil Laws are in use in their respective Chambers, as well as in the Courts belonging to the Petty Sovereigns and Imperial Cities.

The Form and Ceremonies of the imperial Election, the Number, Rights, Functions, and Privileges of the Electors, and other Matters relating to the Government of the Empire, are all contain'd in that famous Edict called the *Golden Bull*, establish'd by *Charles IV*, about the Year 1360. This may be consider'd as the *Magna Charta* of *Germany*, and is appealed to there, in the same Manner as we do to ours in *England*.

France.

The Form of Government in *France*, tho' once of a limited kind, is now entirely arbitrary, the King being possessed of an absolute and uncontrollable Power. A Shadow of Law is, however, preserved in this Country in the Administrations of Justice by Courts or Parliaments establish'd thro' the Kingdom, to the number of Sixteen; the chief whereof is that of *Paris*, which, after great Struggles for its Privileges for near two Centuries past, is now reduced to an entire Subjection to the Crown.

Spain.

The same may be said of *Spain*, where the *Cortes*, who were the Representatives of the People (not unlike our *English* Parliaments,) and had the Power of granting Supplies, have long since lost both their Privileges and Name; the Power being now irrevocably fix'd in the Crown.

Portugal,
Turin,
Naples,
Berlin, &c.

As to the Courts of *Portugal*, *Naples*, *Turin*, *Berlin*, *Dresden*, (consider'd as to the Electorate of *Saxony*) and *Manheim*, with the other lesser Sovereigns of *Europe*, they may be all consider'd as arbitrary Governments of the most despotick kind; the Subjects being ruled by standing Armies, and liable to such Taxations as their Princes please to impose: It is to no purpose to urge that in most of these Countries there are Courts of Judicature, and that Civil and Criminal Causes are tried by Judges appointed for that purpose, according to the Civil or Provincial Laws; because all this is matter of Form, and it is in the Sovereign's Power, without

without any Procedure of this sort, to deprive any Man of his Honours, Liberty, Life, or Estate.

We shall now proceed to consider the Republican Forms of Government in *Europe*, beginning with the antient one of *Venice*. The Constitution of this Republick is wholly Aristocratical, the Power being vested in the Nobility, who tho' not equal in point of *Antiquity*, enjoy the same *Privileges*. These are divided into four Classes. The first contains the Families existing from the Foundation of the Republick, which are about 200. The second consists of those elected before the shutting up of the Council. The third is composed of such as have been enobled for their eminent Services to the State, and are called *Gentlemen of Merit*. The last comprehends the *Nobili di Soldi*, or such who purchased this Honour. These compose the Great Council or Senate, and claim the Title of *Excellency*. Their Number is estimated at 1400.

At the Head of this Senate presides a great Officer usually called the *Doge* or *Duke*, whose Post is for Life; but his Authority so slender, that it only consists of some external Marks of Grandeur rather annex'd to his Dignity than his Person, and is so limited that he may rather be regarded as the Servant, than the Ruler of so potent a Republick. He has indeed Power to nominate his own Officers, and has two Voices in the Senate, but the Moment of his Election all his Relations or Friends are turn'd out of Office, and he is in a manner confined a Prisoner of State in his own Palace, for if he stirs so far as the *Terra Firma*,* he is consider'd only as a private Nobleman. His annual Revenue is about six thousand Sequins, or 2700 l.

Besides the Grand Council or Senate, there are other supreme Courts. The first is, that of the *Pregradi*, which manages all Affairs relating to War and Peace. As a Check on this, as well as the Senate, is the *Council of Ten*, which is a kind of State Inquisition. These are chosen by ballot, and out of them three are re-chosen monthly, who have an unlimited Power of calling before them the greatest Members of the State.

* The Situation of Venice, which has not a little contributed to her Preservation, is very remarkable. This flourishing City lies near the Head of the Adriatic Gulph, on a Cluster of 72 Islands, about 5 Miles from the Continent of Italy; so that tho' it has neither Gates, nor Walls, nor Citadel, it is by some Authors reckon'd impregnable. It is about eight Miles in Compass, and reckon'd to contain about 200,000 Souls.

The great Foundation of this State, which has subsisted for so many Ages without Alteration, lies in the exact Union and Subordination of its Members, and in that consummate Policy that has distinguish'd its Councils. *Har-rington* (an excellent Judge of this Matter) thinks it the most equal Form of Government for Self-preservation that ever was modelled ; but at the same time ascribes the Plan more to Chance, than to the Wisdom of the first Legislators. Be that as it will, the want of a martial Genius, and the Jealousy of the State, which dares not trust the Nobility with Arms, may one Day prove its Ruin, if ever a neighbouring and ambitious Prince should improve this Defect to his own Advantage.*

Of Genoa.

The Frame of the Republick of *Genoa*, nearly resembles that of *Venice*, only here the Office of *Doge* is triennial. He may be re-chosen after he has been out of Place five Years ; but none of his relations can be elected immediately after him. In the Affairs of Government he is assisted by a certain Number of Procurators, and a Grand Council chosen from the Nobility, who in all are computed at 700. The Excellency of this Constitution consists in the wise Regulations it has provided with regard to Commerce, by which the State has been enabled to support its Independency against all the Attempts that have been made to enslave it ; but certain it is, that if ever a contrary Policy should be pursued, the Glory of this Republick will soon be at an end.

Of Switzerland.

The Republick of *Switzerland* is of quite another kind ; for as that of *Genoa* can subsist only by encouraging Trade, this of *Switzerland* makes it an essential Maxim of State to cultivate the Art of War. It is a Confederacy between several independent States, each govern'd by its own Laws, but all united for their common Safety and Defence. It derives its Stability and Strength from the martial Genius of the People, and their Ardour for Liberty, which, join'd to the Situation of their Country, makes it dangerous to invade them, as several Princes have found to their cost.

This internal Security is owing to the Simplicity of their Manners, and a certain friendly Disposition among the principal Members of the Union, which inclines them a-

* This had like to have been the Case after the Battle of Ghiarra d'Adda, when Lewis XII, having defeated the Venetians, overrun all their Territory on the Continent, and nothing but their Situation saved them from a Dissolution.

micably to compose all domestick Differences without having recourse to any violent proceedings. They preserve a good Harmony with all the neighbouring Powers, to whom they hire out their Troops, by which Policy they ease their Country (naturally barren) of useles Hands, and bring in Money, which would be otherwise scarce among them.

The *Helvetick Body*, or Republick of *Switzerland*, is compos'd of 13 Cantons, seven Popish, four Protestant, and two mix'd; but the Power of the Protestant Cantons is much superiour to the others (that of *Berne* alone containing near half the Country, and being able to raise 100,000 men.) Each of these Cantons sends two Deputies to the General Assembly, which is held at *Baden* annually in *June*. The Deputies of *Zurich* preside. Besides this, the Catholick Cantons hold a separate Meeting at *Lucern*, and the Protestants one at *Arau*, in which their respective Interests are deliberated upon.

The Republick of *Holland* differs not much from that of *Holland*, *Switzerland*, being a Confederacy of several Provinces and Cities, united (tho' more closely) for their mutual Safety and Defence. The supreme Power resides in the Assembly of the States General, which is composed of the Deputies or Representatives from each Province and Town. But as each Province and Town is independent, and govern'd by its own Laws, so these Deputies can determine nothing of consequence, without consulting their Constituents; so that the Opposition of a single Town or Province is sufficient to reject the most useful Projects, or retard the most important measures for the Publick Good. Add to this, that in a numerous Assembly vested with Sovereign Authority, and composed of Men of various Tempers and Characters, 'tis in vain to expect Unanimity of Counsels. If we reflect on these Inconveniencies, it seems a wonder that this Republick has subsisted so long entire; for it is easy to see, that if once Corruption should take place amongst the principal Members, the Wheels of Government must be at a stand. Besides as *Holland* owes its Power to Labour and Commerce, these Foundations seem of too mouldering a Stone to last against the Tides of Luxury, if they should once prevail here.

Besides the Assembly of the States General, here are two other supreme Councils: 1. The Council of State consisting of 12 Members, who prepare all Matters to be laid before their High Mightinesses. Subordinate to this is a Chamber of Accounts, consisting of two Deputies from

The INTRODUCTION.

each Province, who audit the publick Accounts, and take care of the Finances. 2. A Council of Admiralty, which has the Inspection of the Marine, and has under it five Colleges in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*.

To instance how diffused and complex the Government in this Country is, we shall only mention the Province of *Holland*, and the Town of *Amsterdam*.

The Provincial State of *Holland* consists of 19 Voices or Deputies ; one from the Nobility, and eighteen from the principal Towns : All these must concur in any measure, before it can pass the general Assembly of the States. Every Province has in like manner its Provincial Assembly.

The Sovereignty of *Amsterdam* is lodged in a Council composed of thirty-six Burghers who serve for Life ; on the Death of any Member the rest chuse one of the Burghers to fill his Place. In 1684, when *Luxemburg* was besieged by the *French*, the States General had resolved to raise 16000 Men for its Relief, but the City of *Amsterdam* dissenting, occasion'd the Resolution to miscarry, and consequently the Loss of that important Place.

A late admired *Author* concludes his Account of this Republick thus : *The Discontent of the People, the Disunion of the States, the excluding Men of Capacity from Publick Offices, and the Want of a Head, or Chief, whose Quality might give Weight to the State ; all these Symptoms seem to foretel a short Duration, especially as it has lately received some Alterations, which, tho' seemingly inconsiderable, have yet secretly hurt its original Constitution.*

England.

Having now taken a transient View of the several Forms of Government that prevail in the remoter parts of *Europe*, it will be proper to return home, and give some Account of our own, that by comparing it with the rest, the Reader may perceive its Excellency ; and that it is not without just Cause, that we find it so impressed on the Hearts of our People, as never to be effaced.

The Constitution of *England* is a limited Monarchy. The supreme Power is lodged in the King, the Nobility, and the People, represented by their Members in the House of Commons . The executive Part of the Government resides wholly in the King, who has the Power of summoning, proroguing, adjourning, and dissolving Parliaments ; and when any new Laws are made, he can refuse his Assent without assigning any Cause for it. Justice is administered in his Name, and he can pardon all Criminals. He has the Power of the Army and Militia ; is possessed of an ample

ample Revenue to support his high Dignity, which is also guarded by severe Laws ; and disposes of a great Number of Offices of Honour and Profit. To all these Privileges is added, the Prerogative of making War, Peace, and Alliances. But to counterballance so extensive a Power, and prevent it from degenerating into Tyranny, the Legislative Part of the Government, and the raising Money to support the Expences of the State, is placed in the Parliament, by which means the Lives and Properties of the Subjects are secured from any Incroachments. Each House of Parliament has its distinct Privileges, besides those they enjoy in common. All Bills must have the Approbation of both Houses before they can be offer'd for the Royal Assent ; but either House may reject a Bill sent from the other, as well as the King may refuse it when it has passed thro' both. Either House separately, or both jointly may remonstrate to the King against any thing they conceive prejudicial to the publick Welfare, and the Members of each are not only privileged as to their Persons, but have a right to an entire Freedom in their Debates. The House of Lords is the last Resort of Justice, from whose Sentence there is no Appeal. The Commons have the sole Power of granting Supplies. The Commons have also the Power of accusing, as the Lords have of trying. Thus the Essence of our Constitution lies in a strict Union between the King and the two Houses of Parliament, in which the Nobility, being hereditary, act for themselves, and have peculiar Immunities ; the Bishops are allow'd to sit in the Upper House as temporal Barons by virtue of their Sees ; and the People vote in the Lower House by their Representatives elected according to Law : Thus every individual in *England* may be said to have a share in giving Laws to his Country.

With regard to the general State of the Nation, there is a certain Gradation among the several Classes of People, peculiar to ourselves. In other Countries the Commonalty and Gentry seldom intermix, but form as it were separate Interests and Communities. But here all Degrees coalesce, and are blended together so insensibly, as makes the Descent from the Monarch to the Peasant almost imperceptible. By this means we form one great Body, whose Interest being the same, even the lowest Members of it partake of that Happiness, Wealth, and Freedom, which nourishes and enlivens the whole.

The Advantages of our Constitution will appear still more conspicuous, if we compare them with any of the

Forms of Government already describ'd. The Sovereign with us has sufficient Power to support his Dignity, and can, if he exerts his Influence in a beneficent Manner, give great Weight to whatever tends to the Publick Good ; but at the same time his Prerogative is so strictly bounded, that he cannot injure or oppress the meanest of his Subjects. The Nobility have Honours and Privileges peculiar to their Order, and such as enable them to be an Ornament and Benefit to their Country ; but the Rights of the People are so well secured, that the Nobility cannot now as formerly trample on them at pleasure. On the other hand, should the People grow licentious or ungovernable, the Weight of the King and Lords in the opposite Scale is sufficient soon to bring Matters again to a due Ballance.

By this means our Constitution is so happily and closely connected in all its Parts, that it requires no Force or Violence to support it. As it is founded in Reason and Equity, all good Men are concern'd to defend it, because their own immediate Interest depends on its Conservation. Nor does it require any extraordinary Degree of Patriotism to maintain it, since notwithstanding the Shocks it has suffered, and the Revolutions it has undergone, notwithstanding the loud Complaints of Luxury and Corruption for a Century past, it still subsists, and is likely so to do as long as the Uncertainty of sublunary Affairs will permit. The great Lord *Clarendon*, who may be allow'd to know it as well as any Man, gives it as his Opinion, *That the English Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, is the happiest Composition of Government in the World, and so particularly suited to the Genius of the People, that tho' it be expelled for a time, it will return.*

If it be objected, that notwithstanding this, as great Instances of Male Administration have been found with us as in any other Nation ; that, on some Occasions, the Power of the Crown, or the Privileges of the Nobility, have fallen heavy on the People ; that the Court may acquire such an Influence in the Senate, as to render their Deliberations a Matter of mere Form ; or, on the other hand, the Discontent or Opposition of either or both Houses may obstruct a Prince in the Prosecution of the national Interest — it may be reply'd, that tho' our Constitution cannot prevent all Inconveniencies, yet it renders them more easily guarded against, and more safely as well as speedily remedied than any other ; so that it was a just Observation of the great Duke of *Roban*, viz. *England was a great Creature that could only be destroy'd by itself.* To which I may add an ingenious

genious Remark of a late celebrated *French* Minister of State with regard to our Kings, *i. e.* *The King of England is the Father of his People, but if he aims to be more, he is nothing at all.* Cardinal du Bois.

It was the excellent Advice of one of the ablest Ministers that **England* ever had, to his Royal Master ; Sir, *Keep well with your Parliaments : Let no vain Whimsy of the Example of other Countries,* but utterly impracticable in this, *delude you. Consult always the true Interest of the Nation as your own ; and, as King of England, you are the greatest and happiest King in the World.* Lord Clarendon.

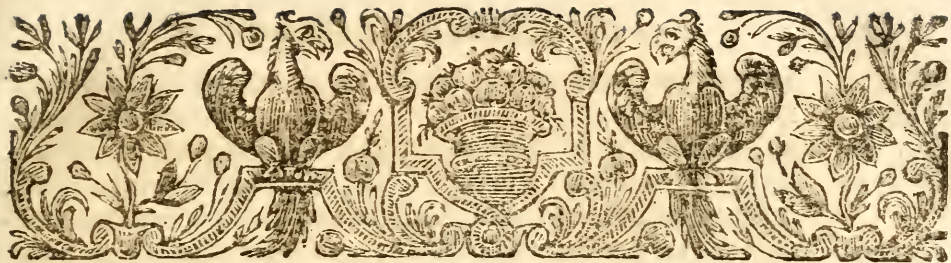
Before I take my leave of this Subject, I shall just add a word or two concerning the Origin of this happy Constitution of ours, so praised and so admired ; the Foundation whereof was undoubtedly derived from the *Saxon Wittena Gemot*, or Assembly General, composed of their Nobility, Elders, and principal Clergy, tho' it does not appear clearly that the People were represented in that great Council as they are now in the House of Commons. The Nature of these Meetings seems to have been this : Power is the natural Result of Property. It is therefore probable, that as our *Saxon* Ancestors, in their own Country, were govern'd by Laws of their own enacting, all who got Lands assisted in those Parliaments of theirs, and had a right to give their Assent or Dissent to what was proposed ; for there were no *minute* Freeholders then as now. But after the Union of the Heptarchy, when the Execution of the Legislative Power became impracticable in the Person of every Individual, some Change was necessary in the outward Form, to preserve the Commonwealth on the Principles it was establish'd. Every Tything or Borough sent therefore its Deputy, who were called *Witten* or *Wisemen*, and were usually the annual *Gerefas*, or Judges of the Districts which deputed them. As the *Eoldermen* or Earls, Bishops, and Abbots, were the superior Members of the *Wittena Gemot*, 'tis very probable the *Witten* were the inferior. Whence it appears evident, that the Commons were always a fundamental Part of our Legislature ; so that the *Wittena Gemot* was properly an Assembly of all the presiding Judges of the Nation, Earls, Bishops, and *Witten*, or the annual Magistrates of the Tythings or Boroughs, who represented all the Proprietors of Lands in their several Departments.

So Matters stood till the Conquest ; when the *Norman* Barons being placed in the room of the *Saxon Gerefa's*, became Hereditary Members of the Legislature, and the Boroughs retaining their Rights, chose a Person to represent

them, called a *Burges*s, instead of the *Witte* ; So that the Conformity between the *Saxon Wittena Gemot*, and *Norman Parliament* stood thus : The Earls and Bishops were the same : The Boroughs in both were represented by one of their own Election ; and, instead of *Gerefa's*, or Judges of the Tythings deputed annually, the *Norman* Barons took an hereditary Seat. So matters continued during the Reigns of *William Rufus* and *Henry I.* But by splitting their Baronies into smaller Tenancies, or Chiefs, Barons became so multiply'd, that at the signing *Magna Charta*, it was thought necessary to insert a Clause to remedy this Evil. By this all the greater Barons were summon'd to Parliament, and the lesser, tho' excluded from sitting singly and in Person, were yet allow'd to do it by Representation, or deputing a Person from amongst themselves. And these Deputies from the respective Counties they appeared for were called *Knights of the Shire*, which Name they retain to this day.

I cannot conclude without observing, that the Strength & Excellency of our Constitution, which has often recover'd itself in the most dangerous Crisises, has never been manifested more, than in the Suppression of the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion. The Loyalty and Zeal discover'd by all Ranks in support of his Majesty's Government, and for the Preservation of our Civil and Religious Liberties ; and the Success with which it has pleased God to crown so just a Cause, may serve effectually to discourage all future Attempts of this kind, and will be a lasting Proof that no Weapons formed against a *British* King, beloved by his People, and supported by his Parliament, can ever prosper.





A N

HISTORICAL REVIEW

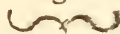
OF THE

Transactions of Europe.



IF all the different Branches of Science, there is none, perhaps, at once so generally entertaining, as well as improving to the Mind, as *History*. The important Events and surprizing Revolutions it contains, and as it were depictures to our sight, and the Variety of striking Examples it sets before us, while they conspire to fix our Attention, leave behind them Impressions which seldom fail to influence our Conduct in private Life, and tend at least to make us useful to ourselves and others. This Observation will hold more particularly true with regard to the Transactions of our own times ; for here, instead of being as it were distant Spectators of the Scene, we imagine ourselves as present on the Theatre, and become immediately interested in the Actions we behold. The Perusal of antient History (if I may venture the Comparison) is like Surveying a fine Gallery of antique Pictures, where, let the Painting be ever so exquisite, our Satisfaction is imperfect, because we can form no Judgment how far they resemble the Originals ; but in reading the Narrative of our own times, the Objects gain new Charms from the Light they appear in, and every Figure or Attitude we behold them in affords double Pleasure.

The Design.



But notwithstanding these Advantages, it must be confess'd, that a Modern Historian labours under many apparent and sensible Disadvantages, sufficient to discourage a
Man

Man from so hazardous an Enterprize. He can hope for no Reward proportion'd to his Pains, since his Longevity, and Merit, as a Writer, depend on the Judgment of Posterity. It is always a difficult, and often an invidious Task, let him be never so unbiass'd, to steer in such a manner between the Extremes of Party, as to run foul of neither : Add to this, that he can only relate naked Facts, the great Wheels of Action being too intricate and concealed for a By-stander to discover ; nor can he draw all his Characters in the full Light and Proportions he would ; because, even under the freest and happiest government, it is not always either convenient or safe to speak of Great Men with that Freedom and Impartiality, which constitute the true Character and Dignity of an Historian. All that he can do, is to state Matters in a just and clear Light for the *Review* of that succeeding Age, before whose Tribunal his own times must be cited, by which his own Reputation must be determined, and from whose Sentence there is no Appeal.

Having premised these few Remarks, we think it not improper, before we enter on our Plan, to give the Reader a short Sketch or Retrospect of the State of *Europe* at the time of the Commencement of the Period we attempt ; by which he may be enabled to judge with greater Certainty, as well as read with greater Pleasure, the *Historical Narrative* we propose.

1739

 State of the
 Russian Affairs.

In 1739, the Throne of *Russia* was fill'd by the Princess *Anne Iwanowna*, Dutcheß Dowager of *Courland*, and Daughter to the Czar *Iwan Alexowitz*, eldest Brother and Co-regent with *Peter I.* whose Grandson *Peter II.* dying in his Minority, she succeeded. She was a Woman of a high Spirit, and maintain'd her Authority not without Severity ; which, with her employing Foreigners, chiefly *Germans*, in the principal Posts of the Empire, Civil and Military, render'd her very ill belov'd by her Subjects. Her principal Favourite was Count *Biron*, by Birth a *Courlander*, but of mean Parentage. His Father had been a Domestick of her Husband the Duke of *Courland*, and it is said was privy to some Intrigues not much to the Honour of his Mistress, which he carefully concealed ; on which account she recommended his Son to the Service of the *French* Ambassador. Here he so greatly improved, that on her Accession to the Crown of *Russia*, she fix'd her Eyes on him as her Prime Minister. He was a bold ambitious Man, capable of the most desperate Attempts ; haughty to the last degree, and took no care to make himself acceptable to
 either

either the Nobility or the Army, which in the end brought on his Ruin.

Count *Munich*, who had the Command of the *Russian* Army is by Birth a *Holsteiner*, and a Soldier of Fortune, who rose solely by his Merit from the lowest Rank in the Army, and acquired a high Reputation in War by his Courage and Success. He is reckon'd not cool enough in forming or executing his Designs; but it cannot be denied that he is a vigilant and able General, and that *Russia* owes much of her Glory to his Arms; which renders the Disgrace he has since fallen into justly pity'd.

Count *Osterman*, by Birth a *German*, was at the Head of the Ministry, and one of the ablest and honestest Statesmen in *Europe*. His great Experience in the Affairs of the Cabinet rais'd him to this high Post, for which he was every way qualify'd. Both he and the General were by no means well-affected to *Biron*, and their Enmity contributed not a little to his sudden Fall.

The Czarina was at this time, pursuant to an Alliance with the Court of *Vienna*, engag'd in a War with the *Ottoman* Porte, whose Forces seem'd no way equal to those of the Allied Powers. The Scheme of Operations concerted was, that while the *Russian* General Count *Lasei*, with a separate Body, made an Irruption into *Crim Tartary*, Count *Munich* with the Gros of the *Russian* Army, should penetrate the *Turkish* Provinces to the North of the *Danube*; while Count *Wallis*, the Imperial General, press'd the *Turks* on the Side of *Servia* and *Belgrade*. By this Disposition the latter must either have found themselves between two Fires, or retired into *Greece*, where the *Russian* and Imperial Armies join'd, would not have failed to pursue them. But the Success did not answer the Expectations conceiv'd from the Project. The *Muscovite* Army began the Campaign by taking *Oczakow*, an important Post near the *Black Sea*, by Storm; but the *Turks* and *Tartars* had posted themselves so advantageously on the Banks of the *Dnipier* (or *Boristhenes*,) that Count *Munich* found himself oblig'd to abandon this new Conquest, and retire into the *Ukraine*, to refresh his Troops.

On the other hand, the Imperial Army in *Hungary* began its Operations, but with little Prospect of Success. The great *Eugene*, the Terror of the *Ottomans*, was no more! The Counts *Seckendorff* and *Koningsegg* were in Disgrace, rather for want of Fortune than Conduct; *Charles VI.* being inexorably severe to such of his Generals as were not victorious. Perhaps these Apprehensions had too great an

State of
Affairs in
1739,

Battle of
Krotzka.

Effect on Count *Wallis*, who had now the Command of the Imperial Army on the *Danube*. It is said, on his Arrival at *Belgrade*, after reviewing the Troops, he expressed his Fears of the Issue of Affairs, and wish'd the Fate of Count *Merci*.* It is not improbable this influenced him to take the *rash Step*, which proved almost the Ruin of the Imperial Army; whereas, had he continued on the Defensive, the following Success of Count *Munich*, and the Junction of the Allied Armies must have reduced the Infidels to submit to a Peace on any Terms. However this be, the Imperial General, having Advice of the Approach of the *Ottoman* Army, and that their Vanguard were in Possession of *Krotzka*, a strong Post, took the Resolution, without waiting for Count *Neuperg*, who was advancing with a large Reinforcement, to decamp by Night, from his Lines under the Cannon of *Belgrade*,† and attack the Enemy with his whole Force. The Action was long, obstinate, and bloody, the *Turks* never having been known to make so brisk and regular a Fire, as they did the whole Day and Part of the Night: So that Count *Wallis*, seeing it impossible to force them, was obliged to retire to his former Camp, with the Loss of near ten thousand Men and several Generals; and the next day, on the Advance of the *Ottoman* Army, he likewise abandon'd *Belgrade*, which was immediately invested. Amongst the Officers who distinguish'd themselves in this fatal Battle, we must not omit doing Justice to our Countryman, the gallant Earl of *Crawford* (then a Volunteer in the Imperial Army, and *Aid du Camp* to Prince *Waldeck*,) who had his Horse shot under him, received several dangerous Wounds, and kill'd three *Turks* with his own Hands. This Defeat brought on a Peace; for Count *Wallis* seeing

* This brave General fell in the bloody Battle at Parma, before which he expressed his Desire not to survive that Action, if he lost the Victory.

† *Belgrade* is a large and populous City of *Servia* seated on a Hill, at the Conflux of the *Save* and the *Danube*, and esteemed the Bulwark of Europe on that Side. It was taken by *Solyman* the Magnificent in 1521, after a Siege of several Months: But in 1688 the Imperialists, under the Elector of *Bavaria*, retook it by Storm. The *Turks* recover'd it again in 1693 by the accidental blowing up of a Magazine of Powder, and kept it till 1717, when it surrender'd to Prince *Eugene*, after he had defeated the Turkish Army that came to raise the Siege. It was well fortify'd and has a good Trade, there being many Jews and Armenians settled here. It lies 93 Leagues from *Vienna*, 55 from *Buda*, and 180 from *Constantinople*.

no Possibility of saving *Belgrade*, sent Count *Neuperg*, to the *Turkish* Camp, where by the Mediation of the *French* Ambassador, M. *Villeneuve*, the Preliminaries were signed by him and the Grand Vizier.

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Affairs in
1739

Peace of
Belgrade.

The Articles of the Treaty were : I. *That the Emperor should yield to the Porte Servia, with the Towns of Orsova and Belgrade ; but the Fortifications of the latter to be demolish'd.* II. *That the Bannat and Town of Tameswar should remain in Possession of his Imperial Majesty.*

The Governor of *Belgrade* (General *Suckow*) hesitated greatly to deliver up the Place, but at last consented to it. The Emperor, by an odd sort of Declaration, disavow'd his Knowledge of or Consent to the Treaty ; and the two Imperial Generals were put in Arrest ; yet, as the Ratifications were exchanged, he resolved to observe it inviolably.*

In the mean time General *Lasci* had enter'd *Crim Tartary*, which he wasted with Fire and Sword ; and Count *Munich*, having defeated the *Turkish* Army near *Choczim*,† and taken that Fortrefs, in which the *Russians* found vast Magazines, and 138 Pieces of Cannon, had advanced by quick Marches as far as *Jassy*,‡ the Capital of *Moldavia*, having by the way reduced *Bender*, and received the Submission of the *Budziack Tartars*. Here he received the unexpected News of the Treaty of *Belgrade*, and finding the Emperor had made a separate Peace, and that the *Turks* now would be able to turn all their Power against him, he thought proper, with the Consent of his Court to listen to Terms of Accommodation ; soon after which a Peace was signed, the principal Articles whereof were :

Count *Munich's* Success.

The Czarina makes a Peace.

I. *That †Asoph should remain to Russia, but demolish'd.*

II. *That Tanganrock, a Fortrefs built by Peter I. opposite to it, should be yielded to the Porte in its present Condition.*

* *It has been suspected, not without Reason, that this odd Treatment has been the secret Cause of that Backwardness which the Court of Russia has ever since shewn to interest herself in the Quarrels of the House of Austria.*

† *Choczim is a strong City in Moldavia, seated near the Confines of Poland, on the River Neister, and is the chief Magazine of the Country. It is famous for a great Victory obtained here over the Turks by John Sobieski, King of Poland. It lies 90 Miles N.W. from Jassy, and 95 S.E. from Kaminiec.*

‡ *Jassy is a very considerable Place situate on the Pruth, about 30 Miles from the Frontiers of Poland.*

† *Asoph, or Azof, is a strong Fortrefs at the Mouth of the Don or Tanais. It was first taken by the Emperor Peter I. from the Turks in 1694, and held by the Muscovites till this Time.*

State of
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1739

- III. That the Russians should have no Vessels in the Black Sea, but carry on their Trade by Turkish Ships. And
IV. That the Limits of the two Empires should remain as regulated in 1706.

After signing these Articles, the Russian Army evacuated the Turkish Territories, returning thro' Poland, loaded with Booty, into its own Country, and the Porte saw itself triumphant over a powerful Confederacy that seem'd to threaten no less than its total Subversion. According to the usual Custom of Losers, the Courts of *Petersburgh* and *Vienna* did not fail to throw the Blame on each other; tho' they still continued to preserve an outward good Understanding.

Having brought the War on this Side to a Conclusion, we shall return back to take a Review of the State of the Northern Courts, beginning with that of *Sweden*.

Sweden. The Affairs of this Kingdom were at this Time in a very critical situation. The reigning Monarch, *Frederick*, who had been associated on the Throne 1720, was now a Widower without Children, advanced in Years, and in a declining State of Health. The Succession was unsettled. The Debates in the Senate ran high, five Members being expelled for Negotiating and Signing the Peace of *Newstadt*, by which the conquer'd Provinces were yielded to *Peter I.* In the mean time *France* was secretly busy by her Agents, in fomenting the Differences between this Court and that of *Russia*, and the *Swedes* were now secretly making extraordinary Preparations for that War which broke out in *Finland* the following Year, the issue of which will appear in the sequel.

Denmark

The Court of *Denmark* was wholly engrossed in a Dispute with his *Britannick* Majesty (as Elector of *Hanover*) which had like to have been attended with very ill Consequence. The King had in the last Visit he paid to his *German* Dominions the preceding Year, purchased the Castle and Territory of *Steinhorst* from the Duke of *Holstein* for 30,000 *l.* but as this Fief was then in the Possession of *M. Wedderkop*, Privy Counsellor to his *Danish* Majesty, who had obtained of that Prince, a garrison of 30 Dragoons to defend his Rights; the Regency of *Hanover* thought proper to detach a Body of 500 Men with 2 Field Pieces, to expel the *Danes*, who after a pretty vigorous Resistance, were obliged to yield to superior Force. The Court of *Copenhagen* resented this Procedure so warmly, that it immediately assembled a considerable Body of Troops in

in the Neighbourhood of *Hamburgh*; but soon after the two Courts adjusted their Differences amicably, by a private Convention, which was cemented by a Treaty of Subsidy, of which we shall speak more fully when we come to the State of our Domestick Affairs.

State of
Affairs in
1739,

Poland was at this Juncture, enjoying that Tranquillity which seem'd necessary to compose her late Domestick Commotions, and seem'd inclined to take no Part in the Quarrels of her Neighbours, but maintain a strict Neutrality. Had she join'd in the Confederacy against the Porte, the *Ottomans* would have been hard pressed to defend themselves; but it was no doubt her Interest to act as she did, since her own safety depended on keeping an Equilibre amongst the contending Powers. The Elector of *Saxony*, who was now in peaceful Possession of his Father's Throne, had by the Magnificence of his Court, his Generosity, and Affability, greatly reconciled the Grandees to his Person and Government. He was a Prince of an amiable Character, but excessively corpulent for his Age. By his Queen, who was a Daughter of the late Emperor *Joseph*, he had a very numerous Issue. This Alliance, as well as the Position of his Territories and the Temper of his new Subjects the *Poles*, who were well affected to the *Austrian* Interest, all led him to keep on good Terms with that illustrious House, to whose Assistance indeed he was chiefly indebted for the Crown he wore: But his own pacific Disposition made him very cautious of engaging in new Troubles, which he easily foresaw would expose him to fresh Hazards, and could bring him no real Advantages. We shall have occasion to Remark this more than once in the Sequel of this Review.

Poland.

Germany was in profound Peace, little (perhaps too little!) apprehensive of the dreadful Calamities prepared for her, which from a flourishing State, reduced her to be an Object of Misery and Compassion to all *Europe*.—*Charles VI.* then Emperor, had on Account of the critical Situation of his Affairs, as well as his ill Success in the War, been induced to make a Peace with *France* in 1738. This Treaty, concluded at *Vienna*, (and to which the Allies of each contracting Party acceded soon after) contain'd several Articles, the Principal of which were, “ That *K. Stanislaus* should renounce the Crown of *Poland*, to his Competitor *Augustus*, retaining the Title of King, in which Quality he should be recogniz'd by the Emperor and his

Germany.

“ Allies

State of
Affairs in
1739.

“ Allies ; that, in return, he should be put in Possession of the Dutchies of *Lorraine* and *Bar*,* to enjoy them during Life ; and that after his Death, they should be annex'd for ever to the Crown of *France* ; the *French* King charging himself with the Debts and Mortgages due on them, amounting to near nine Millions of Livres ; and also engaging to pay to the late Duke of *Lorraine* (now Emperor and then Gr. Duke of *Tuscany*, an annual Sum of 4,500,000 Livres till this Prince should be instated in the latter Principality, which was secured to him by the Treaty : That the Emperor should also yield to Don Carlos the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*. In return for these Concessions, *France* guaranty'd the *Pragmatick Sanctions*, or the Intail made by the Emperor of his hereditary Dominions in favour of his eldest Daughter” ; which famous Edict we shall find it necessary to explain more fully when we come to treat of the Contentions it occasion'd, and the sanguinary War it inflam'd in *Germany*.

We have already mention'd the Issue of the succeeding War, which the Emperor carried on against the *Porte*, and the disadvantageous and dishonourable Peace it produced : This Prince did not long survive the Disgrace of his Arms, dying the following Year, till which Event there happen'd nothing in this Part of the World worthy Notice.

Prussia.

The King of *Prussia* was at this Juncture wholly employ'd in keeping up a numerous Army, and amassing Money. As we shall have no room to mention this Prince till his Death, which happen'd the ensuing Year, I shall, in this Place, give a Sketch of his Character, as drawn by a late masterly Hand : “ He was the second Prince of his Family who bore the regal Title, *Prussia* having been erec-

Character
of the late
King.

* The Duchy of *Lorraine* and *Bar* is bounded on the N. by *Luxemburg* and the *Palatinate*, on the E. by *Alsace*, on the S. by the County of *Burgundy*, and on the W. by *Champagne*. It extends 100 Miles from N. to S. and about the same from E. to W. It is water'd by the Rivers *Maese* and *Moselle*, and produces Corn and Wine. Its chief Manufactures are Arms and Cutlery Wares.

The Revenues amount annually to about seven Millions of French Livres, a great Part of which arises from the Salt Mines, which supply the neighbouring Countries. The Capital City is *Nancy*, seated in the Centre of the Province, and once the Residence of its Dukes. It is well fortify'd, and has several Churches and Monasteries, three Gates, and a Ducal Palace. It lies 155 Miles directly E. from *Paris*, 60 W. from *Strasburgh* and 30 S. from *Mentz*. King *Stanislaus* at present keeps his Court here.

“ mily

“ ted into a Kingdom by the Emperor *Leopold* in 1700,
 “ in favour of his Father, for the good Services he had done
 “ the House of *Austria*. He was, as to his Person, of a
 “ middle Size, inclining to corpulent ; his Dress and Diet
 “ was plain, or rather coarse with regard to his Dignity.
 “ Avarice and Ambition were his predominant Passions,
 “ and his Time was divided between Hunting and Re-
 “ views. He had a particular Fancy for composing his
 “ Guards of the tallest Men in the World, in which he
 “ spared no Expence. He was of an arbitrary Temper both
 “ in his Government and his Family, so that he was ill
 “ beloved both by his Subjects and his Children, whom he
 “ used harshly. He was esteemed a Prince of good Sense,
 “ who thoroughly knew his own Interest, and never made
 “ War but on just Grounds ; so that he always preserved
 “ a good Understanding with his Neighbours.”

As nothing gives us a greater Light into the Characters
 of Princes than such Particulars as relate to their Persons
 and Manner, I shall give the Reader another Picture of this
 Monarch, as taken by a judicious Hand, at the Time of his
 last Journey to *Holland* in 1738 : “ His Age is about fifty,
 “ his Stature middling, inclining to fat, and his Complexion
 “ ruddy, occasion’d by his walking erect, and exposing
 “ himself much to the Sun. His Dress is usually a blue
 “ Coat, a little Hat, and white worsted Stockings. He
 “ hates all Effeminacy, and one Day severely reproved an
 “ Officer for letting down his Hat to shade his Face in a
 “ sultry Day. He is as deficient in his Complaisance to
 “ the Fair Sex, as other Princes are usually excessive. Draw-
 “ ing Rooms, Balls and Operas, are Strangers at his Court.
 “ The Queen, indeed, in his Absence, is allowed an As-
 “ sembly twice a Week, more out of regard to the Ladies,
 “ than to gratify her own Taste. The King divides his
 “ Mornings between his Closet Devotions, and the Outer
 “ Court of the Palace, where he sees his Guards mount e-
 “ very day. He is fond of neither Gaming, nor any other
 “ Diversion, except Hunting. When he travels, it is in
 “ an open Chaise, with only one of his Officers, and no
 “ Guards, for he hates Ceremony, and makes no Scruple to
 “ take a Dinner or a Bed with one of his Subjects, parti-
 “ cularly his Generals, but then he names the Number of
 “ Dishes they must not exceed : So that his Visits are not
 “ chargeable. His Education was much neglected, his
 “ younger Years being spent among the Soldiery ; which
 “ gave him such a Turn for Military Affairs as wholly pos-
 “ sessed him.

Spain,

State of
Affairs in
1739.



Perseis.

Spain was now govern'd by *Philip V.* Grandson to *Lewis XIV.* and Uncle to the present King of *France*, a Prince advanced in Years, and whose Aversion to Business seems rather the Effect of Indolence than Incapacity, since, when he does apply himself, he discovers no want of Abilities for Government. He is esteemed a good natured Man, and of a quiet and peaceable Disposition; so that his Subjects would be as happy as any People can be under arbitrary Power, if their Affairs were not directed by his Queen, who acts the Part of Prime Minister, and is a Woman of a vast and comprehensive Genius, but imperious, enterprizing, ambitious, inflexible in her Resolutions, tenacious of Power, and wholly bent on forming foreign Establishments for her own Children; a Princess, in short (as a late celebrated Writer says) whose Views are so boundless, and her Pursuits of them so invariable and steady, as render her more universally dreaded than beloved by all the Courts of *Europe*.


The Prince of *Asturias*, eldest Son of the King of *Spain* by his first Wife (a Princess of *Savoy*) was married to the eldest Daughter of the King of *Portugal*. He lives retired from Court, and is of no distinguishing Character, at least in Appearance.

The Queen of *Spain* had, by the Treaty of *Vienna*, the Pleasure of seeing her eldest Son, *Don Carlos*, seated on the Throne of the two *Sicilies*, and married to the eldest Daughter of the King of *Poland*. He was also in Possession of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, to which she had an hereditary Claim. Her youngest Son, *Don Lewis*, yet a Child, was vested with the Purple, advanced to the Dignity of Cardinal, and had annex'd the two rich Archbishopricks of *Toledo* and *Seville*, which brought in a Royal Revenue. Nor is it impossible that this aspiring Princess had now those secret Views which have since been disclosed, and had already formed the Design of erecting *Lombardy* and the adjacent Territories into a Kingdom, in favour of her second Son *Don Philip*, who was at this Time *High Admiral* of *Spain*, and was married to the eldest Daughter of *France*. It was no doubt to strengthen this Project, that soon after the Treaty of *Vienna*, a private one was concluded between the Court of *Madrid* and *Paris*, by which each of the contracting Powers obliged themselves, on the first Notice to keep in readiness for the other 30,000 Men, and eighteen or twenty Men of War; tho' with this Restriction, that each might furnish its Contingent without being under a Necessity of taking Part in the Quarrel for which

The

it was furnish'd. — What chiefly embarrassed the *Spanish* Court at this time was the Differences between it and that of *London*, which will fall more properly under Consideration, when we come to speak of our own domestick Affairs, and the Transactions that preceded the Commencement of the present War.

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1739



The Court of *Portugal* was wholly intent on Commerce. The King was a Prince of great Goodness, excessively beloved by his People, and when the Troubles which afterwards embroil'd *Europe* began to appear, he took great Pains to extinguish them by an amicable Mediation; but as the Seeds of Rancour had sunk too deep to be suddenly rooted out, and as he found it to no purpose to labour a Reconciliation, he declared his settled Resolution, which he never has departed from, of preserving a perfect Neutrality. He had married the Sister of the Emperor *Charles VI.* so that he was looked upon as well affected to the House of *Austria*. But the ill State of his Health, which had affected his Understanding, render'd him but little dreaded, when the Misfortunes of that House fell heaviest upon her. And his eldest Son, the Prince of *Brasil*, being married to the eldest Infanta of *Spain*, was a good Reason to continue the Neutrality; which, perhaps, would not have otherwise been so inviolably adher'd to.

Portugal;

With regard to *Italy*, the late Turn of Affairs had made a great Alteration in that Country, by throwing the Balance of Power from the *Austrian* Scale, to that of the House of *Bourbon*. This Success of the *Spanish* Arms in *Italy* gave no doubt just Cause of Umbrage and Alarm to the *Italian* Princes, and more especially to the King of *Sardinia*, who, tho' he might secretly not dislike seeing the Wings of the Imperial Eagle clipt, in hopes to get a Feather, yet could look with no favourable Eye on the Increase of a Dominion that threaten'd his own. It is therefore no wonder, if, conceiving himself ill treated by his late Allies in the Treaty of *Vienna*, and influenced perhaps by his late Marriage with a Princess of *Lorraine*, Sister to the present Emperor, but since dead, he thought proper generously to espouse the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary*, and to enter into Measures for the Conservation of those Countries she yet retain'd in *Italy*. He had besides, a double reason for taking this Step, not only on account of some Claims in the *Milanese*, of which that Queen could put him in immediate Possession, and the large Subsidies prom-

Of Italy.

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Affairs in
1739,

mis'd him by *Gr. Britain*; but also because he well knew that by aiding the *Spaniards* and *French* to complete the Conquest of *Italy*, he left himself expos'd to a kind of absolute Dependance. It is certain he was now courted by both Sides; and though an Author of Note imputes his Change to the Q. of *Spain's* not bidding up to his Terms, yet I think it more probably may be ascribed to the Motives I have mention'd. What confirms this Opinion is, the Fidelity and Steadiness with which that great Prince has hitherto maintained his Engagements, and that in spite of visible Discouragements, and the loss of near half of his Dominions. A sufficient Proof that a regard to his Safety, rather than his Interest, made him forsake an Alliance so often fatal to his illustrious House.*

Character
of the K.
of Prussia.

In reality, the Conduct of this Prince since he took the Reins of Government, proved him no way inferiour to his greatest Predecessors. His Treatment of his Father, who, after abdicating in his Favour, wanted to resume the Power, discover'd his Genius as a Politician. His Behaviour in the Field has, both from his Friends and Enemies, gained him the acknowledged Character of the greatest Captain of his Age. The *French* and *Spanish* Generals, who think themselves Masters in the Art of War, were obliged to confess, that besides his Activity and Courage, his Experience equalled, if not surpass'd, that of the oldest Commanders. In short, the Officers and Soldiers were so charmed with his military Virtues, that they follow'd him on all Occasions, with the Confidence of Men led to certain Victory.

The same Motives, which brought the King of *Sardinia* over to the Queen of *Hungary's* Side, threw the *Genoese* into the opposite Party. That Republick was now wholly employ'd in suppressing a Rebellion in *Corfica*, a large Island they possess'd in the *Mediterranean*, and the only Remains of their antient Conquests. But as their own Forces were not sufficient for this purpose, they had Recourse to the Emperor, who sent them some Troops under Gen. *Wocktendonck*, which being wanted elsewhere, were soon after recalled. The *Genoese* on this, being apprehensive of the total Loss of the Island, apply'd to the Court of *France*, who order'd Marshal *Maillebois* with a considerable Force thither, to reduce the Male-contents to their Obedience. This, after a vigorous Resistance he effected; but the Event

* *The French have a sarcastick Proverb on the House of Savoy, viz. That, tho' it is of great Antiquity, it has never yet produced a Coward, a Fool, or an honest Man.*

plainly shew'd, that the Submission of those brave Islanders was constrained, and would last no longer than they were awed by a superior Strength. The Troubles of that Country were rather indeed stifled for a Moment, than truly appeased; and the Sufferings of the *Corficains* evidently demonstrate, that Love of Liberty is not to be eradicated by Force, and that to generous minds Death is preferable to Bondage.

The *Venetians*, as they had kept an exact Neutrality during the last War in *Italy*, so they seem'd inclined to pursue the same Measures. However they might look with no friendly Eye on the Growth of the *Spanish* Power in *Italy*, they thought it prudent to consult their own Security by disobliging neither Side.

Venice.

The new King of the *Sicilies* was intent on forming and establishing his Government, and on endeavouring by moderate and wise Measures to conciliate the Affections of his Subjects, a People noted for their Turbulence and Inconstancy under all Administrations. His Inclinations no doubt led him secretly to wish well to the House of *Bourbon*, from whence he was by the paternal Side descended; but the Situation of his Dominions, and the Influence of his Father in Law, the King of *Poland*, kept him long dubious, and made him comply with a Neutrality, which we shall see he was not long able to maintain. His Prime Minister, the Duke of *Montalegro*, was a *Spaniard*; and the Court of *Naples*, indeed, only acted according to the Directions it received from *Madrid*.

Naples.

We come next to the Court of *France*, which may be justly consider'd as the *Primum Mobile* of those Transactions, which fall within the Compass of our Survey; and on this Account, we shall endeavour to give our Readers a distinct Idea of the present State of it.

France.

The Advantages *France* gain'd by the Treaty she had just concluded at *Vienna*, were very considerable. She had not only settled a Branch of the *Bourbon* Family on the Throne of the two *Sicilies*, and made an ample Provision for King *Stanislaus*, but, by the Acquisition of *Lorraine*, had increased her Dominions. This was not all. As this Treaty threw the Emperor into her hands, she, by her Mediation, patch'd up a Peace between him and the *Porte*, as disadvantageous to the House of *Austria*, as it was dishonourable. She had, therefore, now nothing to do but to sit down and

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Character
of the pre-
sent King.
of France,

enjoy the Fruits of her Policy, by extending her Trade and encouraging her own Manufactures; a Point she has since steddily pursued; and in which we shall find cause to remark she has been too successful.

Lewis XV, who now wears the Crown, is Great Grandson to that celebrated Monarch, whose long and active Reign makes so considerable a Figure in *History*. We shall give the Portait of this Prince as drawn by an accurate Writer, who had the best Opportunities of taking a just Resemblance: "As to his Person, he is handsome, and of a graceful Size; his Eyes large, brown Eye-brows, and his Mien rather gracious than forbidding. Tho' his Aspect be noble, it is yet destitute of that commanding Air, which denotes the Sovereign. His Constitution, in his Infancy, was delicate and tender; but Time and Exercise have so confirmed it, that he is since become capable of the greatest Fatigues. Thro' the Neglect of his Education, his Mind is not much cultivated, which renders his Disposition timid tho' mild, and gives him such an Antipathy to Business, that he hates to hear it mention'd. Hunting was his first darling Amusement, and then he was so reserv'd that he seldom spoke, but to his most intimate Favourites; but he has since given himself much up to Gallantry, and what we call high Living. He seems to claim Authority rather from a Sense of his own Rank and Dignity than any Fondness for Power; nor is he fond of outward Magnificence, or those Occasions of Pomp, which heighten and illustrate Royalty. He is no Patron either of Learning or Arts, for which he has no Taste; yet he can speak well on many Subjects, and is tolerably versed in Modern History. — With regard to Religion, he is very zealous. In a word, he is a good King, a kind Master, and a warm Friend; rather inclined to Peace than War; no way generous, or fond of Glory, but govern'd wholly by his Ministers, and devoid of that Spirit which should mark the Royal Character.

and of the
Queen.

"His Queen (Daughter to *Stanislaus*, King of *Poland*) is elder than he. This Princess is no way remarkable either for her Beauty or Shape, her Air being far from Majestick, tho' her Temper is amiable and sweet. She is good-natur'd and sincere, and so prudent that she intermeddles neither with State Affairs, nor the Intrigues of the Court; and has good Sense enough to take no Notice of the Disregard and Neglect shewn her by the King and most of the Courtiers.

By

By this Marriage the King has a numerous Issue: His eldest Daughter was about this Time espoused to *Don Philip*, second Son to the King of *Spain*, the Nuptials being celebrated by Proxy at *Paris*, with great Solemnity. — This Princess was about thirteen, extremely beautiful and amiable, having a Sweetness that charm'd Attention, and a Majesty which commanded respect. The Prince was about twenty, and very accomplish'd both in Mind and Person.

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1739,

The chief Princes of the Blood were the Duke of *Orleans*; the Counts of *Charolois* and *Clermont*, the Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Penthievre*.

The first of these (Son to the famous Regent who died in 1720) is a Prince so fond of Retirement, that he seldom appears at Court, or meddles with publick Affairs. He is superstitious to excess, being entirely govern'd by the Priests, who know excellently well how to manage a Devotee of his Quality. He is generous, and bestows vast Sums in Charity, which, tho' sometimes misplaced, discovers a good Inclination. His Life is regular, but he is positive in his Sentiments, and affects to be thought a Politician tho' he is but little acquainted with the Theory of Government.

D'Orleans

The Count *de Charolois*, Brother to the late Duke of *Bourbon*, has been very wild in his Youth, during which he often carried his Debauches to a Pitch of Cruelty. He is handsome, and has a fine Genius, and his maturer Years and returning Reason promise an Attonement for his youthful Follies.

Charlois.

His younger Brother the Count *de Clermont*, is a Man who in Person is comely, inclining to fat, has no great Capacity, but is prodigal to excess, especially in his Amours, being ready to sacrifice his Fortune to his Taste for Variety in Pleasure, and solely allured by Novelty without regard to Beauty or Merit.

Clermont.

The Prince of *Conti* (Sisters Son to the Duke of *Bourbon*) was in his Youth a Prince of great Beauty, handsome, agreeable, and had much good Sense. Nor have his riper Years frustrated the Expectations conceived of him: He is brave, fond of Arms, has great Vivacity, and is a Man of strict Honour. But a Bias to Profusion has greatly disorder'd his Affairs.

Conti.

The Duke of *Penthievre* (Son to the late Count *de Thoulouse*) and High Admiral of *France*, is a Prince of great Merit, generous and affable, has a good Understanding, and much Ambition. He loves War, and his Behaviour is such

Penthievre

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as gains him the Praises of the Officers, and Love of the Soldiery. He is tall, handsome, and has an obliging Air, which engages all who behold him.

Cardinal
Fleury.

The chief Administration of Affairs was in the Hands of Cardinal *Fleury*, who was seventy-three Years of Age, when he was raised to the Dignity of Prime Minister. He was born of mean Parentage in one of the Southern Provinces of *France*, and being designed for the Priesthood, he took Orders early. His boundless Ambition made him look with Disdain on the Situation he was in, and hurried him to Court, where he appear'd with good Recommendations which his Youth and agreeable Behaviour served to support. He distinguish'd himself on this Grand Stage by a noble Confidence, which render'd him soon remarkable. In a little Time he got an Abbacy, and some Years after, by Dint of Intrigue, was promoted to the See of *Frejus*. From this Diocese he was by *Lewis XIV.* called to Court, to take Charge of the Education of the young Prince his Successor, over whom he gained that Ascendancy he has since kept. In his highest Elevation he behaved with the same Ease, as if he had been born for Power.

Notwithstanding his Age, when he took the Helm of Affairs, he was a personable Man, having a fresh Complexion, high Forehead, good Nose, fine Mouth, lively Eyes, and a penetrating Look; he was tall, strait, and genteel; had a firm Walk, and noble Deportment: With regard to his mental Qualities, to a refined Wit he join'd an unlimited Ambition, was perfectly versed in the Arts of a Court, and skill'd to temporize for his own Interest. His external Appearance was modest, and bore such an Air of Candour and Sincerity, as might deceive the most incredulous. He was complaisant to the Great, polite to the World, and particularly civil to the Fair Sex, the extraordinary Talents he had for pleasing them, being thought to have not a little contributed to his Advancement. He was naturally inclined to Pleasures, but he knew how to veil his Inclinations by a Show of Temperance and Sobriety. He was a formidable Enemy, but a cold Friend; deceitful by Nature rather than Principles, and ready to reward the greatest Services with the blackest Ingratitude. His Knowledge was extensive, but he wanted a Genius to govern so vast a Monarchy. His Irresolution render'd him slow in the Dispatch of publick Affairs, and his not conceiving Things at first View, made him equally ignorant how to take Advantage of great Events. Tho' he was to the last Degree parsimonious of the Crown Revenues, he

was



was weak enough to purchase the Friendship of neighbouring Princes at an immense Cost. Thus he sacrificed Realities for Trifles, and however well inclined he might be to serve the Publick, was ignorant of the Means. Yet he was highly jealous of his Authority, tho' he stretched it too far. He was a bigotted *Roman Catholick*: Not easily prejudiced against Men, but when once so, difficult to be undeceived. His suspicious Temper render'd him an Encourager of Informers and Spies. He granted no Favours without tedious Sollicitation, yet was so timorous that he could not resist the sudden Importunity of a bold Address. Short-sighted in distinguishing or rewarding Merit; so that, while he imagined he chose right, he was the Dupe of his own Confidence and Self-Conceit. His pacifick Temper led him to Negotiation rather than Arms. As to the rest, he was a faithful Minister to his Prince, impenetrably secret, and perfectly disinterested.

The Treaty of *Vienna*, however beneficial it might be to the Kingdom of *France*, was notwithstanding fatal to M. *Chauvelin*, Keeper of the Seals, whose Disgrace it occasion'd, tho' he had a principal hand in it. It was alledg'd he had made Peace on too easy Terms, and had sacrificed the Interests of *France* to the Imperial Court, from whom he had received an immense Bribe. He had been designed by the Cardinal as his Successor, but was now arrested, and closely confined. It is probable, the Faction, at Variance with the Duke of *Bourbon* (to whose Interest he was attach'd) took this handle to ruin a Statesman, whose Abilities they dreaded; and that the Cardinal found it impossible to support him. What renders this probable is, that no Proofs appeared of his Guilt; and that, soon after, he was sent into a kind of honourable Exile, where, as he has not since re-appear'd on the Stage, we shall take our Farewell of him, by giving the Reader his Character.

M. Chau-
velin's dis-
grace.

M. *Chauvelin* was of a Family eminent in the Law, in which Profession he had sustained several high Offices with great Reputation; he was a consummate Politician, endow'd with a superior and formidable Genius; his Judgement was as discerning as his Behaviour was affable and polite, and his Conversation was enchanting; his Intimacy with the Great was attended with no Servility nor Meannesses. He was much in favour with the Ladies, and spared no Pains to raise himself powerful Friends, who might support him under a Reverse of Fortune; he knew how to distinguish his Enemies, whose Intrigues he could more easily disconcert, as he understood thoroughly all the

Character.

Artifices

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Affairs in
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Artifices of the Court. He was extensive in his Views; his Projects were vast, and his Intelligence universal; he was secret without Affectation, and so close in his Application to Business, as well as expert in the Conduct of it, that he dispatched a Multiplicity of Affairs with uncommon Ease; he was a Lover and Judge of Merit; and a zealous Patron of Arts and Sciences, so that Strangers at once lov'd and admired him, and the Sovereign Powers of *Europe* respected him. In short, he greatly excelled the Cardinal, whose Confidence he enjoy'd, tho' chagrin'd to be second in the Ministry, from a Sense of his own Superiority.

Count de
Tholouse.

Soon after the Fall of this able Minister, the Cardinal form'd the Resolution of resigning in favour of the Count de *Tholouse*. This Prince, who had been legitimated in the Reign of *Lewis XIV*, was in high favour with the present King, and not without Cause. He was handsome, generous, and humane, unblemish'd in his Manners, and universally esteemed and beloved. But most People thought him too honest a Man to make a good Statesman. After long resisting both the King's and Cardinal's Importunity, he was at last prevailed on to accept the important Charge of Prime Minister. But Death prevented the Execution of that Scheme; this great Man being suddenly carried off by an Ulcer in the *Urethra*, after a few Days Illness. This Incident broke the Cardinal's Measures, and at the King's Intreaty, he consented to retain the Direction of Affairs

Holland.

During the late War between *France* and the Emperor, *Holland* had preserved an exact Neutrality. The People were indeed generally well inclined to the *Austrian* Interest, but the States General manifestly shew'd a Reluctance to the taking any Steps that might involve them in a War. Tho' Particulars might be rich, the Republick itself was greatly in Debt, so that they had no way of retrieving their Affairs, but by their Commerce; and this depended solely on Peace. Their Constitution seem'd to be in a languid State. Luxury had found its way, and was thought to have brought Corruption along with it. The publick Counsels, in which *France* had gained a visible Influence, were much divided, and all the early Symptoms began to appear of that Lethargick Security, which has since like to have proved fatal to their State.

Before we enter on Domestic Affairs, we shall give our Readers a View of the *British* Court at this Time, and in
this

in this Attempt, if we fail of doing Justice to the illustrious Characters that present themselves, it will be ascribed, we hope, rather to a Want of Capacity than to Partiality on any side, which we shall always endeavour studiously to avoid. It will be remember'd, we pretend only to give the Outlines, leaving the more masterly Strokes to abler Hands.

His present Majesty is of a middle Size, but very strait : Character of the present King.
his Air is noble, and his Deportment sedate : he is Master of the *French, Italian, German, and English* Languages, all which he talks with Propriety and Elegance, tho' in speaking the last he retains something of a foreign Accent. When he condescends to quit his Dignity, and converse familiarly, no Man rallies with more Vivacity, or tells a Story with a better Grace. He is said, on some Occasions, to discover a Warmth or Impatience of Temper ; but those Starts or Sallies of Passion serve only to set off the Lustre of his Virtues, and to furnish him with Opportunities of shewing the Extent of his Generosity, Affability, and Good Nature. His Reading has been extensive, and is so well digested, that he is never at a Loss to express himself pertinently on any Subject. He is a great Oeconomist, so that tho' his Court is splendid, it is regular. His Courage is indisputable, having not only given Proofs of it in his early Age, but of late Years. His Conduct while Prince of *Wales* shew'd, that Adversity could not damp his Resolution ; and, since his Accession to the Throne, he has made it evident he can both forgive Injuries, and forget them. He is a Monarch of great Honour and Humanity, and so strictly just, that his whole Reign has never been mark'd by one single Act of Oppression or Cruelty. His Throne may therefore be properly said to be founded on the strongest Basis, the Love of his Subjects, as has manifestly appear'd, from the Steadiness and Zeal of the People during the late wicked Attempt to subvert it. An Attempt that has only served to cover its Authors with Confusion, and add Stability to that Government it was intended to overthrow.

The Prince of *Wales* (tho' not so tall as his Father) has of the Pr.
a graceful Appearance, and on Days of Ceremony, discovers of Wales,
a Majestick Air. He has an exquisite Taste for all the polite Arts, of which he is both an acknowledged Judge, and a generous Patron. He is a Friend to Learning and learned Men, so that Merit seldom approaches him without Notice, or departs without reward. He is fond of Magnificence and Gaiety, but without Irregularity or Profusion,

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on which Account his Court, tho' small, is reckon'd the most polite and elegant in *Europe*. He is a profess'd Enemy to Flattery, sincere and warm in his Friendships, but delicate in the Choice of his Favourites. In a word he has a Sweetness and Affability of Temper, which secure the Love and Respect of all who have the Honour to approach his Presence.

The Prin-
cess of
Wales.

The Princess, his Consort, to a most lovely Person, adds all the Charms of native Modesty, and unblemish'd Truth, with a most engaging Deportment. Tho' she is by Birth a *German*, she speaks the *French* and *English* well. But she is such an exemplary Pattern of conjugal Tendernefs and Affection, that it is impossible to behold the Harmony subsisting between this illustrious Pair, without a sensible Emotion. By her truly great and amiable Virtues, she has found means to gain the Love of all Ranks and Parties, who seem to vye in her Praises. Heaven had now crown'd this Royal Union with a fair Issue (since increased) whose Education is formed in such a manner as may one day render them the Delight of *Britain*, and the Admiration of the World.

The D. of
Cumber-
land.


The Duke of *Cumberland*, second Son to his Majesty, was now in his 15th Year. He is by Birth an *Englishman*, and of a more advantageous Stature than any of the Royal Family. The Plan of his Education had been concerted by the late excellent Queen his Mother,* a consummate Judge and Patroness of Science, and consequently nothing was wanting to render him an accomplish'd Prince, especially as he took Delight in his Studies, had a quick Genius, and uncommon Application. It is no wonder therefore, if un-

Character
of the late
Queen.

**This amiable and great Princess, whose Virtues commanded Respect, while her Goodness claim'd Affection, died in 1738, lamented by all the British Nation. Her Presence was Majestic, but soften'd by Condescension. Her Wit sparkling, but temper'd with Judgment. She ever regarded the trifling Amusements of her Sex with Disdain, and particularly never affected Ornament in her Dress. The Perusal of select Authors was her greatest Pleasure, and she was justly esteem'd the most learned Princess of her Age. Her Refusal of the first Crown in Europe for the sake of her Religion, gave an eminent Lustre to her Piety, and her Conduct while Princess of Wales, and placed in the most critical Circumstances, heighten'd the Fame of her Wisdom, by uniting the Character of a dutiful Daughter with that of a tender Wife. Her Prudence in the Administration of Publick Affairs, during the King's Absence, was not less conspicuous. She was, in short, an illustrious Patroness of Science, an Ornament to the World, and a Blessing to her Subjects.*

der the Eye of such a Parent he made a swift Progress, and already gave promising Hopes of those high Virtues, which have since distinguished him in the World, and justly endear'd him to his Country.

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Affairs in
1739.



We shall at present pass over the Characters of the illustrious Princesses, Daughters of his Majesty, as there will be occasion to enlarge upon them in the Sequel. The Eldest was now* married to the Prince of *Orange*, the sole Male Representative of the House of *Nassau*, celebrated in History for the Heroes and Patriots it has produced.

The Person who presided at the *Helm* of Affairs was Sir *Robert Walpole* (afterwards created Earl of *Orford*,) descended from an antient and honourable Family in *Norfolk*, His personal Courage was never doubted, whatever may be said of his political. In the End of *Q. Anne's* Reign he withstood, almost alone, all the Violence of the *Tory* Party, and was sent to the *Tower*. Never Man possessed, in a higher Degree, the Art of attaching his Friends to his Interest, so that when he join'd in the Opposition made to the Court, he was more considerable for his Influence, than when at the Head of the Ministry, nor could the opposite Side carry any Question of Importance till he and his Friends were restor'd to Power. Upon his present Majesty's Accession, it was thought he would have been dismissed, but his great Abilities render'd him so necessary, he was continued in his Post, and his Address in procuring her Majesty a larger Jointure than had ever been granted by Parliament before, confirm'd him in favour. He was not violent in his Resolutions, but steady and persevering in the Pursuit of them. He spoke always well, and with great Calmness and Judgment, his Eloquence resembling in its Force a deep Stream, which, while it glides smoothly, bears down all Opposition. He was an able and experienced Statesman; but his Comprehension of foreign Affairs was not thought equal to his Knowledge of the State and Temper of the Nation, which he understood in a manner beyond most of his Predecessors. It may not be unreasonably presumed, that his Disinclination to a War proceeded from his being convinced it was really contrary to national Interest. Had he been as In-corrup-t as he was confessed to be an able Minister, his Glory had been complete. But he was strongly accused of, and never fully vindicated from Practices, the manifest Ten-

Character
of the late
Sir Robert
Walpole:

* Her Marriage Portion was 80,000 l. and 5000 l. a-year during Life.

State of
Affairs in
1739.

dency of which was to sap our Constitution, by giving the Court a constant and venal Majority in both Houses. It may, I believe, be confidently asserted, that during the long time he held the Reins, more Pamphlets were wrote for and against him, than ever any single Person gave occasion for ; and I may add, that he had more inveterate Enemies, who never saw him, but only formed their Notions of him by what was writ against him, than amongst all the numerous Circle of his professed Opponents. Towards the Close of his Life, after many unsuccessful Attempts to displace him, when he found his Weight in the lower House declining, he prudently resigned the Administration, to pass the Remainder of his Days in Retirement, being first advanced to the Peerage, and honoured with the greatest Marks of Royal Confidence and Favour. The Conduct of his Successors produced the unexpected Effect of making his Loss as much regretted, as his Ministry had been abused ; and shew'd it was not without Cause, he always opposed a Land War, a Point which contributed not a little to his Unpopularity. It is certain the Rage of Parties ran so high, with regard to his Conduct, that it is no wonder if his Merit and Experience appeared either in too favourable, or too mistaken a Light. In a word, he was a great and able Minister, and a zealous and faithful Servant of the Crown. In private Life, perhaps, no Person ever bore a more amiable Character, as a kind Parent, a good Master, and a steady Friend. Qualities, which it is no wonder endear'd him to all who espoused his Interest.

Character
of Horatio
Walpole.

His Brother *Horatio* had been employ'd long in Business, and appear'd as Ambassador in many of the principal Courts of *Europe*, tho', as some think, not much to his own Honour, being said to want that Dignity and Address, essentially requisite in the ministerial Character. He was a Person, who entirely slighted Ceremony, and was remarkable for such a certain Plainness, or rather Bluntness of Behaviour and Speech, as could not but render him displeasing to those Courts where Politeness and Forms of State are regarded as Matters of Importance ; yet, on this account, he was reckon'd agreeable to the *Dutch*, a People whose frank Humour resembled his own. There is no doubt, but his near Relation to the Minister, and the great and lucrative Posts he enjoy'd, made him the Object of much Envy. But tho' he has been loudly accused of concluding blundering and inconsistent Treaties, yet such who have duly weigh'd Matters, reflected upon the Transactions of those Times, and consider'd the unforeseen Accidents which have since

happen'd, acquit him of this Imputation ; and his Enemies themselves own that he executes his Commissions with Diligence and Fidelity. Without affecting to be thought an Orator he speaks well, tho' perhaps a little too prolix.

The Post of first Secretary of State was enjoy'd by the Duke of *Newcastle*, a Nobleman of a most graceful Person, and of great Humanity and Merit. No body at Court surpass'd him in a splendid way of living, or the Magnificence of the Table. So that tho' he had large Appointments and an ample Fortune, he spent his full Income. His Application was so great, that Business never came unseasonably, and his Affability so known, that he was always ready to hear such as had any Suit to lay before him. His high Station and great Abilities gave him a great Influence in the House of Lords, where his Zeal and Integrity were regarded even by his Opponents. As his long Services had acquired him a vast Experience, so they justly recommended him to the Favour of his Sovereign, by whom he was both honour'd and lov'd.

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Character
of the D.
of New-
castle.

The other Secretary of State was the Lord *Harrington*, a Minister who both in the Cabinet and the Field has given sufficient Proofs of his Abilities, and consummate Knowledge. In the late King's Reign he had been Ambassador at the Court of *Spain*, where he behaved in such a manner as gain'd him a very high Reputation. He is a Nobleman of great Generosity and Goodness. He had the Northern Department.

Lord Har-
rington.

The Post of Master of the Horse was possess'd by the Earl of *Scarborough* (since dead,) who had served with great Reputation in *Q. Anne's* War, and was a Nobleman of the strictest Honour and Integrity. He had been a distinguished Favourite of the King, to whom he attach'd himself while Prince of *Wales*, and under the Frowns of the Court. His Presence was graceful, his Shape easy, and his Air discovered his Quality more than the Ensigns of the *Garret* he had been invest'd with. He was always grave, sedate, and recollected, and spoke in the House with such Calmness and Impartiality, as often made his single Opinion decisive.

E. of Scar-
borough.

The Duke of *Dorset* was a Nobleman of the greatest Accomplishments. His Love of Learning and fine Taste had justly secured him the Title of *British Mecænas*, hereditary in his Family. He lived many Years at Court before he was in Office, and always preserved his Independence, having no Support but his Virtues and Merit, and living with those in Power, with that Decency, as gave them no room for Censure. He had successively pass'd thro' the highest

D. of Dor-
set.

Dignities

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Dignities with Lustre and Reputation, having been Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Lord High Steward of the Household; which last Post he now enjoy'd, and the Court received an additional Splendor from the manner in which he filled it. Never Man was planted in that Soil better qualify'd to grace it, or with Virtues more proper to purify it's Air. His Person was graceful, his Aspect pleasing, and his Wit sparkling and sublime. His Generosity was extensive. He was equally a Friend to Science, and to his Country, and his Confidence was chiefly in Men of such Principles.

Character
of the D.
of Grafton

The Post of Lord Chamberlain was held by the Duke of *Grafton*, whose Father was natural Son to King *Charles II.* by Mrs *Villiers*, Daughter to the Viscount *Grandison*, and Wife to the Earl of *Castlemain*, created Dutchess of *Cleveland*. Tho' he is of a large Size and Corpulent, he has a noble Air, and is a Nobleman of such Good-nature and Affability, as renders him idoliz'd by his Family and Servants, whom he treats with uncommon Kindness. No Lord about the Court, in his Equipage or Table, makes a more magnificent Appearance, to which his high Office not a little contributes, having the entire Management of the Royal Family below Stairs, as the Lord High Steward has above. He was noted in his Youth for being a Favourite with the Ladies, and his Inclination to Gallantry makes still a constituent Part of his Character. In short, he is a Nobleman, who, on Account of his Generosity and Condescension, is generally belov'd, and has few Enemies.

and Lord
Hervey.

The Gold Key of Vice Chamberlain was in the Possession of Lord *Hervey*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Bristol*, but called up by Writ to the House of Peers in the Reign of Q. *Anne*. This Nobleman lay under great Obligations to the Court, which he requited by a steady Attachment to their Interests. His Person had an Air of Effeminacy, no way suited to his Character; for he was learned, generous, and humane. But his Eloquence was copious to a Fault, and loaded with Embellishments which defaced its Beauty. He was a professed Admirer of the great *Roman* Orator, whom he affected to imitate as servilely as he did the Fashions, in which Point he was scrupulously exact, so that it was scarce possible to think so great a Statesman lay hid beneath the Outside of a Beau. His Friendship to the Minister had embroil'd him with his Father, who was of the opposite Party. Towards the End of his Life, he grew into a more solid way of thinking, and, if he had lived, had probably been an Ornament to his Country.

The

The Earl of *Wilmington* acted as President of the Council. He was descended from that noble Family, which now enjoys the Title of Earl of *Northampton*, and was a Person rather of close Application than great Abilities. He had been long Speaker in the House of Commons, the surest Road to the Peerage, to which he was promoted by the favour of the late King.

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The Great Seal was in the hands of Lord *Hardwicke*, who still holds it with great Reputation. This Gentleman, by his eminent Knowledge in his Profession, had rose by Degrees from the Bar to the supreme Seat of Justice, which he fill'd with great Integrity and Dignity. Nothing could be a greater Proof of his Merit than his succeeding, with Applause, the most belov'd, and most uncorrupt Chancellor that *England* ever had. His Station in the House of Lords served only to render his Candour and Modesty more conspicuous. His Eloquence is of a mild perswasive kind, entirely suited to the Character of a Moderator in that August Assembly. There were no Arguments so perplexed, his Judgment could not distinguish; no Heats so violent, his Prudence could not temperate; nor Differences so wide, which he had the Art to reconcile. He was thought sometimes to lean too much to the Court Interest, whose Measures, on all occasions, he supported. He was a rigid Oeconomist, and much bent on the enriching and aggrandizing his Family, his eldest Son being married to the sole Heiress of the illustrious House of *Grey* (Duke of *Kent*,) and on that Consideration created Marchioness *Grey*, which Title, with a vast Fortune, she brought into the Ld Chancellor's Family.

Characters
of the Ld
Chancellor

The Earl of *Godolphin* was Lord Privy Seal. He was Son to that truly great Minister, who for many Years held the important Post of Lord High Treasurer of *England*, with such acknowledged Integrity, as will reflect an eternal Honour on his Name and Family.

Earl Godolphin.

The Duke of *Devonshire* was now Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the highest Post of Honour that a *British* Subject can enjoy, and which he sustain'd with Splendor and Merit. His high Birth, ample Fortune, and the Services his Family had render'd the Crown, could not fail to distinguish him at Court, where he was consider'd with all the regard due to his Rank and Virtues. The Sense of his Dignity is thought to give him an Air of Reserve and Distance which some are apt to mistake for Pride, but as he lives with great Hospitality and Splendor, so no Nobleman is more universally regarded by all Parties.

Duke of
Dev'nshire

The

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The Duke of *Montagu*, Head of the illustrious Family of that Name, (of which are the Duke of *Manchester*, and the Earls of *Sandwich* and *Halifax*,) was Great Master of the Wardrobe, and possessed several other lucrative Posts. He was highly in favour at Court, where no Nobleman appear'd with greater Advantage. His Generosity and Benevolence gave a new Lustre to his Dignity, and his whole Behaviour had a certain Tincture of Urbanity and Sincerity, that procured him great regard. The Splendor with which he maintain'd his Dignity at Court was suited to his ample Fortune. The noble Project he formed for an Establishment in the Isle of *Sta * Lucia* will be a lasting Proof of his Publick Spirit, tho' the unhappy Success of it greatly wounded his Revenue, and diminish'd his Power of doing Good, which seems to be his leading Passion.

Character
of the D.
of Argyle.

The Duke of *Argyle*, Field Marshal, held the Office of Master of the Ordnance; a Nobleman descended of one of the most antient Families in *Scotland*, and whose Father and Grandfather had lost their Lives for defending the Liberties of their Country. He was an Instance what Nature can do, when she exerts all her Power to form a complete Man. He set out early in the publick Service, having at the Age of Nineteen the Command of a Regiment; and during the long War in *Flanders* distinguish'd himself on all occasions with the utmost Intrepidity. In the Field he discovered all the Qualities of the Hero; in the Senate all the Virtues of the Patriot. As a Soldier he had no Equal in his Country, as a Statesman no Superior. His Learning and Wit were as conspicuous, as his Integrity was inflexible and uncorrupt. Like *Cæsar*, he had perform'd Things which required his own Pen to commemorate with Justice. He had been a high Favourite with the King, when Prince of *Wales*, and the Suppression of the Rebellion in 1715, was chiefly owing to his wise and steady Conduct; so that the Government ow'd him great Obligations. But his Honour

* *Sta Lucia is one of the Caribbee Isles, having Martinico on the North, St Vincent to the South, and Barbadoes to the East; and was disputed between the French and us. In 1717 the Duke, upon a Grant of the Island from his Majesty, sent a Colony thither, under the Direction of Capt Urry; but Sickness coming on, soon after their Arrival, and the French landing a considerable Force from Martinico, they were forced to capitulate, and abandon the Island, so that the Expedition, tho' attended with a vast Expence, came to nothing.*

† *This was a new Military Title introduced among us, and borrow'd from the German Establishment.*

was

was such that he could not purchase Favour with the Loss of Independence; so that he lived on ill Terms with the Prime Minister, whose Measures in Parliament he always openly opposed.

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1739.

His Brother the Earl of *Ilay*, (now Duke of *Argyle*) was of a very different Character. He was a Man of great Judgment, and the most extensive Learning. His eminent Knowledge of the Civil Law, had raised him early to the Post of Extraordinary Lord of the Session in *Scotland*, which is the supreme Seat of Justice in that Nation, and caused him to be greatly regarded by the House of Lords, in their judicial Proceedings, the rather, as few of the *English* Peers were well qualify'd to speak on that Subject. In his Speeches he consulted Argument rather than Oratory, and had an uncommon Talent of stating Facts as they really were, without Sophistry or Disguise. He was a profound Politician, well versed in all the Arts of a Court, and was not over scrupulous when his own Advancement and Security were to be promoted. His constant Attachment to the Prime Minister gain'd him his entire Confidence, and procured him the chief and sole Direction of the Affairs of his own Country, where he disposed of all Posts in a manner that did not render him much beloved. He was a Nobleman of deep Penetration, and great Address; lavish of Promises because they cost him nothing; and affable to the Meanest, because from them he knew always how to gain some Intelligence for his Purpose. His Temper was naturally Lofly, and so susceptible of Affronts, that he would take Offence at the smallest Trifles; and then he generally carry'd his Resentment so far, as never to forgive the Person that had once incurr'd his Displeasure.

Character
of the E.
of Ilay.

Sir *William Yonge*, a Gentleman of an antient Family and good Fortune in *Devonshire*, was Secretary at War. The Variety of Offices he had pass'd thro' had acquir'd him great Experience in publick Affairs, and enabled him, in all Parliamentary Debates, to display an exact Knowledge of the Subject in question. His Eloquence was by some reckon'd too diffuse, and was attended with this Disadvantage, that his Attachment to the Minister, made it always known on what side he would declare, before he open'd his Mouth.

Sir Wm
Yonge.

Mr *Onslow*, Speaker of the House of Commons, was descended of an honourable Family in *Surrey*, for which County he had long served in Parliament with such Reputation, as at last deservedly raised him to the Chair, a Dignity he sustain'd with great Abilities, and a sound Judgment. He possessed in a high Degree the Qualifications necessary for

Mr On-
slow.

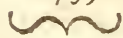
State of Affairs in 1739, so great a Trust, having a clear Head, and a disinterested Heart. He was learned without Ostentation, great without Titles, and so moderate in the Use of his Fortune, that he seldom lost a Friend, or created an Enemy.

Character of the late Sr Charles Wager. Sir Charles Wager was at the Head of the Admiralty : He was a Man of great Knowledge in his Profession, plain and unaffected in his Manners, steady and resolute in his Conduct, affable and chearful in his Behaviour, and always composed in time of Danger. He was first distinguished and raised by Admiral *Russel*. In 1707, he had the Command of a Squadron in the *West Indies*, where with three Ships only, he attack'd and defeated 14 Sail of *Spanish* Gallies ; for which *Q. Anne* honoured him with the Flag, and knighted him. He was chosen Member for *Portsmouth* in 1709, and served in Parliament ever since. He was some time Comptroller of the Navy, afterwards a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1732, on the Death of Lord *Torrington*, placed at the head of that Board. His Easiness of Temper, in gratifying the Solicitation of his Friends, made him too negligent in examining the Qualifications of Men prefer'd to Command, of which no Man was a better Judge ; so that many obtain'd Stations in the Fleet, for which they were very unfit. As he had no Children, he disposed of his Riches to his Relations, and in charitable Acts, to which he was ever inclined, being both beneficent and humane.

Such was the State of the Court, at this time engaged in a Negotiation with that of *Spain*, for adjusting the Differences between the two Nations ; which had risen to a great height.

Grounds of Complaint against the Spaniards. The Grounds of Complaint on our Side were, that our *American* Trade, particularly that to the *West Indies*, had suffered for many Years great Interruption from the *Spanish Guarda Costa's*,* who under various Pretences, seiz'd our Merchant Ships, and carried them into their Ports, where they were confiscated. That Practice was now grown to such a degree, that scarce any Vessels were safe in those Seas ; for the *Spaniards* pretended that wherever they found Logwood, Cocoa, or Pieces of Eight on board, the Capture was legal : Now, the two first of these Commodities were the Growth of our own Colonies, and the last was the

* These are light-arm'd Frigates of 20 or 30 Guns, fitted out by their Governors in those Parts, in the King's Name, to secure the Coasts ; but of late the Merchants were at the Expence, and their Governors commission'd them, to have a Share in the Booty.



current Specie of all that Part of the World, so that scarce a Ship homeward bound but had one, if not more of these on board.

These Depredations were also aggravated by Circumstances of great Inhumanity and Cruelty, the Sailors being confined in loathsome Prisons with little or no Sustenance,* many dying under their hard Captivity; and when, upon Application to the *Spanish* Court, Orders for Redress and Restitution were sometimes obtained, such Delays and Difficulties were thrown in the way, as render'd the Satisfaction of little Avail.

There was amongst the rest, one Instance that made so much Noise at this time, it cannot be well omitted. One Capt. *Jenkins*, Commander of a *Scotch* Vessel, was in his Passage home boarded by a *Guarda Costa*, the Captain of which was an *Irishman*. The *Spaniards*, after rummaging, finding their Hopes disappointed, used *Jenkins* in a barbarous manner, tearing off Part of his Ear, and bidding him carry it to the *English* King, and tell him they would serve him in the same manner if they had him in their Power: This Villainy was attended with other Circumstances of Cruelty too shocking to mention. The Captain, on his Return, was examined at the Bar of the House of Commons; and being ask'd what his Sentiments were, when threaten'd with Death? nobly reply'd, *That he recommended his Soul to God, and his Cause to his Country*; — which Words, and the Sight of his Ear, made a visible Impression on that great Assembly.

Story of
Capt. *Jen-*
kins.

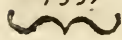
The *Spaniards*, on the other hand, insisted that by Treaty all Trade was forbid to any of their Ports in the *West Indies*; and that their *Guarda Costa's* had consequently a Right of visiting such Ships as came on their Coasts, and of seizing them, if contraband Goods were found on board: They farther alledged (not without some Shew of Truth,) that an illicit Trade † was carry'd on from our Settlements in the *West Indies* to theirs, greatly to the Prejudice of their

The *Spa-*
niards Plea

* It appear'd by a Petition from the *West India* Merchants, presented March 16, 1738, to the House of Commons, That the British Sailors, Prisoners at *Cadiz*, were in a miserable Condition, forced to work with Irons on their Legs, having no Sustenance but a little Salt Fish and Beans full of Vermin; and that in one Room above 300 of them were stow'd together in a most offensive Manner, and yet our Consul in his Letters took no Notice of this cruel Usage, tho' it was what he could be no Stranger to. This shews how much the Ministry were averse to a War.

† See the Case of the Royal William Capt. Cleland. Gent Mag. for 1732.

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own Commerce, and the King's Revenue. They also complain'd of our *South Sea Company*, in the Management of their *Annual Ship* sent to *Porto Bello*, Cargoes being station'd by the Way to elude the Force of Treaties, by which the Company made an immense Profit.

In order to judge of this Matter, it is proper to take a slight Review of our Treaties with *Spain*, and make a few Remarks on them.

Review of
the Trea-
ties with
Spain.

By those relating to Commerce, for a long time after the Discovery of *America*, the *Spaniards* stipulated an extensive Trade to their own Settlements in the *West Indies*, and that there should be no Intercourse between them and us in that Part of the World. They also, by their *Guarda Costa's*, were allow'd the Right of visiting our Ships at Sea, and seeing their Papers; and, in case any prohibited Goods were found on board, these only were liable to Seizure, without affecting the rest of the Cargo, with an Exception to Bullion of the Produce of *New Spain*, either wrought or unwrought. But, in cases of Storm or Danger, our Ships were to be allow'd Admission into their Ports, with Liberty to provide themselves Necessaries, and to retire as they thought proper without Hindrance or Molestation. These were the principal Articles of the Treaties in 1667, and 1670, by which also the Possessions of each Crown in *America*, upon the Footing they then stood, were guaranteed to each other in the strongest manner.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1712, all former Treaties were confirmed, and we obtain'd for our *South Sea Company* the exclusive Privilege (called the *Asiento*) of furnishing the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies*, with a certain Number of Slaves at a settled Rate; as also of sending an annual Ship thither, on which the King of *Spain* was to have a regulated Profit. It was also agreed, in order to preserve the *Spanish* Dominions entire, that her *Britannic Majesty* should engage, that the antient Limits be restored and settled as they stood in the time of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, in case it should appear they had been any way alter'd or diminish'd since his Decease: And in case a War should break out, it was stipulated the Subjects on either Side should have 180 Days to withdraw themselves and Effects.

The Treaty of *Seville* in 1721 confirm'd all the former, and appointed that Commissioners on the Part of both Nations should meet at *Madrid* four Months after the Ratifications, with a Power to examine and decide all Differences. We also engaged to introduce *Don Carlos*, with 6000 Troops into *Italy*, and to restore such of the *Spanish* Men of War

War as had been taken off *Sicily* in 1718, or to pay for them, if sold, the same Price they were sold for.

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From hence it appears, 1. That the *Spaniards* had an exclusive Right of Trading to their own Settlements in *America*, and that this Right was acknowledged by us. 2. By the Treaty of 1667 it is plain they had a Power of visiting Foreign Ships in those Seas, and seizing such prohibited Goods as they found on board. 3. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* it appears that the *Spaniards* apprehended we had made some Incroachments upon their Territory in *America*. And by the Convention they shew'd that from a Regulation of Limits, they expected no less than the Restoration of *Georgia*.

Pursuant to the Treaty of *Seville*, Commissaries had met to adjust the Differences between the two Nations. The Demands of the *British* Merchants on Account of their Losses, as laid before those Gentlemen, appear'd to be 374,000 *l.* but on Examination this Sum was reduced to 200,000 *l.* And as this was to be paid the Merchants in the Places where the Captures were made, which might occasion Delays and Disappointments, a Deduction of 45,000 *l.* was made for prompt Payment. This reduced the Claim to 155,000 *l.* Now by the Treaty of *Seville*, we had obliged ourselves to restore such Men of War of theirs as had been taken off *Sicily* in 1718, or, if sold, to pay for them the purchase Price. But when the *Spanish* Commissaries came to receive the Ships, they found them so disabled, they refused to take them; so that they were carried out to Sea and sunk, yet as the *Spaniards* insisted on an Equivalent, our conceding Commissaries agreed on a farther Deduction of 60,000 *l.* for this Purpose, so that the Balance in favour of our Merchants was brought down to just 95,000 *l.*

At length a Convention was sign'd at *Madrid* in *January* 1739, by Mr *Keene*, and Don *Sebastian de la Quadra*, as Plenipotentiaries; the Articles of which were: I. That six Weeks after the Exchange of Ratifications, the contracting Powers should nominate two Embassadors finally to regulate all Disputes relating to Trade and Navigation, as well as the Limits of *Florida* and *Carolina*, according to preceding Treaties. II. Things to remain in those two Colonies on the Footing they were, without increasing the Fortifications, or making any new Forts. III. The Catholic King engaged to pay the 95,000 *l.* due to the Merchants in full for their Losses, with an Exception to the State of his Account with the *South Sea Company*. IV. It was agreed,

The Con-
vention.

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Declarati-
on annex-
ed to the
Conven-
tion.

greed, that if the several Ships therein mention'd were restored, pursuant to the Orders sent from the Court of *Spain*, the Value should be deducted from the 95,000 *l.* and refunded to *Spain*. V. The Ratifications to be exchanged at *London* six Weeks after the Day of signing, if possible. To these were added two separate Articles. By the first *Benjamin Keene* and *Abraham Castres*, Esqs; on the Part of his *Britannic* Majesty; and *Don Joseph de la Quintina*, and *Don Joseph Stephen de Abaria*, on the Part of the King of *Spain*, were appointed Commissaries: It was also stipulated that the Sum of 95,000 *l.* should be paid at *London* within four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications. By the Second, the Plenipotentiaries agreed that the Ship *Succeſs*, taken in 1738 in her Voyage from *Antegoa*, and carryed into *Porto Rico*, and the *Sta Teresa*, seized in the Port of *Dublin* in 1735, should be restored to the Commissaries; and that the 3d Article of this Treaty should not extend to any Ships or Effects taken since the End of the Year 1737. The Ratifications were exchanged at *London*, Jan. 4. 1739. But previous to the signing the Convention, a Declaration was deliver'd to our Minister, sign'd by the *Spanish* Plenipotentiary, whereby the King of *Spain* reserved to himself a Right of suspending the *Aſſiento* of the *South Sea* Company, in case they did not pay 68,000 *l.* claimed as due from it to the King of *Spain*; and that upon their Performance or Non-performance of this, the Validity of the Treaty should solely depend.

It is therefore necessary to look a little into the Transactions of this Company with the Court of *Spain*, in order to see the Foundation of this Claim.

In the Year 1737, *Sr Thomas Fitzgerald*, Agent for *Spain* at *London*, settled Accounts between his Court and the *South Sea* Company, and claim'd a Ballance of 68,000 *l.* as due for a Deficiency in the Duty payable on the Negroes they imported, and for the King of *Spain's* Share in the Profits of the *Royal Caroline*. But tho' the Company seemed to allow the Debt, they refused Payment till the *Cedulas** witheld in the Years 1717, and 1727, were granted; and further insisted, that as by the Denial of these, they had been considerable Losers, they might keep the 68,000 *l.* said to be due, as an Equivalent.

His Majesty, as soon as the Convention was signed, laid it before the Parliament, then sitting; where it occasioned warm debates. On its being communicated to the Lords,

* The Permits for their Annual Ship.

the Declaration annex'd to it was suppress'd. ¶ But some of the Peers in the Opposition, having a Suspicion of the Matter,* Lord *Carteret* express'd his Apprehensions of a conditional Protest on the Part of *Spain*; and, after some Hesitation, the Duke of *Newcastle*, who had communicated the Treaty to the House, was brought to confess there was such a Paper deliver'd in by the *Spanish* Minister, which was afterwards laid before the House.

The Convention being publish'd and read a first Time in the House of Lords, the City of *London* were so alarmed, they petitioned both Houses to be heard against it, which the Lords agreed to. But after some struggle, an Address of Approbation pass'd in the Upper House, by a Majority of 21. Forty Lords enter'd their Protest, and it was said, the Prince of *Wales* divided with the Minority. The chief Speakers for it were, the Dukes of *Newcastle* and *Portland*, the Earls of *Cheshmundeley* and *Illy*, Bishop of *Sarum*, and Lords *Hervey* and *Hardwicke*: Those against it, the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Chesterfield*, and the Lords *Carteret*, *Gower*, and *Bathurst*.

It was said in Defence of it.—That all was obtained by it that could be reasonably expected: That our Fleet sent to the *Mediterranean*, had produced this good Effect, to bring the *Spaniards* to treat in earnest: That the Claims of our Merchants were settled, and Satisfaction procured: That in regard to other Points in Dispute, the Convention was not a definitive, but a preliminary Treaty: That it was well known, the Spanish Forms of Deliberation were slow, and their Stillness intractable; but that our Trade to *Spain* was of too great Importance to be sacrificed to a War, if it could be possibly avoided: That our Differences with the *Spaniards*, in regard to their Seizures in the *West Indies*, were unavoidable, and of too complex a nature to be quickly settled: That the Point of a Search so much controverted, was not a Question of a Right, but of the Exercise of that Right: That the Ships taken by Sir *George Byng*, being agreed to be delivered or paid for, the 60,000 *l.* granted was an easy Compensation for the Ruin of the Naval Force of *Spain*: That the 95,000 *l.* allow'd our Merchants, was a reasonable Satisfaction: And that the Convention was as advantageous a Treaty as the Nation could expect in the present Juncture, and no way affected by the Protest, or declaration annexed.

Argument
for it.

* It was said, Lord *Bolingbroke* had found means to get a Copy of the Treaty and Declaration, before it was Signed in Form.

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Argument
against it.

On the other Hand, it was with great Reason reply'd: That by the Convention, our Disputes with *Spain* were put on a worse Footing than ever: That our *Mediterranean* Fleet, in bringing the *Spaniards* only to treat, had done no more than if it had staid at Home, because, we had been treating for near 20 Years: That as to the Satisfaction obtained for our Merchants, it amounted to nothing in the End, for out of the 95,000 *l.* payable by the Convention, (instead of 374,000 originally claim'd) a Deduction of 68,000 was to be made for the Demand on the *South Sea* Company, and another of 24,000, for the Ships restored by the IVth Article; so that there remained 3000 for the Losers. That alledging the Convention was not a definitive, but a preliminary Treaty, was confessing the Charge against it to be true: That as to the Dilatoriness and Obstinacy of the *Spanish* Court, why was a Fleet sent out at a vast Expence, if not to accelerate that Slowness, and bend that Inflexibility? That however valuable our Trade to *Spain* might be, we were not to purchase it by giving up our Commerce with our *American* Colonies, which lay now at the Mercy of the *Spaniards*: That our differences were neither involved nor difficult to be adjusted; a *Free Navigation*, and *No Search* being essential to our Security. That this Point no way related to the Exercise of a Right, which the *Spaniards* claim'd, and the Convention seem'd tacitly to acknowledge; the Question being, the Difference between an unjust Usurpation, and a legal Title: That visiting a Ship to see her Papers, and searching with an Intent to confiscate, were widely different Things: That by the Treaty of 1721, we were only obliged to restore the Ships taken in 1718, or to pay for 'em if sold; but it seem'd unreasonable to pay for them, because the *Spaniards* refused to take them. With regard to the Protest, tho' it was said it had no Connexion with the Convention, yet it would appear otherwise, and the Event would prove it was a Condition, the Failure of which would defeat the Execution of the Treaty itself.

D. of Ar-
gyl's Opin-
ion of the
Conven-
tion.

In short, (to use the Words of a late illustrious Peer, equally distinguished for his Integrity and Knowledge) the Convention seem'd a *weak* and *dishonourable* Agreement: Our consenting to the Restitution of the Ships taken by Sir George Byng in 1718 was *inglorious*, since thereby we acknowledged that action to be unjust; but our yielding to pay 60,000 *l.* for them after we had performed our Part in tendering them was *shameful*: The large Deduction of 174,000 from our Merchants first Claim was *wrong*; but the

additional one of 45,000 l. for prompt Payment (after 140 Days) was *infamous*: Our Minister, by yielding in the *South Sea Company's* name to the demand of 68,000 l. acted *weakly*; but in suffering that demand to be the Condition of a publick Treaty, he acted *wickedly*. The Convention, therefore, was so far from producing any Advantage, that it serv'd to verify the sarcastic Observation of a great Man* in the House of Commons, who pleasantly said, "That if the Government would allow the Merchants the Money bestow'd on the Plenipotentiary in managing the Treaty, they would be greater gainers than by all the Concessions of *Spain*."

State of
Affairs in
1739

*Mr Pult-
ney.

March the 8th, The Convention was brought into the fullest House of Commons that had been known, 480 Members being at Prayers before ten o'Clock. It produc'd a very extraordinary Debate, which lasted till 12 o'Clock at Night, when the Court Party carried an Address of Approbation, by a Majority only of 28, [Yeas 262, Noes 234] So great a struggle had not been known since the Rejection of the Excise Bill in 1733. The chief Speakers for it, were the Prime Minister and his Brother, Sir *William Pönge*, Messrs *Pelham*, *Fox*, *Winnington*, *Scrope*, *Howe*, and Col. *Bladen*. Those in the Opposition, Lords *Gage* and *Polwarth*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, Sir *Edmund Isham*, Sir *Thomas Lumley Sanderson*, Alderman *Perry*, Messrs *Pultney*, *Sandys*, *Lyttelton*, *Waller*, *Boote*, *Verney*, *Gybbon*, and *Pitt*.

It's Fate in
the House
of Com-
mons.

On this Occasion, some of the most zealous Gentlemen in the Minority took the Resolution of declaring they would come no more to Parliament, which the Prime Minister took great Pains to dissuade them from, and Sir *William Wyndham* in a warm Speech having bid adieu to that House, and appeal'd to a free uninfluenc'd Parliament, Mr *Pelham* was about to move for his being Committed to the Tower, but was prevented by Sir *Robert Walpole*, and the Country Party retiring as they had agreed, the remainder of the Session pass'd over very quietly.

The Se-
cession.

As this Measure made a great Noise, and occasioned much Conversation, it may not be improper to give the Arguments used on both Sides, and leave the Reader to his own Judgment.

In defence of it, it was pleaded, that these Members having so long faithfully serv'd their Country without the least visible Success, thought it necessary to quit a Place where their Attendance was wholly useless. That their

Vindi-
cated.

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Affairs in
1739,

Endeavours for the publick Good, and their Opposition to bad Measures being equally overul'd and frustrated by Numbers, it seem'd giving a Sanction to Corruption, to countenance by their Presence what their Consciences taught them to disapprove. That it appear'd their Duty, by this publick Mark of Dissatisfaction, to show their Constituents their Inability to serve them, that they might apply some Remedy adequate to the Evil: That when a House of Commons had by the force of undue Influence, lost its Independency, it was in vain to call themselves the Representatives of a free People, while they had no Power to stop the Torrent. That as Tyranny can never be so securely establish'd as under the specious Veil of Liberty, * it was plain, that if the uncorrupted Part of the Senate would unanimously agree to withdraw, till Abuses were reformed, and the Constitution secured, the Consequence would be, that either the Secession would produce these good Ends, or the Court would be forced to govern without Parliaments.

Condemned.

To this it was reply'd, that by this step, these Gentlemen took upon them to be Judges in their own Cause; that granting their Principles to be true, it seem'd an un-senatorial Conduct to desert their Duty at time of national Danger: That supposing Corruption to be arriv'd at that prevalent Height, it was a evident Obligation on them to stand in the Breach and stem its Flood; that their pursuing a contrary Conduct would answer no good End, nor it was any likely Method to heal the Grievances they complain'd of; Lastly, it was question'd how far they could legally quit their Station in Parliament, without the consent of their Principals, and how far these would approve their Conduct?

Event of it.

The Secession did not, however, produce the Effect

* It may not be impertinent here, to mention part of a Conversation between a French Nobleman and Lord Carteret, as told by the latter in the House of Lords. The Subject was, the Excellency of our Constitution beyond theirs, and the Foreigner declaring he saw no Difference; the British Peer expressed his Surprise: Why, Sir, says the Frenchman, what difference do you make? A great one (reply'd my Lord) your King raises money as he pleases, and your Parliaments must register his Edicts. Well, my Lord!—and what difference between this and a Parliament that constantly grants all the Demands of a Minister, without Enquiry or Account?—I own, (said my Lord,) that the Answer struck me, and I could make no Reply.—I shall only remark, that the Earl of Granville seem'd to forget this Observation during the Course of his succeeding Ministry.

which

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which was expected from it, nor indeed did the Party who form'd the Project, support it with that Spirit and Unanimity requisite to give it Success. The triumphant Side kept on their own way without regarding the Breach; or passing any Censure on the Absentors, so that after a short Retirement to their Country Seats, most of them resumed their Places in the House, and chose rather to be outvoted, than to languish in Inaction.

Tho' the Convention had obtain'd the Approbation of both Houses, it was but ill received without Doors. The City of London expressed their Displeasure at it, by a very remarkable step; Sir George Champion, one of their Aldermen, and Member for *Aylesbury* having (not without suspicion of undue Influence) voted for it in Parliament; he became so unpopular, that, (tho' he was next the Chair) the Liverymen on the approaching Election of a Lord Mayor, resolved to show their Resentment by setting him aside; and he was accordingly thrown out by a great Majority.

Case of Sir
George
Champion

As the validity of the Treaty, by the Protest or Declaration annexed, now depended on the *South Sea Company's* payment of the 68,000 *l.* claimed by the Court of *Spain*, the Directors in Compliance with the Temper of the Ministry (who no doubt were averse to a War, seem'd inclined to yield to the Demand, provided that Court would in return, grant them a prolongation of their Trade, and give security for the Sum of 1,500,000 Dollars, they had lost by the unjust seizures of their Effects in 1718 and 1727. It was easy to see, that these Terms would meet no favourable Reception. Sir *Thomas Fitzgerald* the *Spanish* Envoy, after some Conferences, insisted positively on the Company's paying the Sum stipulated, without Terms or Condition, and a General Court being held, the payment was absolutely refused.

South Sea
Company
refuse to
pay the
68,000 *l.*

The King of *Spain* in return publish'd a Manifesto dated at the *Pardo*, * *August* 20, 1739, in which he vindicates his Conduct, and gives his Reasons for not paying the 95,000 *l.* stipulated by the Convention, charging the *British* Ministry with 7 Articles in Breach of this Treaty. 1. Their not withdrawing the Fleet from the *Mediterranean*. [There is no mention of this in the Convention, but a Verbal promise had been given by our Ministers.] 2. The

King of
Spain's
Manifesto
and Re-
marks.

* The *Pardo* is a Royal Palace of the King of *Spain*, about a Mile from *Madrid*, small, but adorned with fine Walks, Fountains, and all the agreeable Ornaments of Art and Nature suited to that hot Climate. The Convention was Signed here.

State of
Affairs in
1739.

not dispatching the necessary Orders to Georgia, in pursuance of the second Article of the Convention. [*It was needless to do this till we knew whether Spain had executed this Article on her Side.*] 3. The South Sea Company's refusal to pay the 68,000 *l.* due. [*The Ministry had declar'd this had nothing to do with the Treaty, tho' it is plain the Court of Spain thought otherwise.*] 4. The demanding a British ship taken since the Ratification of the Treaty. [*Of what use was the Convention, if it did not produce a Cessation of Hostilities?*] 5. The extraordinary demand made by the British Ministers at the first Conferences. [*I suppose this alludes to our insisting on a Free Navigation and No Search; which Points, however, they might not be supported by former Treaties, were now become absolutely necessary for our own Security.*] 6. The retarding the Opening of the Conferences, and discovering a want of Confidence in the Catholick King. [*This requires no Remark.*] 7. Our demanding a Free Navigation, as a Right, tho' by the 1st Article of the Treaty, it was to be discussed in the future Conferences. [*By which, I suppose, they meant it was to be given up.*]

Letters of
Reprisal
granted.

It is easy to see from these Reasons, that Spain design'd only to amuse us by the Convention, and the subsequent Treaty, and was neither sincerely disposed to give our Merchants Satisfaction for their Losses, nor to grant the Points we insisted on, a Free Navigation and No Search. But as the Resentment of the Nation ran too high to be any longer satisfied by tedious Negotiations, of which there seemed no End; the Ministry, in order to appease the Ferment, were obliged to authorize Reprisals, by a Proclamation issued in July, and sign'd by nine Lords of the Privy Council.* The Motives alledged were, the Depredations of their *Guarda-Costas*, and their non-payment of the 95,000 *l.* stipulated by the Convention.

Conduct
of France.

The Court of France was so alarmed at this step, that Cardinal Fleury could not forbear expressing his Surprise, by telling Lord Waldgrave, our Minister at Paris. "It was a terrible Resolution, and he dreaded the Consequences." It is not improbable that his Eminence and

* These were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Dukes of Dorset and Newcastle, the Earls of Wilmington, Godolphin, and Cholmondeley, Viscount Torrington, and Arthur Onslow, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.—But the Prime Minister was not present, having openly express'd his Dislike to a Rupture.

our Minister were on this Head agreed in their way of thinking, and foresaw, it would sooner or later, embroil their respective Sovereigns. However, the Count de Buffs, then Embassador at London, had Orders to offer the Mediation of France; but the ties between that Crown and Spain were thought too close, to accept such an Arbitration, and the Offer was rejected.

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Affairs in
1739,

As soon as the News of this Measure was received at Madrid, the King of Spain granted Commissions for Hostilities, and declared War against England; and three days after a Proclamation was published, ordering all the Subjects of that Nation to depart in 8 Days.—As a Breach was now unavoidable, and the Nation unanimous for obtaining a just Reparation by Arms, War was declar'd against Spain, Oct. 23d, with the usual Solemnities, amidst the inexpressible Concourse, and loudest Acclamations of the People.

War pro-
claim'd on
both sides.

November the 15th the Parliament met, pursuant to the last Prorogation, and his Majesty in a Speech acquainted them with the Motives of his declaring War, and his resolution to prosecute it with Vigour, hoping from their Fidelity and Zeal, the necessary Supplies to carry it on, which each House assur'd him of, by their Address of Thanks. Accordingly Preparations were made, several Men of War were put in Commission to complete the Fleet to 113 sail, 76 of which were of the Line. Several Regiments were order'd from Ireland, six new Regiments of Marines commission'd of 1000 men * each; and the Court seem'd resolved to exert itself against the Enemy.

Parliament
meet.

Soon after the Accomodation of the Affair of *Steinhorst*, his Britannick Majesty had concluded a Treaty of Subsidy for three Years with the King of Denmark, the Contents of which were, That the latter should keep in Readiness 5000 Foot and 1000 Horse, for which we were to pay Levy-Money at the Rate of 80 Crowns a Horseman, 30 each foot Soldier, and 70,000 l. a-year, while they continued in our Service. This Treaty being communicated to both Houses,

Treaty of
Subsidy
with Den-
mark.

* A Motion was made by Ld Polwarth, in the House of Commons, to address his Majesty, that the Body of Marines to be raised, be done in the most frugal Manner, which, after a long Debate, was carried in the Negative, 177 to 95. The next Day, the same Lord made a second Motion to address the King, that the Establishment of the Marines raised in the 3d Year of Queen Anne might be laid before the House, which occasion'd a fresh Struggle; but the Prime Minister agreeing to it, it passed, and Sir Charles Wager laid the Estimate before the House, who granted 118000 l. for this Service.

the

State of
Affairs in
1739

Argument
against it.

Argu-
ments a-
gainst a
War with
Spain.

Argument
for a War.

the Commons voted 70853 *l* for this purpose, and 500000 *l* for augmenting the Troops in case of Exigency. Soon after, the Houses in a Body address'd the King to intreat he would hearken to no Peace with *Spain*, unless the Rights of a free Navigation, and no Search, were previously acknowledged — a Point it was in vain to expect *Spain* would ever give up, unless constrain'd by the utmost Necessity.

Before we enter on the Conduct of the War, we shall mention the principal Arguments used for and against it.

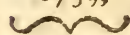
It was said, not without reason, that our Trade to *Spain* was perhaps the most valuable Branch of our Commerce,* as it gave the greatest Vent to our woollen Manufactures, wherein the real Wealth of this Kingdom consisted, that the small Losses we might sustain by Captures in the *West Indies* were trifling to this national Profit, and were besides chiefly occasion'd by an illicit Trade carried on from our Islands to the *Spanish* Main; which, tho' it might enrich particular People, was prejudicial to fair Trade, as well as to the King of *Spain*'s Revenues: That the *French*, who carried on the same clandestine Trade were so sensible of this, that they made no Complaints when their Ships were seiz'd by the *Guarda Costa*'s, because they suffer'd justly.

On the other hand it was reply'd, that if we suffer'd the *Spaniards* to search our Ships in their Passage to and from our *American* Colonies, there was an End of all Navigation; That it was not only Ships concern'd in an illicit Trade to their Coasts, but all Ships whatever, they pretended to visit; That our long Forbearance had only served to increase the Insolence and Cruelty with which they carried on their Depredations; so that there was an absolute Necessity of putting some Check to them; and as Negotiations had been able to produce no effect, it was time to do ourselves Justice by exerting our Naval Force. — Indeed, the Truth was, the Severity and Barbarity with which the *Spaniards* used our Sailors, had rais'd such a Spirit of Resentment thro' the whole Nation, as was no otherwise to be appeased but by the War; which produced nothing material

* The Importance of it will appear, from the Number of Consuls we had in Spain, which was eight, whereas the Dutch had only five. By a Computation made of the Ships that enter'd the Port of Cadiz for twelve Years past, at a Medium of 800 Vessels each Year, it was found 560 of them were English, and by the Ballance of Trade, our Profits in their Plate Fleet were so great, that it was thought we and the Dutch shared half the Treasure annually imported by it.

this Year in *Europe*, except the Captures of some *Spanish* Privateers, and some valuable Prizes taken on both sides; but more especially by our Fleet in the *Mediterranean*.

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Affairs in
1739.



Let us now attend Admiral *Vernon*, who sail'd in *July* for the *West Indies*, with a Squadron of nine Men of War. As he set out just after the Proclamation for Reprisals, and committed Hostilities immediately on his arrival in the *West Indies*, there is no doubt he had secret Instructions how to behave, and that the Ministry were now in earnest determined on a War. Of this we shall find evident Proofs in the sequel; let us first see how the Admiral executed his Commission.

He arriv'd at *Jamaica Oct. 23d, 1745*, on the very same Day that the War was proclaim'd in *London*; and where he found Hostilities had been commenced 2 Months before his arrival. By the way he had detach'd three of his Squadron to *Laguaira*, a rich Town on the Coast of *Caraccas*, and well defended to the Sea by three Forts; here they found seventeen Sail, but either from the Resistance they met, or a Storm that arose seasonably for the *Spaniards*, they were forced to quit the Enterprize and rejoin the Fleet.

Admiral
Vernon's
Arrival at
Jamaica.

November 5 the Admiral sail'd from *Jamaica* in the *Burford*, with the *Hampton Court*, *Princess Louisa*, *Strafford*, *Worcester*, *Norwich* and *Sheerness*, the last of which he detach'd by the way to cruize off *Cartagena*. On the 20th he came in sight of *Porto Bello*,* but being becalm'd, and a high

* *Porto Bello (or the fair Harbour) is a Town lying on the North Side of the Isthmus of Darien, at the bottom of a Bay, about a Mile deep, and half a Mile broad at the Entry, which forms a good Harbour; it consists of about 500 Houses, two Churches, a Treasury, a Custom House and Exchange. It is famous for its Fairs, and being the Channel thro' which all the wealth of Peru, and the Manufactures of Europe annually Circulate; for here the Galleons discharge their Cargoes, and take in the Plate sent from Lima to Panama by Sea, and from thence over Land to this Place, which is but 60 Miles distant; during this Season, the Place is so crowded that single Rooms are let from 4 to 500 Dollars a Week; and Gage (an Author of Credit) says, he has seen the Market-Place heap'd with Bars of Silver; but as soon as the Fleet sails for old Spain, the Town grows a Desert, the Climate being very unhealthy. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1668; the Importance of the Place induc'd the Court of Spain to fortify it, which they did by two Castles and a Fort; the first called Castillo d'Hierro or Iron Castle, was built on a steep Rock at the North-East Point of the Bay, with a Fort or Battery beneath, parallel with the Water, which mounted 22 Guns, and the Castle 78; the Walls of the*

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Affairs in
1739.
Attack of
Porto Bello

high swell, he kept off to Seaward till next Morning, when he made the necessary Dispositions for the Attack. The Wind then veering to the East, he was forced to confine his Attack to the *Iron Castle*, which mounted 100 Guns, and had a Garrison of 300 Men; Captain *Brown* began the Engagement in the *Hampton-Court*, and was seconded by Captain *Herbert* in the *Norwich*, and Captain *Mayne*, in the *Worcester*. On receiving their Fire, which tumbled down part of the upper Works of the Castle, the Enemy were perceived to quit them and fly to the adjacent Hills, on which the Admiral made the Signal appointed for Landing, which were so well obey'd, that in three Minutes after they got ashore, all the Sailors had climb'd the Walls of the Fort, hawling the Soldiers after them; and entering by the Embrasures, had gain'd the Platform and struck the *Spanish* Standard. The *Spaniards*, who had retir'd to the upper Part, seeing this, hung out the White Flag, but were obliged to surrender at Discretion, being only 5 Officers and 35 Men out of 300, the rest being kill'd, wounded, or fled.

In the mean Time the *Gloria Castle* kept a constant Fire on the Admiral with their longest Guns, but he not being within Point blank, their shot either fell short or went over him; his lower Tier had better Success, for he beat down the Flag of the Castle, and several Houses in the Town, which was all that was done on the 21st.

It surren-
ders.

The next Day early in the Morning, as the Admiral was taking his Measures for prosecuting his Advantage, the Enemy in the *Gloria Castle*, hoisted a Flag of Capitulation, and sent off a Boat with an Officer to propose the Terms. The Admiral dismiss'd them with the Conditions he would grant, and allow'd them three Hours to resolve, in which Time they returned with their Acceptance of them; and the same Night Captain *Newton*, with 120 Soldiers took Possession of the *Gloria Castle*, and Fort *St Jeronimo*.

The Articles were in Substance.

I. *That the Garrison have leave to march out in the Morning of the 22d, at Ten o'Clock, with the Military Honours,*

former were 9 Foot thick, of hard Stone, and so well cemented, that it was scarce possible for the Mines to take Effect. A little nearer the Town on the opposite Side, was Gloria Castle, on an Ascent, consisting of two regular Bastions to the Sea, mounted with 90 Guns, with a Curtain between, mounting 22 Guns, and a line of 3 Guns, that fronted the Mouth of the Harbour. In this was a Garrison of 400 Men; and just below, nearer the Town, on a point that run into the Bay, stood Fort St Jeronimo, being a kind of Quadrangular Redoubt, planted with Cannon.

and

- and be allow'd 2 Cannons mounted, with ten charges of Powder, and Match lighted.
- II. That till the Time of Evacuation they shall not be molested, and may carry with them the Provisions and Ammunition necessary, and be allow'd a Guard.
- III. That all the Vessels in the Harbour*, with their Apparel and Arms, be deliver'd up for his Britannick Majesty's Use, allowing the Officers and Crews leave to retire.
- IV. That the British Troops be put in Possession of Gloria Castle, † and Fort St. Jeronimo, by 4 o'Clock in the Evening.
- V. That these Conditions perform'd, the Clergy, Churches, and Inhabitants, shall be preserv'd in all their Immunities and Properties.
- VI. That all the Prisoners taken from the Spaniards, be set at Liberty before the Admiral's Departure.

Ten thousand Dollars just arriv'd and design'd to pay the Spanish Garrison, were distributed amongst the Land Forces for their Encouragement. The Admiral next sent a Message to the Spanish President at Panama ‡, to require the release of the South Sea Company's Factors and Servants detain'd there, who were accordingly sent to Porto Bello; the Admiral then took on board from the Castles and Forts, 40 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 4 brass Mortars, and 18 Pedreros; he also carried off all their Ammunition, except 122 Barrels which were expended in blowing up the Fortifications, and December 13, he set sail for Jamaica, dispatching Capt. Rentone in the *Triumph Snow* to England, with the News of his Success. The end of the Month he reach'd Jamaica, almost alone, his Squadron being separated by bad Weather.

* These were 2 Men of War of 20 Guns each, and a Snow; the Crews on seeing the Iron Castle taken, in the Night of the 21st, fell to plundering the Town and committed great Disorders. This might be one Motive of the speedy Surrender.

† The Commanders of these two Castles were order'd to be prosecuted by the Court of Spain.

‡ Panama is a City of New Spain, situated on the South Sea, in the Centre of a Gulph or Bay, and the Capital of a Government of its own Name. It was taken and burnt by Sir Henry Morgan in 1670, but is since rebuilt and well fortify'd. It is famous for being the greatest Mart in America, all the Treasures of Peru and Chili being brought hither by Sea; and sent from hence over Land to Porto Bello, in order to be ship'd for Spain, and in return all the European Merchandizes for these vast Countries pass thro' here, and are ship'd from hence to Lima.

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Affairs in
1739.

Revolt of
the Ne-
groes in S.
Carolina.

The end of this Year happen'd an Insurrection of the Negroes in *South Carolina*, which had like to have proved fatal that Colony, and was believed secretly to be fomented by the *Spaniards* at *Fort St Augustine*. On *Sunday September 9*, about 20 Negroes surprized a Warehouse belonging to *Mr Hutcheson*, at *Stonehow*, kill'd the Keepers, and seized the Arms and Powder for Sale. Being join'd by several of their Countrymen, they march'd with Colours display'd, burning the Houses and killing all the White Inhabitants who fell in their way for about 10 Miles without Opposition; but the Horse Militia being presently rais'd, quickly pursued, overtook, and defeated them, killing forty on the Spot; which Execution, and the Humanity shewn by the Planters, to those that fell alive into their Hands, extinguish'd this Rebellion in its Infancy.

State of
Georgia.

General *Oglethorpe*, who had been sent over Governor to *Georgia**, was busy in settling that Infant Colony. He ran great Danger from a Mutiny which happen'd amongst the Soldiers lately sent him from *Gibraltar*, and with whom he was incamp'd at *St Simons*, to watch the Motions of the *Spaniards*. About this Time dy'd at his Village near *Savanna*, King *Tomo Chichi*, aged 97, who was a great Friend to the *English*, and had contributed much to the Establishment of the Colony; he was at his own Desire buried in the Town of *Savanna*, with great Marks of Solemnity and Respect.

Let us now return to our Domestic Affairs for this Year, and review the principal Occurrences that happen'd worthy of Notice.

Birth of a
Prince.

On *March 14th* a Prince was born to the Prince of *Wales* at *Norfolk House*, who on *April* the 11th following was baptized by the Bishop of *Oxford*, and named *Edward Au-*

* This Colony was established in 1732, and plac'd under the Direction of Trustees, of whom the Lord Percival was first President. Their Seal or Device, was on one Side two Figures of Rivers, resting upon Urns, for the Rivers *Alatamaha* and *Savanna*, (which bound the Colony,) between these was the Genius of the Colony, with a Cap of Liberty on her Head, a Spear in one Hand, and a Cornucopia in the other, the Legend, *COLONIA GEORGIA AUG.* The Reverse represented Silk Worms at Work, with the Motto *NON SIBI, SED ALIIS.* The same Year Mr Purry a Swiss Gentleman had a grant of Lands to build a Town, (since called *Purrysburgh*) and engaged to settle it with Swiss Protestants in two Years, for which the Assembly of *South Carolina* granted him 400 l. and Provisions for 300 Men for one Year. In November the *Anne Frigate* sail'd from *Gravesend* with 116 People, for the first Settlement.

gustus, the Sponsons being the King of *Prussia*, represented by the Duke of *Queensberry*; the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbottle*, represented by the Marquis of *Carnarvon*; and the Dutchess of *Saxe Weissenfels*, represented by Lady *Charlotte Edwin*.

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Affairs in
1739,

In *July* his Royal Highness the Duke made a Progress to *Southampton*, from whence he went by water to *Portsmouth*, where he was saluted by the Men of War with 21 Guns each, and having view'd the Fortifications and Arsenals, return'd to *Southampton*, and from thence to *London*.

This Year was set on foot the noble, and charitable Design of erecting County Hospitals, for the Reception and Relief of the needy Sick; and by the encouragement given, two were established at *Winchester* and *Bath*; to the latter of which the Prince of *Wales* was a generous Benefactor.

County
Hospitals.

The Scheme of a very noble and useful Charity, formed by one Capt. *Coram*, an antient Gentleman of a large Fortune, but without Children, was also carried into Execution. It was justly complained of, that many illegitimate Children were destroy'd, to hide the Shame of their guilty Parents, by which the Society was deprived of many Members to might be useful to it: It was said, that in most foreign Countries a Remedy was provided for this Evil, by allotting proper Places for the Reception and Education of such unhappy Objects as were thus thrown unprovided for upon the World. Capt. *Coram* having applied to many persons of the first Distinction, and Petitioned the King on this Subject, his Majesty was pleased to grant his Royal Charter under the Great Seal, to incorporate his Grace the Duke of *Richmond* and several other great Officers of State, and their Successors, into a body Politic, by the Name of "the Governor and Guardians of "the Hospital for the Maintenance of exposed and deserted "young Children", with power to purchase Lands in Mortmain, not exceeding the Value of 4000 *l.* a Year. The Duke of *Bedford* was this Year chosen first President of this Society, whose Number amounted to near 400 Noblemen and Gentleman of Rank and Fortune.

Foundling
Hospital.

This Year also was laid the first Stone of that noble Building called the Mansion House, intended for the Residence of the Lord Mayor of *London*, in *Stocks Market*, for which the Fines of the Sheriffs, * amounting to a large

I 2

Sum,

* It is customary for the Lord Mayor, to nominate the Persons design'd for this Office, by drinking to them, and they must either swear off.

State of Affairs in 1739, Westminster Bridge. Sum, had been long set apart: and that the City of *Westminster* might not be behind hand with her opulent Sister for splendor, this Year was finished the first Peer † of a new and magnificent Bridge over the *Thames*; towards the expence of which a Lottery of 325,000 *l.* had been granted by Parliament.

Rise and Progress of Methodism. About this Time began to spread and increase in *England*, a new sett of Sectaries, known by the Name of *Methodists*, the Author of whom was one Mr *George Whitefield*, Son to an Innkeeper at *Gloucester*, and educated at *Pembroke College* in *Oxford*, of which he had been for some Time a Fellow. Whether a Desire of signalizing himself by being the Founder of a new Religion, or a real Zeal for the Salvation of Souls was the Motive of this Gentleman's Conduct, must, I think, be left to a superior Tribunal. To a firm and resolute Spirit, he join'd an indefatigable Industry in the Mission he had undertaken. The warm concern he had expressed for the Conversion of Sinners, when compared with the Lukewarmness and Remissness of Manners in the established Clergy, gain'd him great Applause, and many Followers; his way of preaching resembled pretty much that of the *Scots Covenanters* in the Time of *King Charles II.* being chiefly in Fields and publick Places, where he delivered himself to prodigious Audiences*, with all the Devotion and Earnestness of a Man, who imagines himself an Instrument in the Hand of God, for reforming the World. And, indeed, amongst the common People, his Discourses had great Effect; Societies were form'd, and many Persons of very dissolute Morals, seem'd as it were, totally changed.

Mr Whitefield's Doctrines. His chief Doctrines were, the absolute necessity of a new Birth: That Man of himself was unable to accept the terms of Salvation, without the immediate Influences and Call of the Spirit of Grace. That an unregenerate Person could have no more notion of these inward Feelings, than

off, (that is to swear they are not worth 15,000 *l.* which excuses them from serving), or else pay 400 *l.* and 20 Marks Fine to the Chamber of London.

† This is said to have occasion'd a Satyric Jest in a noble Company, where it being asked whether the Peers of this Bridge were to be of Wood or Stone? A certain witty Lord [*E. of Ch—rs—d*] reply'd, of Stone to be sure, for we had Wooden Peers enough already.

* At Kingswood near Bristol, his Auditory in 1739, was computed at 20,000, and at Moorfields, London; and on Kennington Common 8, 9, or 10,000 were the usual Estimates.

a blind

a blind Man of Colours. That good Works are of no avail ; in respect to which, that he believ'd Archbishop *Tillotson* knew no more of Christianity than *Mahomet*.

State of
Affairs in
1739,

It is plain from hence, that his Principles were not only highly *Calvinistic*, but leaned greatly towards *Antinomianism* ; his Expressions besides, on many Occasions, relish'd strongly of Self conceit and Enthusiasm ; and his Followers were often thrown into such Agitations of Body, or Despondency of Mind, as produced fatal Effects ; all which were laid to his charge by his Opposers, as proofs that he fomented a Delusion of the most pernicious Kind.

Deaths

This Year died, The Duke of *Manchester*, and was succeeded by his Brother : The Earl of *Moray*, in *Scotland*, Knight of the Thistle, and sprung from a natural Son of *James V*, whose Honours descended to his eldest Son : By the Death of the Earl of *Derby*, the Sovereignty of the *Isle of Man*, and the Title of Lord *Strange of Knockyn*, reverted to the Duke of *Athol*, who was received by the Inhabitants with great Joy, the firing of the Guns being distinctly heard on the Coast of *Galloway*.—Also Sir *Thomas Lombe*, Alderman of *Basishaw Ward*, who by an Act of Parliament passed in 1732, had a Reward of 14,000 *l.* assign'd him, for introducing the Art of making Organzine Silks, an Invention he learn'd with great Hazard in *Piedmont* : In *Chelsea Hospital* died one *Christiana Davis*, who first served in the *Iniskilling Regiment* in *Ireland*, but receiving a Wound in the Battle of *Agbrim*, her Sex came to be discover'd. She afterwards attended the Army in *Flanders*, and on all Occasions signalized her Courage, for which she obtain'd an Allowance of 1 *s.* a Day from this Colledge for Life, and was according to her own Desire, bury'd with the military Honours.

The Parliament was now in its last Session, and employ'd in granting the necessary Supplies for prosecuting the War. The Commons had voted 118000 *l.* for six Regiments of Marines newly raised, and that the Number of effective Troops for the Year 1740 should be (including the Invalids and the Highland Regiment) 28,852 men. A solemn Fast* was observed in *January*, throughout his Majesty's *British Dominions* for Success on our Arms, and a Proclamation published for encouraging Seamen to enter, by a Reward of 40 *s.* bounty Money, to every Sailor above 18 and under 54. The Parliament also granted his Ma-

1740
Domestic
Affairs.

Parlia-
mentary
Proceed-
ings.

* Some of the Scots Synods scrupled the Authority by which the Fast was enacted, as contrary to the Rights of that Church.

State of
Affairs in
1740

jeſty the Sum of 1,200,000 *l.* one of the Sinking Fund. A Motion being made in the Houſe of Lords, that the King's ſending a Meſſage for a Supply to the lower Houſe, without ſending the like to them, was unparliamentary, it was overrul'd by a Majority of 62 to 32. Another Motion in the Houſe of Commons, to cenſure the Authors of the Convention met with the like Fate. In *April* the King came to the Houſe, and paſſed the Acts* ready for his Aſſent, after which he made a Speech, and the Parliament was prorogued to the 3d of *June*, after they had granted 4 Millions for carrying on the War.

Marriage
of the Prin-
ceſs Mary.

Before the Parliament broke up, his Maſteſty had communicated to them the intended Marriage of the Princeſs *Mary*, his Maſteſty's fourth Daughter, to Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe Caſſel*, eldeſt Son to Prince *William*, the Landgrave Regent, and Nephew to the King of *Sweden*; both Houſes voted an Addreſs of Thanks on this Occaſion, and 40,000 *l.* was granted by Parliament as her Portion. *May* the 8th the Eſpouſals were performed in a ſplendid Manner at *St James's*, the Duke of *Cumberland* acting as Proxy, and the Days following his Maſteſty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility, and City of *London*. *June* 6, the Princeſs embarked at *Graveſend* for *Holland*, in her way to *Caſſel*. Her firſt interview with the Prince was at *Amelien-thal*, who came accompanied by his Father *P. William*, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, the Princeſs *Mary* of *Heſſe*, his Siſter, and his Brothers the Princes *Maximilian* † and *George* ‡; after which they made their publick Entry into *Caſſel* ¶ with great Solemnity. The Princeſs being conducted to her Apartment in the Caſtle, changed her Cloaths, and

* The Acts paſſed were, an Act for prohibiting Commerce with Spain.—An Act for granting 1,200,000 *l.* from the ſinking fund.—An Act for the encouraging the Importing of Naval Stores and the Whale Fiſhery.—An Act for amending and enforcing the Laws againſt Vagabonds.—An Act for procuring the Increase of Seamen.—An Act for qualifying Freeholders —An Act for ſecuring the Coal-works —Foundling Hoſpital and Weſtminſter Bridge Acts.—Six Road and Navigation Acts, and 10 private Bills.

† Prince Maximilian is married to a Princeſs of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*.

‡ Prince George was a General Officer in the Pruſſian Service, and ſince a General in the Imperial; he is Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Knight of the Black Eagle.

¶ Caſſel is the Reſidence of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, and divided into two Parts by the River *Fulde*. The new Town is well built, and the Streets regular and ſpacious; the Palace, which is old,

and having a Crown put upon her Head, was conducted by six Ladies into the grand Apartment, where a Calvinist Minister solemnized the Marriage.

Immediately after the Recess of Parliament the King set out for *Hanover**. Before his Departure he appointed a Regency, consisting of the following Persons, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Dukes of *Dorset*, *Grafton*, *Richmond*, *Bolton*, *Devonshire*, *Montagu* and *Newcastle*, the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Wilmington* and *Ilay*, the Lords *Hardwick*, *Hervey* and *Harrington*, Sir *Robert Walpole*, and Sir *Charles Wager*.

Before his Majesty set out, arriv'd the News of Admiral *Vernon's* having taken *Porto Bello*, which was brought by Capt. *Renton*, who got a Reward of 200 l. † It occasion'd the most extraordinary Rejoycings had been ever known. Medals were struck, the Admiral's Name seem'd to be idoliz'd by the Populace, and the City of *London* voted him his Freedom in a Gold Box.

About the same Time the *Azogue* ships ‡ arriv'd richly laden in *Spain*, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Men of War § station'd to intercept them. As the only way to distress *Spain* effectually, was the seizing, or intercepting her *American* Treasures, their Escape occasioned great Discontents. Their safety was owing to their meeting an

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Affairs in
1740,

The King
goes to
Hanover.

Azogue
Ships E-
scape.

old, is encompassed with Ramparts, part of which on the Side next the Country, form a Terras, planted with Orange Trees, which in Winter are cover'd with Boards.

* *Hanover* stands upon the River *Leine*, which divides the Old and New Town; both are encompassed with sorry Ramparts; the Castle or Palace is rather Commodious than Magnificent, and the Town, generally speaking, ill built; the Roman Catholick Church is the most remarkable Structure, which was granted to that Communion by express Condition, on the first Electors receiving that Dignity. The Clergy who serve it are Missionaries.

† The first Intelligence was brought to Sir *Robert Walpole*, by Mr *Baker*, Matter of *Lloyd's* Coffee-House, *Limbard street*; who had it from Capt. *Gardner* of the *Titchfield*, who left *Jamaica* with Capt. *Renton*, but got to *Dover* the Day before him. The News proving true, Mr *Baker* had a handsome Compliment.

‡ The *Azogue* or Register Ships, are so called because they have Permissions from the King of *Spain*, or the Council of the *Indies* to trade to *America*; which Permissions usually cost the Merchants 30,000 Pieces of Eight; the Ships are Register'd, and tho' none of them should exceed 300 Ton by the Grant, yet the smallest of them carry at least 600 Tons.

§ Admiral *Balchen* had sail'd from *Plymouth* with a small Squadron for that Purpose.

lucky

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Affairs in
1740,

Advice-Boat sent from *Spain*, by which they alter'd their Course so, as to avoid our Cruizers, and was the more lucky to them, as it was a great Chance that she had found them.

Princessa
taken.

In *April*, three of our Men of War, viz. the *Lenox*, Capt. *Mayne*; the *Kent*, Capt. *Durell*; and the *Orford*, Lord *Augustus Fitzroy*, cruizing in the Bay of *Biscay*, fell in with a *Spanish* Man of War of 68 Guns and 650 Men, called the *Princessa*, which after an obstinate Engagement for six Hours, with so superior a Force, was at last obliged to strike, and the Captain deliver'd his Commission to Lord *Augustus*. The *Spaniards* had but 33 killed and 100 wounded, tho' they fought two Hours Yard Arm to Yard Arm with the *Kent*. The Men of War had but 9 Men kill'd and 40 wounded in the three. The *Princessa** was brought into *Portsmouth*, and the *Spanish* Officers were allow'd the Town of *Northampton* for their Prison.

Prepara-
tions at
home.

Our Ministry at Home were not idle: Two Camps were formed, one on *Hounslow Heath*, and another, consisting of the new Regiments of Marines in the Isle of *Wight*. Sir *John Norris* repair'd to *Portsmouth*, where he hoisted his Flag on board the *Victory*, soon after his Royal Highness who had been in the Camp at *Hounslow*, set out for *Portsmouth*, and after reviewing the Camp in the Isle of *Wight*, went on board Sir *John Norris* as a Volunteer. *July 14th* the Admiral sail'd from *St Helens* with 21 sail of the Line, having under him Admiral *Cavendish*, and Rear Admiral *Ogle*, leaving at *Spithead*, the Admirals *Balchen* and *Stewart* with 14 Sail, but on the 16th off *Portland*, the Fleet met an uncommon Disaster, for the Night being dark and the weather rough, the *Lyon* Man of War ran foul of the *Victory*, the Admiral Ship; who lost her Head by the Shock, as the former did her Bowsprit, and 28 Men thrown

Sir John
Norris
Sails.

* This Ship was one of the finest in the *Spanish* Navy, her Guns being large and most of them Brass: Her Dimensions were broader than our first Rates, and she was two Foot longer in the Keel. Complaint having been made to the Lords of the Admiralty that the Gunpowder used in her was stronger than that of our Men of War, a publick Tryal was made at *Woolwich* before the Duke of *Montagu*, Master of the Ordnance, and several Persons of Distinction. It appear'd by the Experiments made both in the Gun and Mortar, that our Powder exceeded theirs, at least 2 3ds, yet many of our Sailors affirm'd, the Shot of the *Princessa* was sharper than ours, as they actually went thro' the Sides of our Ships, whereas our Shot only stuck in her half-way.

overboard

overboard, who all perished. The *Superbe* also in the Confusion damaged the *Suffolk*. The Duke, tho' never before at Sea, discover'd on this Emergence, a Composure which did him much Honour. The Admiral was obliged to return to *Spithead*, but on the 23^d he sail'd again, and was forced by contrary Winds into *Torbay*, where he continued till *August 22*, when he again weigh'd; but meeting strong S. W. Winds in the Channel, he put back the 26th, and with his Royal Highness returned soon after to *London*: It was given out, that Sir *John's* Expedition was intended either to bombard *St Sebastians**, or to destroy the *Spanish* Fleet at *Ferrol* †, or land in *Gallicia*, where it was said a Conspiracy had been discover'd in favour of the *English*, for which several Persons were put to Death ‡. Whatever was the Intention of this Armament, it produced no Effect, being only one of those naval Shews, of which we shall have too much Cause to speak in the Sequel.

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Affairs in
1740

Two secret Expeditions had been concerted this Year: Pursuant to one, Sir *Chaloner Ogle* sail'd in *September* from *Portsmouth*, with 27 Men of War of the Line, having on board a considerable Number of Land Forces, under the Command of *Ld Cathcart*. The Design was on *Cartagena* in *New Spain* ||. The View of the other Project was to distress

* *St Sebastians* is a strongly fortify'd Town, at the Foot of Mountains on the Coast of *Biscay*, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, about ten Miles from the Borders of *France*, and has a large and commodious Port. It is 10 Leagues from *Bayonne*, 3 from *Fon-tarabia*, and 18 from *Bilboa*, and is the Capital of the Province of *Guipuscoa*. The Privateers of this Place were remarkably mischievous and successful in the Beginning of the War.

† *Ferrol* is a Town in *Gallicia*, seated in the Gulph of the *Groyne*, North of the River *Juvia*. The Harbour is one of the strongest in *Spain*, and so narrow at the Entry, that only one Ship can enter at a time, the Land being high on both Sides. This Passage is defended by several small Batteries. Half-way in, on the North Side, is the Castle of *St Philip*, which mounts 160 Guns, and can hold a Garrison of 2000 Men; on the other Side are two small Forts, of 20 and 30 Guns, which form an Angle with the Castle. When you are pass'd these, you enter a spacious Harbour, that will hold 200 Men of War. It has been of late the Station of the *Spanish* Fleets.

‡ This Conspiracy was at the *Groyne*, and said to be carried on with the *English* Consul at *Oporto*, in order to further a Descent on *Gallicia*, for which an Advocate with several of his Accomplices were hanged.

|| The *Spaniards* found means to get timely Notice of these Designs, and took care to put *Cartagena* in a good Posture of Defence.

State of Affairs in 1740, distress the *Spaniards* in the *South Sea*, for which end *Commodore Anson* in the *Centurion*, with 4 Men of War, sail'd at the same Time from *St Helens*. The Success of these Expeditions we shall have occasion to enlarge on in the Sequel.

Domestick Affairs. In *October* his Majesty returned from his *German* Dominions,† and arrived at *St James's* on the 13th at Night. The same Week he receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and City, usual on these Occasions. In *November* the Parliament met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and his Majesty open'd the Sessions with a Speech, wherein he expressed his Resolutions of “prosecuting vigorously the War with *Spain*, even tho' *France* should declare in her Favour, as some late extraordinary Proceedings shew'd her Inclination to do. He also communicated to them the Emperor's Death, and how likely it was to open a new Scene of Affairs in *Europe*, and therefore recommended them the necessary Supplies for putting the Nation in such a Posture as to have nothing to fear. He lastly offer'd to their Consideration some necessary Regulations to prevent the Exportation of Corn, and some more effectual Methods to man the Fleet at this Juncture.” The Houses returned the usual Addresses of Thanks*, after which the House of Commons voted 40,000 Seamen, and 10 new Regiments for the Service of the Year, for which they granted a Land Tax of 4 s. in the Pound.

Prize Bill brought in A Bill was brought in by Mr *Pultney* for the Encouragement of Sailors to enter, and the Security of our *American* Trade. By this Bill the Prizes were to be vested solely in the Captors. The Arguments used in defence of it were, that it would effectually animate our Seamen and Commanders to do their Duty, and that it seem'd reasonable

fence. They also sent a Squadron after *Anson*, and had probably defeated his Expedition, if the Winds had not interpos'd.

† During his Majesty's stay at *Hanover*, in Commiseration of the Miseries of his Subjects from the Severity of the Winter, he order'd the publick Granaries to be set open, abated the Taxes, and heighten'd the pay of the Cavalry for their better Subsistence. His Majesty was visited at *Hanover* by his Daughter the Princess of *Hesse*, with her Husband, and his Sister the Princess *Mary*.

* In the House of Lords, two Addresses of Thanks were moved for, one drawn up by the Duke of *Argyle*, and the other by the E. of *Holderness*, but the latter carried it on the Question, by a great Majority.

the Persons who ran the Risk, and endur'd the Fatigues of War, should reap the Profits. On the other Hand, it was alledged, that all the Captures taken by his Majesty's Ships, belonged to the Crown, and were consequently at the King's Disposal; so that it seem'd disrespectful to take this Branch of the Prerogative out of his Majesty's Hands; that besides, it seem'd equitable, a share at least of the Prizes, should be set apart for making up the Losses of our Merchants. After a long Debate, in which the chief Speakers for the Bill were Lord *Baltimore*, Sir *John Barnard*, Mr *Sandys*, Mr *Hooper*, and Mr *Gibbon*; and those against it, Sir *Robert Walpole*, Sir *Charles Wager*, and Mr *Howe*, the Court-side drop'd their Opposition; and it was order'd the Bill should be brought in, and prepar'd by the Gentlemen who spoke for it, which being done accordingly, it was read the first Time, order'd to be printed, and pass'd both Houses without further Opposition.

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Affairs in
1740,
Parlia-
mentary
Affairs.

Prize Bill
pass'd.

An Estimate of the Navy being laid before the House, Lord *Polwarth* mov'd* for referring the Examination of it to a secret Committee, and was seconded by Mr *Oxenden*, Mr *Sandys*, Mr *Pulteney*, and Lord *Baltimore*. The Motion was oppos'd by Sir *Charles Wager*, Mr *Clutterbuck*, Mr *Corbet*, Mr *Hay*, and Sir *William Yonge*. But after a warm Debate it was carried in the Affirmative, 142 to 85, and the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Navy were order'd to attend the Committee; but the Enquiry produc'd no Effect, and the House voted 199,700 for that Service.

Debate on
the Esti-
mate of the
Navy.

In *December* the King had sent a Message to the Commons, demanding a further Supply of 200,000 *l.* for a secret Expedition. The House readily complied, and voted his Majesty the Sum desired: But this Message not being communicated to the House of Lords, occasioned some Resentment. Lord *Hallifax* mov'd, that in regard to their own Dignity, which was affected by such a step†, the

Debate in
the House
of Lords.

K 2

House

* Now E. of *Marchmont*, then Member for *Berwick*.

† A parallel Case happen'd in 1726. His late Majesty having sent a Message to the Commons, to enable him to encrease the Fleet, and this Request not being communicated to the Lords, the Earl of *Stafford* took Notice of it, and mov'd, that the King might be address'd to inform the House who advis'd this step; Lord *Trevor* foreseeing the Tendency of this Motion, mov'd to adjourn the Consideration of the Affair for a Month, in which he was seconded by the Dukes of *Devonshire* and *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Scarborough*, the Viscounts *Townshend*, *Harcourt* and *Fal-*
mouth.

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Parlia-
mentary
Affairs.

House would resolve, "that the sending such a Message without communicating it to them, was contrary to the Custom of Parliament, and derogatory to the Privileges of their House." He was seconded by Lords *Chesterfield* and *Carteret*; and the Motion opposed by the Duke of *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and the Lords *Hardwicke* and *Delawar*. But the House dividing on the Question, the Negative was put on it, [not content 68, content 32.]

The Houses about this Time presented his Majesty their Addresses congratulatory on Admiral *Vernon's* Success, in taking *Porto Bello* with *Six Ships only* *, and voted that the Thanks of each House should be transmitted to that Gentleman in the *West Indies*, for the Services he had done his Country.

Place Bill.

The next Contest in the House was about a Bill brought in by Mr *Sandys*, "for the better securing the Independence of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to sit in the House of Commons †." The Debates on this important Occasion ran very high, the chief Speakers for the Bill being Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr *Pulteney*, Mr *Lyttelton*, and the Aldermen *Perry* and *Heathcote*. The Opposers were the *Prime Minister*, Sir *William Yonge*, Mr *Pelham*, and Mr *Selwyn*; but on putting the Question, it was carried in the Negative, by the old Majority of 16, [Noes 223, Ycas 207]. As this Bill was the Subject of much Conversation, we shall give a short State of the Arguments advanced on each Side.

Rejected.

Argument
for it.

It was urged in favour of the Bill, that as the House of Commons was the great Representative of the People,

mouth, and Lord *Onslow*. The first Motion was back'd by the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Viscount *Lonsdale*, and the Lords *Bathurst*, and *Lechmere*; but the Question being stated on Lord *Trevor's* Motion for deferring the Affair, it was carried in the Affirmative 69 to 31, which occasioned a Protest signed by 18 Lords.

* This expression was in the City Address, and alluded to what the Admiral had said in the House of Commons.

† This was the Place Bill dress'd up in another Form, tho' it had been thrown out in the last Session after a stiff Debate, by so small a Majority as 16 [viz. 222 to 206]. In 1734 it had also been rejected by the Commons on the second Reading [230 to 191.] It had also been five Times cast out in the Lords, viz. In *March* 1729-30, on refusing to commit it: In *March* 1730-1, on the 2d Reading: In *February* 1731-2, at the 1st Reading: In *February* 1732-3, on refusing to read it a 2d Time, and in *March* 1739-40, on refusing to commit it, but on most of these Occasions Protests were enter'd by the Lords, who dissented.

and

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mentary
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and the Bulwark of their Liberty, it was of the utmost Consequence to preserve it uninfluenced and independent. That as in this Point the Safety of our Constitution lay, which could no way be indanger'd but by a corrupt Majority of Placemen, a Bill to limit their Number was become absolutely necessary. That the House had a Right to require this Security, since the same *Charter* that bestow'd their Liberties gave them a Right to use the proper Means of defending them. That it seem'd equally unreasonable and dangerous, to allow Persons to direct the publick Counsels, whose Interests suggested other Views: That no Enquiries into Misconduct or Redress of Grievances could be expected from Men evidently concern'd to prevent them: That the Practice of all our Monarchs from *Henry VIII.* to *Charles II.* shew'd, the Court had always studied to gain their Ends by an undue Influence in the *House of Commons*: That after the Revolution, in the Reign of *William III.* the same secret Practices were employ'd, so that in the Act of Settlement it was thought necessary to insert a Clause to disable Placemen in general: That as all undue Influence of this kind, was a step to the Introduction of arbitrary Power, too much Precaution could not be used to guard against it: That the present Temper of the Nation* shewed their earnest Desire for obtaining so necessary a Law, and as they were now entered into a War, the Burthen of which was to fall on the People, it seem'd but just to gratify them, by granting the security they required: In short, it was said the very Opposition made to the Bill was an Argument in its favour, and prov'd the real Importance of so salutary a Law.

To all this it was reply'd,—That the supposing the Interests of the Crown and People inconsistent with each other, was an Error, since in mix'd Monarchies these were always the same: That the mutual Security of each depended on their mutual Confidence: That the term of Placemen was an invidious Appellation, which subjected innocent and good Men to popular Dislike: That in all free States, the great End of Government being the Welfare of the Society, it followed, that in our Constitution, the Persons in Power were the People's Servants, tho' named

Argument
against the
Bill.

* This alluded to the Instructions sent from several Counties and great Towns, to their Representatives, pressing the obtaining a *Place Bill*, and the *Repeal* of the *Septennial Act*. Those from *London* were drawn up in a very forcible Manner, and directed their Members to insist on a *Place Bill's* passing, before they gave their Consent to any *Money Bill* whatever.

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mentary
Affairs.

by the King : That saying Men were corrupt and bad, because in Place, was no Argument, but a begging the Question : That it would be just as reasonable, because Parliaments have err'd, to enact a Law which should exclude all but Angels : That even, supposing the Members under undue Influence, it was manifestly against their own Interest to betray the Liberties of their Country : That this appear'd in *K. Charles II's Pension Parliament*, who, tho' they went great Lengths, yet turn'd refractory at last, and by their Firmness, broke the Schemes of the Court : That in a free Government, like ours, no Man's Vote should be suspected for serving his Country in Place : That with regard to the *Voice* of the *People*, it seem'd a mere Piece of Fallacy, directed by the Party in the Opposition ; and was just as if *A* should tell *B*, how *B* should direct *A* : That as the People had the sole Power of electing their own Representatives, it was easy for them, if they were such real Enemies to *Placemen*, to shew it by not choosing them on the next Occasion : And that thus they had it in their own Power to do without asking, what they asked to be done.

Attempt
to revive it
in the H.
of Lords.

The *Place Bill* being rejected by the Commons, an Attempt was made to revive it in the Lords, where a Bill was brought in “ for making more effectual the Laws in being, “ for disabling Persons from being chosen Members, or sitting “ and voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or hold any Office in Trust.” On the second Reading, Lord *Walpole* * moved that the Entries on their Journals should be read, which being done, he moved, that the Bill being the same they had thrown out formerly, it should be now rejected. Lord *Talbot* on the contrary, moved it might be consider'd in a Committee, in which he was seconded by the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earls of *Chesterfield*, *Carlisle*, and *Hallifax*, and Lord *Carteret*. Lord *Walpole's* Motion was supported by the Duke of *Newcastle*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and the Lords *Hinton* † and *Hervey*. After a warm Debate, the Question being put to commit the Bill, was carried in the Negative [52 to 40.]

April 25 1741, his Majesty came to the House and passed the Acts || ready for Assent ; after which he made a Speech, thank-

* Now Earl of *Orford*. † Now E. *Powlet*.

|| The Acts pass'd this Session were—An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, and Cyder,—for prohibiting for a limited Time, the Exportation of Grain, &c.—for punishing Mutiny and Desertion,—for continuing the Duty on Salt for seven Years,—for amending the Laws against stealing Sheep and Cattle,—for the

thanking them for their Zeal and Unanimity in granting the Supplies; and then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's Order prorogued the House to *May 12*, but on the 25th of *April*, a *Proclamation* was issued for dissolving the Parliament, and for calling a *new one*, the Writs returnable *June 25*, and the Election of *Scots Peers* to be *June 13*.

State of
Affairs in
1740.

Having brought this Parliament to a final Close, we shall proceed in our View of Domestic Affairs this Year.

City Af-
fairs.

The House of Commons was not the only Place where a Place Bill was thought necessary. In 1739 a Combination had been discovered relating to piling and planking the Mansion House, in which one Mr *John Cordwell* the City Carpenter was concern'd. The Affair had so ill an Aspect, that he was voted Guilty of a Breach of Trust, and a Committee of 12 appointed to bring in a Bill for preventing any Member of that Court being concerned in the City Works*. *July 5*, the Committee delivered in their Report and Bill, and Mr *Sisson* moving it might be committed, the Motion was rejected by 75 to 43. What made this remarkable was, that every Man of the very Committee who drew up and brought in the Bill, voted against it, and even Mr *Sisson* who first moved for its being committed, voted it should not be committed.

Proceed-
ings in the
Common
Council.

The same Motion being revived in *February* this Year, after long Debates was thrown out again by a Majority of 47, [106 to 59]. Thus the Matter dropt, and Mr *Cordwell*, tho declar'd guilty of Breach of Trust and Corruption, was continued in the Business for which he had incurred the Censure†. What yet heighten'd the Ridicule

the better recovery of small Debts,—for repairing County Bridges, and providing Houses of Correction,—for allowing the Importation of Grain to *Scotland* from *Ireland* or foreign Parts,—for the free Importation of *Cochineal* and *Indigo*,—for the regulating the Cloth Manufacture in the West Riding of *York*, and to several private Bills.

* Nothing seem'd more equitable, for it was manifestly inconsistent with Reason, that Artificers should sit in Committees first to employ themselves, and then to audit and pass their own Bills.

† This shew'd with how ill a Grace the City complained of Corruption in a higher Sphere, and resent'd the rejecting the Place Bill in Parliament, while they acted in so gross a Manner themselves. In the House of Commons the Majority against the Bill was only 16, [present 428] but in the Common Council, the Majority was 47, [present 167] from which proportion it will appear, that the House of Commons had a juster Notion of the Place Bill than the Common Council of *London*, which pretended to set a Pattern of Integrity to the Nation.

State of
Affairs in
1740,

City Af-
fairs.
Election of
a Lord
Mayor.

of this Conduct, was the Common Council returning their Thanks to their Representatives for their supporting the Place Bill in Parliament.

September 29, a Court of *Hustings* being held for the Election of a Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen below the Chair, who had served the Office of Sheriff, were, as usual, put in Nomination; and the Court returned to the Court of Aldermen Sir *Robert Godschal* and *George Heathcote*, Esq; who contrary to Custom, chose the latter: This was done by way of Retaliation for the Commons setting aside Sir *George Champion* the last Year. But Mr *Heathcote* declining the Office on Account of his ill State of Health, he was excused, and the Court adjourned to *October 12*, when they returned Sir *Robert Godschal* and *Humphrey Parsons*, Esq; (who had been Lord Mayor before) by which they believ'd they would secure the Election of the former. But the Aldermen after 3 Hours Debate, again set Sir *Robert* by, and elected Mr *Parsons* by a Majority of 1, [23 present]. *October 22d*, Mr *Parsons* acquainted the Livery, that if it was their Desire, he was willing to accept the Office, on which a Motion was made, that the Thanks of the Court be given him for doing so, and thereby restoring the Peace of the City, which had been disturb'd by a late extraordinary and unprecedented Proceeding,* which Motion was agreed to by a great Majority; but an Amendment being proposed by some of the Aldermen present, and Sir *John Eyles* and Sir *Robert Baylis* insisting, that the Opinion of the Aldermen should be taken separately, the Lord Mayor elect; and all the Aldermen who voted for Sir *Robert Godschal*, with the Majority of the Common Council, withdrew and left the Court.

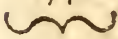
The Court of Aldermen shew'd themselves more disinterested on a subsequent Occasion. *November 12*, the Question being put in the Common Council at *Guildhall*, Whether the Court of Aldermen have a Power of putting the Negative on the Acts of that Court? It was unanimously carried, *They had not*: And the same Question being put in the Court of Aldermen, it was also carried, *They had not* such a Right, by a Majority of 7, [11 to 4].

November 19, at a Meeting at *Vintners-Hall* to consider of Candidates for the City, at the approaching Election, it was resolved to put in Nomination the present Lord Mayor Mr *Parsons*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Robert God-*

* This alluded to the Aldermen twice setting by Sir *Robert Godschal*, tho' next the Chair and first in Nomination.

feball, and Alderman *Heathcote*, who were accordingly afterwards chosen without Opposition.

State of
Affairs in
1740



Several Tumults * having appeared this Year in different Parts of *England*; on Account of the Exportation of Grain, it was found necessary by an Act of Parliament, to appease the Complaints of the People, by putting a stop to the Growth of that Evil.

Let us now see how Matters stood abroad, and what Aspect the different Courts of *Europe* bore at this Time. The first great Event in *Europe* was the Death of the King of *Prussia*, to whose Character, tho' already given, it may not be amiss to add some Particulars, relating to his Family and Person, that are not as yet generally known to the World.

Foreign
Affairs.

The Erection of *Prussia* into a Kingdom in favour of his Father, is one of those Historical Secrets, which, while they enlighten Posterity, serve to show us from what trivial Springs, the most surprizing Events often derive their source. So trifling a thing as King *William III.* refusing an Arm Chair to the *Elector* of *Brandenburgh*, in a Conference they held at the *Hague* in 1695, gave Foundation to a new Monarchy. The *Elector*, who could not bear that the Prince of *Orange*, once his Inferior, should carry it so lofty on Account of his new Title, resolv'd to be a King too. The Affront stuck so in his Mind, that *Dankelman*,† his Prime Minister, after a fruitless Opposition, was forc'd to give way, and set out for *Vienna* to procure what the King desir'd, the Erection of *Prussia* into a Kingdom. This Minister did not find the Imperial Court well disposed to enter into the *Elector's* Views, and saw his Commission likely to be attended with great Difficulties. It was not probable the other *Electors* would approve of the Creation of a new Dignity, superior in Title to their own, and the Pope would certainly oppose the Advancement of a Prince of the reformed Communion. But as the Court of *Vienna* was willing to keep fair with the *Elector*, they amus'd him with those Arts that are usually employ'd when a Negotiation is design'd to be spun out. *Dankelman* be-

Prussia,
Account
of the E-
rection of
that King-
dom.

* The chief of these were at *Newcastle* on *Tyne*, and *Wisbech* in the Isle of *Ely*, where the Populace committed great Disorders, as also at *Norwich*, *Derby*, *Northampton*, and *Wellingborough*.

† He was Favourite and Prime Minister to *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*. He was a good and wise Statesman; his Disgrace was as sudden, as his Rise was extraordinary, yet he survived to a great Age, tho' depriv'd of Honours and Estate, and died much esteem-
ed.

State of
Affairs in
1740.

Foreign
Affairs.

A Protest-
ant King
made by a
Jesuit!

ing recall'd to go to the Congress of *Ryswick*, *Bartholdi* who succeeded him, met with the same Delays, and wrote Word to the Elector, that he look'd on the Affair as desperate. However, he advised his Highness to take one step, before he retir'd, by writing with his own Hand to the Prince of ****, who was the likeliest Person to prevail on the Emperor to comply. As this Dispatch of the Ambassador was in Cypher, the Secretary who decypher'd it, mistook the Name of the Prince of ****, for that of the Emperor's *Father Confessor*. The Elector approved the Hint, and wrote to that Jesuit, who either influenced by Vanity or Avarice, or perhaps both, heartily espoused his Cause.* The Affair then took a new Turn. The Court of *Rome* made but a faint Opposition, when once they saw the Emperor in earnest. The ill State of the King of *Spain's* Health (*Charles II.*) and the Fears the House of *Austria* had in regard to that Succession, contributed greatly to the Elector's wishes, since it was easily seen what a weight he might throw into the opposite Scale. Thus in two Months was accomplish'd by a Priest in favour of a Protestant Prince, what his Ministers had in vain labour'd for 2. Years.† It is true the good Father took Care to be well paid for his Pains.

The next Point was to gain his *Britannick* Majesty's consent, (then *William III.*) An uncommon Event procured this. The Electress of *Brandenburgh* hearing that her Mother the Princess *Sophia*, Electress of *Hanover* ‡, was going to *Aix la Chapelle*, had a great Desire to accompany her; but as she could neither hope the Elector's consent, nor find Money for the Journey, without the Approbation of the Count of *Wartenburg* || then Prime Minister, he
frank-

* This shews the Influence that Fraternity have ever had in the *Austrian* Court and Counsels.

† This Negotiation cost the Elector six Millions of Florins, of which the Jesuits at *Vienna* had 200,000 Crowns for their share.

‡ Mother to the late King *George I.* youngest Daughter to the Princess *Elizabeth* of *England*, Daughter of King *James I.* and Queen of *Bohemia*.

|| *Casimir de Kolbe* Count of *Wartenburg*, a Gentleman of the *Palatinate*, was disgrac'd in 1711 by the King, who greatly lov'd him, but was forc'd to sacrifice him to a Relentment occasioned by the Insolence of his Wife, the Daughter of a Bargeman at *Emmerich*, in the Dutchy of *Cleves*. The Count dy'd at *Frankfort* on the *Oder*, the Place of his Banishment, in 1712. The Counsels afterwards visited the principal Courts of *Europe*, where she became

frankly offer'd to procure both, if this Princess would admit his Lady (who was of an obscure Birth and no Education) to the Honour of her Circle. The Electress, who had the Journey greatly at Heart, consented, and the Minister, by representing to the Elector the Influence these two Princesses might have on the King of *England*, obtain'd his Agreement. They went by *Aix la Chapelle* to *Brussels*, and from thence to *Loos*, where King *William* was; and there those two great Points were settled, which the Electoral Houses had in View. The King promised to recognize the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, as King of *Prussia*, as soon as the Emperor had done so; and the illustrious House of *Hanover* were assured of being call'd to that Regal Succession, they now (and 'tis hoped will for ever) deservedly enjoy. Thus were two Electoral Houses of *Germany* enthroniz'd from so trivial a Matter as the Refusal of an Arm'd Chair at the *Hague*, and the Grant of a Stool in the Electress's Circle at *Berlin*.

State of
Affairs in
1740,
Foreign
Affairs.

As soon as the Court of *Vienna* had Notice of K. *William*'s Acknowledgment, the necessary Acts pass'd for the Erection of *Prussia* into a **Monarchy*; so that the Elector had now nothing to do, but to settle the Ceremonial of his own Coronation, which was perform'd at *Koningsberg* in *December* 1700, with incredible Magnificence. On this Occasion was instituted by this Prince the † Order of the *Black*

became noted for her Gallantries, till at last she retir'd to the *Hague* and set up a Gaming House. She had a fine Person, but no Politeness. She used to declare publickly, that it was more easy to number the Shells on the Sands of *Schevelling* (a Village near the *Hague*) than to count those who had enjoy'd her Favours. She died of the Small Pox in 1735, and was buried with no Ceremonials, but the Insults of the Populace. A just Conclusion of so infamous a Life!

* The Articles on which the Emperor gave his Consent were,
1. That the Elector should never withdraw his Electoral Dominions from their Dependence on the Empire. 2. That in the Emperor's Presence he should require no new Marks of Distinction. 3. That, in Writing, the Emperor should only use the Stile of *Royal Dilection*. 4. That his Ministers at *Vienna* should be treated on a Par with those of other crown'd Heads. 5. That the Elector should maintain 6000 Men during the War in *Italy* at his own Expence.

† The ordinary Ensigns of this Order are a blue enamell'd Cross, shaped like that of *Malta*, appended to an Orange colour'd Ribband, and the Knights, on their Coat, bear a *Silver* Star, in the Centre of which is an Orange Escutcheon, containing a Black Eagle display'd, holding in one Talon a Crown of Laurel, in the o-

State of
Affairs in
1740,
Foreign
Affairs.

Black Eagle. During the Ceremony he put the Crown on his own Head.*

So concluded this great Transaction, which settled a Crown on the Electoral Family of *Brandenburgh*, the Lustre of which was maintain'd by his Successor, and deliver'd to his Son by his Decease ‖, which occasioned a great

ther a Thunderbolt, with this Motto in Gold Letters round, *Suum Cuique* (Every Man his own) This Prince chose the Black Eagle, being the Arms of *Prussia*; and the Colour of the Ribband on Account of his Mother, a Princess of *Orange*. The extraordinary Habits are, a Vest of Cloth of Gold, and over this another of Sky-blue Velvet, reaching to the Mid-leg, with a Straw-colour'd Lining, ty'd under the Cravat by yellow Ribbands, whose Tassels fall down to the Knees. The Sash, or Belt, is of Straw-colour'd Velvet embroider'd with Gold, and the Mantle of the same Stuff, lined with Gold Mohair; over all which they wear the Collar of Gold enamell'd with Blue, forming the two Letters F. R. [This Collar is since alter'd.] The Knights Caps are of Black Velvet, with white Plumes. The principal Statutes are, I. The Number not to exceed 30, exclusive of the Royal Family. II. The Knights to prove their Nobility by sixteen Descents. III. To do Acts of Justice and Equity, according to their Motto, *Suum Cuique*.

* The Coronation Medals had on one Side the King and Queen's Busts in Profile, with this Inscription, *Fredericus & Sophia Charlotte Rex & Regina*, and on the other a Crown with this Legend, *Prima Meæ Gentis*.

† *Frederick II.* late K. of *Prussia*, died at *Berlin*, May 20, 1740, having first resign'd his Dominions to his Son, and declared him King. His last Words to the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, and the Royal Family, were, *Call upon the Lord that he may receive my Soul*. An Author of Distinction, educated at his Court, says, he was a Man of plain Behaviour, an entire Stranger to Gallantry, which he could not forgive even in his Officers. His favourite Diversion was the Chace. He saw his Guards mount every Day at ten o'Clock on the Parade of the Palace; after which he either assisted at Council, gave Audience to foreign Ministers, or took the Air. At Noon he appeared in the great Hall, where there was a full Court, and then dined with the Queen. After Dinner he retired to his Closet till Six, when he appear'd in Publick, and gave his Orders. His Evenings were spent in some separate Apartment, where the Queen sometimes came with one or two Ladies. Here with about a Dozen of his favourite Generals or Officers, he spent the Evening in Smoking, Gaming, or Conversation, seldom supping but on extraordinary Occasions; and at Eleven the Company broke up. On these Occasions all Ceremony was banish'd. This Prince marry'd *Sophia Dorothea*, Daughter to K. *George I.* and only Sister to his present Majesty, by whom he had *Charles Frederick*, now K. of *Prussia*, and three Sons, and five Daughters. The Revenues of this Kingdom are estimated at 1,500,000 l.

Change

change at the Court of *Berlin*. It will, therefore, be proper to give the Character of his Successor, as drawn by a Writer of Note, tho' the Reader will easily see the Features are a little too much heighten'd. "He was at his Accession about 29, has great Learning, spent his Time usefully, and was an Encourager of Men of Letters. Before his Advancement he was mild, affable, complaisant and generous, but scarce was he inaugurated, when all these fine Qualities vanished, and he discovered himself an ambitious Prince, a dangerous Politician, an unsteady Ally, a restless Neighbour, and a rigid Master. In a Word, a Prince more tyrannical and avaritious than his Father."—Certain it is, that this young Monarch began to give early Proofs of that active Spirit, which has since sufficiently distinguish'd him in the World. The Baronies of *Herftal* and *Hermale* in the Principality of *Liege*, having refused to acknowledge the Commissaries sent to receive their Homage, under pretence of their Dependence on that See, the King wrote a Letter to the Bishop, to complain of the Violation of his Rights, demanding a categorical Answer; the Bishop reply'd, that the Sovereignty of the said Baronies had been granted to his Church by *Charles V.* but that to end all Disputes, he was willing to purchase his Majesty's Claim for 100,000 Crowns, and pay 4 *per Cent.* Interest till the Principal was discharged. This Proposal did not satisfy the King, who sent 2000 Grenadiers to take Possession of these Villages, but soon after, the Affair was amicably accommodated.*

State of
Affairs in
1740,
Foreign
Affairs.

We have already taken Notice of the Peace made last Year by the *Czarina* with the *Turks*. As her Troops had distinguished themselves in this Campaign, this Princess on their return to *Petersburgh* took Care to reward them by a considerable Largess; and Gold Hilted Swords set with Diamonds of different Value, were presented to the Generals. Soon after a new Conspiracy broke out, which seemed to rise out of that of the *Dolgorucki* last Year,† for which four Noblemen of that Family suffered. It was carried on by *M. Wolinski*, Minister of State, who was beheaded, and the next Day Count *Muschin Puschin* another

Court of
Russia.

* The Bishop agreeing to pay the King 130,000 Crowns for the Barony of *Herftal*, besides thirty thousand Crowns formerly due. The Contributions the *Prussians* exacted from these Districts amounted to a large Sum.

† The Design of it was, by a pretended Will of *Peter II.* to set on the Throne the Princess *Catherine Dolgorucki*, whom that young Prince had espoused a little before his Death.

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Affairs in
1740,
Foreign
Affairs.

Russian Nobleman accused of calumniating the *Empress* and the Duke of *Courland*, had his Tongue cut out, and was banished to *Siberia*. Yet all these Punishments did not hinder the People from murmuring, and expressing by Libels their Discontent with that Duke and the *German Ministry*.

The *Empress* in the mean Time, who had been long in a declining State of Health, not observing the Regimen prescribed by her Physicians, grew worse; and about the end of *September* some Symptoms began to appear, which portended the Approaches of Death; so that the Duke of *Courland*, the sole Favourite, thought it proper to press her to regulate the Succession. The *Empress* desir'd an Instrument might be drawn up in favour of the Princess *Anne*, but in a Council held with Counts *Osterman* and *Munich*, Prince *Czerkasky*, and two or three Senators, the *German Ministers* prevailed to have the little Prince *John*, Son to the Princess *Anne*, (an Infant scarce two Months old) nominated Successor, which with some Difficulty the *Czarina* consented to, and the Instrument was accordingly Signed. But when it was notify'd to the Princess *Anne* after her Mother's Decease, she could not forbear expressing her Resentment, and took the Oath as if forced to it, whereas the Princess *Elizabeth* behaved with great Serenity and Firmness. It is plain the Duke of *Courland's* view in this Settlement was to secure his own Authority, being named *Regent* to the young *Czar*; and so to exclude the Princess *Anne* from any share in the Government. But she had too great a Spirit to bear such an Affront tamely. *November 7*, the Duke *Regent* having presented her Husband, the Duke of *Brunswick*, the Commission of Generalissimo of *Russia* by Land and Sea, had the Mortification to see him tear it with Contempt before his Eyes, telling him, *he thought it beneath his Dignity to hold any Employment from, or under him*. The Duke *Regent* foreseeing his Danger, endeavoured to get the young Emperor into his Hands, but the Princess *Anne* left him no Time to execute this Project. A Grand Council was held at her Palace, *November 17*, at Night, by all the Lords of her Party, into which she had found Means to draw the Counts *Osterman* and *Munich*. In this Assembly it was resolved to seize the Duke, and accordingly Count *Munich* the same Morning about 4 o'Clock, at the Head of the Guards, enter'd his Apartment, and after a slight Resistance, made him Prisoner; after which the Princess *Anne* was immediately acknowledged *Regent and Great Princess of all Russia*. The Duke

Duke and his Family were sent first to the Castle of *Schliesfelbourg*. Soon after he was condemned by the Senate to suffer Death, but the Princess mitigated that Part of the Sentence, and he was banished to *Siberia*.

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Affairs in
1740,

Foreign
Affairs.

So fell unpity'd *John Ernest de Biron*,* Duke of *Courland*, a remarkable Instance of that Providence which exalts the proud from the Dust, only to render their Fall more terrible and conspicuous; nor had those who now triumph'd over him, long Occasion to exult in their Success, as we shall see when we come to speak of the Affairs of this Country the following Year.

There was much talk at this Time of certain Islands discover'd by one Capt. *Spansberg*, a *German* Adventurer in the *Russian* Sea Service, who had obtain'd 4 Ships for that Purpose. He embarked at *Kamschatka*, and after 15 Days sailing in the *Tartarian* Sea towards the N. E. found several Islands for the most part inhabited; the Natives of some appearing sociable and civiliz'd, having Vessels made like Gallies, and Gold and Silver Coins resembling the *Japanese*.

Sweden was now divided into two Parties. The Ministry, at whose Head was Count *Gyllenberg*, were attach'd to the *French* Interest: But the Country Party in the Senate inclin'd to *Russia*.† The latter strongly sollicit'd the

* His Birth was very mean. His Father had been first Game-keeper, and next Groom to *James III.* Duke of *Courland*, whose Son, Prince *Alexander*, he attended as Footman to *Hungary* in 1688. Many of his Relations were Mechanicks; whom his Son would never own, when he became Duke. His Government was tyrannical and haughty, by which he amass'd immense Wealth. His Dutchess was imperious to excess, giving Audiences on a Throne; and tho' miserably covetous, so vain, she affected the Pomp of a Queen. Her Jewels alone were valued at two Millions, and some Months before her Disgrace, She had a Robe of Crimson Velvet made, all over embroider'd with Pearls, which cost five hundred thousand Rubles.

† These two Factions were called the *Hats* and the *Nightcaps*, the latter Name was given to the *Russian* Party, because they held their Meetings secretly by Night; and to the former, because they met openly by Day. This occasion'd two humorous Medals being struck at *Stockholm*; for the *French* Side having gained the Superiority in the last Dyet, struck a Medal representing a *Nightcap* on the Ground turn'd up-side down, and on the Reverse a *Hat* exalted in the Air with these *Swedish* Words [*Der Lohn der Tugend*,] the Reward of Virtue. But the Face of Affairs changing, the opposite Party struck a Counter Medal, having a *Nightcap* exalted in the

State of
Affairs in
1740

Foreign
Affairs.
Sweden.

the calling a Dyet, which was oppos'd by the former, from an Apprehension their Conduct would be enquired into. But the King seeming inclined to a Dyet, Count *de St. Severin*, the *French* Ambassador, advised the Ministry, who were much embarrassed, to propose it first themselves in the Senate, and by that means snatch the Popularity out of their Enemies Hands. Count *Gyllenberg* relish'd this Advice, and follow'd it, which occasion'd some Surprize. But the opposite Party, who saw it was the Effect of Necessity, not Choice, were easy, because they gain'd their End. M. *Bestuchef*, the *Russian* Minister, spared no Pains or Expences to promote his Purposes, which were to get the *Swedish* Troops in *Finland* recalled, the Peace with *Russia* confirmed, and the new Alliance with *Turkey* annulled. *France*, on the contrary, labour'd all she could to foment the Misunderstanding between these two Northern Crowns, and kindle the War in *Finland*. The Dispute seemed to lye between the Force of the *French Lewidores* and *Russian Ducats*, which were not spared on either side. We shall have occasion to see in the Sequel which Party prevailed, and how fatally this unhappy Kingdom was led to sacrifice her real Interest to the ambitious Views of *France*.

There was one Incident, which perhaps not a little contributed to the Views of the *Swedish* Ministry, by raising the Resentment of that Nation against the *Russians*. Major *Sinclair*,* a Subject of *Sweden*, (but descended of *Scots* Parents) having been charg'd with some important Dispatches, was, on his Return from *Turkey*, assassinated near *Naumburg* in *Silesia*, as it was said, by *Russian* Officers, who carried off all his Papers. Great Complaints were made of this Violation of the Law of Nations, but as the Czarina disown'd the Affair, and the Criminals were never known, no Satisfaction could be obtain'd. A general Dyet was summon'd to meet in *December*, the ill State of the King's Health rendering it absolutely necessary to settle the Succession.

Denmark. The Court of *Denmark* seemed wholly taken up with a Dispute it had with the *States General*, relating to the *Greenland* and *Iceland* Fishery. The Case was this: The

the Air, and on the other a Hat reversed, with a Cock on the Brim, besouling the Inside, and these Words in *Swedish*, wrote by way of Legend, *The Devil take the Cock, he has besbit the Hat*.

* He was the Son of Major General *Sinclair*, by a Lady of the Name of *Hamilton*. He had follow'd the Fortune of *Charles XII.* was taken Prisoner at *Pultowa*, and remain'd as such in *Siberia* from 1709, till released by the Peace in 1722.

King

State of
Affairs in
1740,Foreign
Affairs.

King of *Denmark** claim'd the Sov'reignty of these Countries, and consequently pretended that no Vessels had a Right to fish on his Coasts without Permission, yet he was willing to have granted this, if the *Dutch* would, in return, have allow'd his Subjects some Advantages in Commerce; such as the Importation of *Danish* Manufactures, and Cattle from *Jutland*, which the *Dutch* had no Inclination to grant. On the other hand, the King, to accelerate their Compliance, took vigorous Measures, his Men of War seizing such Ships of theirs as were found in the Northern Seas, and carrying them into *Norway*, where they were sold. The States seem'd resolv'd to repel force by force, yet were unwilling, on account of their *Baltic* Trade, to come to an open Rupture. Nor did they care to ask the Mediation of *England*, least, as we wanted them to engage in our Quarrel with *Spain*, we might set too high a Price on it. In the mean time the *Danish* Court, which was wholly intent on improving the Trade of its Subjects, concluded a new Treaty of Commerce with *France*, very advantageous, as it procur'd them several Privileges in that Kingdom, and a settled Vent for a considerable Number of their Cattle. His *Danish* Majesty this Summer made a Progress to *Holstein*, and it was thought an Interview between him and our King would have taken place, but whether that Prince was jealous of our Negotiations with *Russia*†, or from some other Cause, that Meeting (if ever really intended) was laid aside.

We now come to an Event, which, as it surpriz'd all *Europe*, so it had too visible an Influence on publick Affairs both at home and abroad, to be pass'd over slightly. The Reader will easily perceive, I mean the Emperor's Death.‡
But

* *Christian VI.* King of *Denmark*, came to the Throne, Oct. 13, 1730, on the Death of his Father, *Frederick IV.* He was born Dec 10. 1699.

† Mr. *Finch*, Brother to the Earl of *Winchelsea*, had this Year been sent by his Majesty Envoy Extraordinary to the *Czarina*, by whom he was received with great Marks of Distinction. The End of his Embassy was to conclude a new Treaty of Alliance with *Russia*, and to defeat, if possible, the Intrigues of *France* at that Court carried on by the Marquis de *Cbetardie*. About the time Mr *Finch* set out, General *Keith* had come to *London* in his way to *Aix la Chapelle*; and tho' he assumed no Character, it was generally believed he conferr'd with our Ministry. He was received very graciously at Court.

‡ He died at *Vienna* Oct 9. aged 55, of an Indigestion, occasion'd by cold, which he neglected, continuing his usual Diversion of
M of

State of Affairs in 1740, But before we enter upon the Consequences of this grand Catastrophe, it is proper to premise some Account of this Monarch's Character, and of the manner in which he had, during his Life regulated his succession.

Foreign Affairs.

Character of the Emperor Charles VI

Charles VI. second Son to the Emperor *Leopold*, succeeded his Brother *Joseph* in 1711, and was the 15th Emperor of his Family, the Male Line of which extinguish'd in him. He was a Monarch of a middling Stature and lusty, his Complexion hale and swarthy, and he had the *Austrian* Lip. Being intended, in his Father's Life-time, to succeed *Charles II.* on the Throne of *Spain*, his Education had been suited to the Gravity of that Nation, so that he had a stiff serious Air, which look'd like Severity or Pride, tho' he was naturally affable and humane.* Tho' he had commanded in the Field without much Reputation, and was early inured to the Frowns of Fortune, yet towards the End of his Life, he grew impatient of Contradiction, and unable to bear Misfortunes; so that he exercised such an unpardonable Rigour towards his Generals as brought a Stain on his Character, and was a very impolitic way of forming good Commanders. This was the more unjust, as those to whom he trusted the Direction of his Armies were usually ill supply'd with the necessary means of Success.

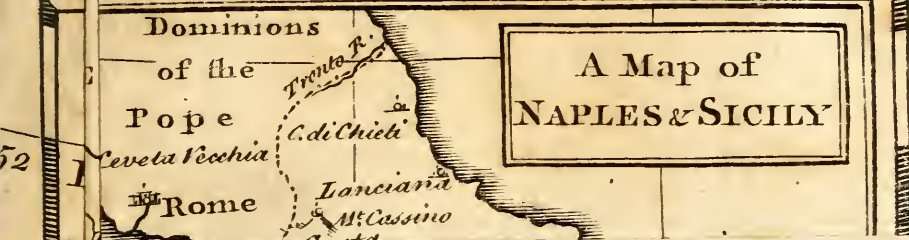
His Appearance, with regard to Pomp, was rather splendid than polite, and his Grandeur discover'd a Magnificence without Taste; so that his Court had more the Air of a *Convent* than a *Palace*.† His chief Diversions were Hunt-

of Hunting, notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Weather; so that his Disorder ended in an Inflammation in his Bowels, which carried him off in Eleven Days. He married the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Duke of *Brunswick Blankenburgh*, who before the Match abjured the Lutheran Religion; and by her left two Daughters, the Eldest of whom is now Queen of *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, and Empress Consort to *Francis I.*

* The Author of the *Perseis* calls him of a gloomy Temper, and tyrannical in his Government.

† The Court of *Vienna* appeared very plain, except on the Days of *Gala* (i. e. Sundays and Festivals) when nothing was to be seen but Gold and Jewels. An Author of Note says, that the *Imperial Palace* at *Vienna* is so wretched a Mansion, that few petty Princes are worse lodged; nor are the Emperor's Country Seats better. Nothing could be more dismal than the Appearance of his Household, his Liveries being black Cloth, with yellow and white Silk Lace, and the *Uniform* of his Guards much the same. But if we consider the Number of Princes of foreign Families, and Noblemen in his Service, it must be allow'd his Court exceeded that of most Sovereigns in *Europe*.

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 33d Year of his Age, and 6th of his Reign, leaving two Daugh-
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‡ In 1718, the Emperor Charles VI. had a Son born, but he
 died the same Year.

State of
Affairs in
1740,

Foreign
Affairs.

Character
of the Em-
peror
Charles VI

But before we enter upon the Consequences of this grand Catastrophe, it is proper to premise some Account of this Monarch's Character, and of the manner in which he had, during his Life regulated his succession.

Charles VI. second Son to the Emperor *Leopold*, succeeded his Brother *Joseph* in 1711, and was the 15th Emperor of his Family, the Male Line of which extinguish'd in him. He was a Monarch of a middling Stature and lusty, his Complexion hale and swarthy, and he had the *Austrian* Lip. Being intended, in his Father's Life-time, to succeed *Charles II.* on the Throne of *Spain*, his Education had been suited to the Gravity of that Nation, so that he had a stiff serious Air, which look'd like Severity or Pride, tho' he was naturally affable and humane.* Tho' he had commanded in the Field without much Reputation, and was early inured to the Frowns of Fortune, yet towards the End of his Life, he grew impatient of Contradiction, and unable to bear Misfortunes; so that he exercised such an unpardonable Rigour towards his Generals as brought a Stain on his Character, and was a very impolitic way of forming good Commanders. This was the more unjust, as those to whom he trusted the Direction of his Armies were usually ill supply'd with the necessary means of Success.

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A. H. A. P.
of the Dominions and Claims of the
 QUEEN of HUNGARY,
and her Consort the
 GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY,
with the Interjacent Countries.

By EMAN. BOWEN.



Sold by J. M. M. at the Kings Arms Street

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ing,

ing, shooting at the Mark, and sometimes riding the Great Horse. Music was his favourite Amusement, in which he was not only a Performer, but a Composer; and sometimes with his Daughters, the Archdutchesses, condescended to act on the Court Theatre.

State of
Affairs in
1740,

Foreign
Affairs.

The late Emperor, in order to preserve the Succession of his hereditary Dominions entire, had obtain'd from the chief Powers in Europe, the Guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction* of which it is therefore necessary to give the Reader some Account. Leopold, his Father, apprehensive of the Troubles which the Failure of the Male Line in his Family might excite not only in Germany, but in Europe, form'd the Design of settling the Succession in the Female Line, as the only way to prevent all Disputes, and keep his Dominions entire. He communicated his Intentions to his Sons Joseph and Charles (who both succeeded him) by whom this Regulation was approved; and afterwards by his Ministers he had it ratify'd in the Imperial Dyet. Joseph, his Successor,† made no Alteration in it, and died without Male Issue. Charles VI. seven Years after his Accession, having no Male Heir,‡ and seeing that if the Male Line should end in him, the right of Succession would remain in his Neices, and not his Daughters, in order to secure the Succession to his own Posterity, by confining the Entail, had a new Instrument drawn up, which in 1720, after being approved by his Council, was sworn to by all the Estates of his hereditary Dominions. But foreign Courts foreseeing the Difficulties that might attend it, were averse to intermeddle in it. In 1724, Great Britain and France refused to guarantee it, tho' then Mediators between the Emperor and

The Prag-
matic San-
ction.

* The Word *Pragmatic* is derived from the Greek, and signifies in that Language *Skilful in Business*, or *Negotiations*. The Popes used the Epithet of *Pragmatic* to those Decrees that were peremptory or final, or that regarded the Matter in general, abstracted from Circumstances and Persons: In the last Sense it seems to be applied to this Regulation of the Imperial Succession.

† It is probable Joseph made no doubt, in case of his Brother's having no Male Issue, of the Succession reverting to the Archdutchesses his Daughters, as prior in Right; or perhaps his sudden Death prevented his taking any further Steps to secure it. This Prince died at Vienna, April 29, 1711, of the Small Pox, in the 33d Year of his Age, and 6th of his Reign, leaving two Daughters, viz. the present Queen of Poland, (born 1699) and the Empress Dowager, Widow of Charles VII. (born 1701)

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State of
Affairs in
1740,

Foreign
Affairs.

The Prag-
matic San-
ction, by
whom gua-
ranteed.

by whom
opposed.

Spain. This occasion'd the first Treaty of *Vienna* in 1725, in which this Prince threw himself into the Hands of *Spain*, and gave up *Naples* and *Sicily* on the sole Condition of that Crown's guaranteeing the *Pragmatic Sanction*. In 1726, he obtain'd the Guarantee of *Russia*, and some Months after the imperial Dyet confirmed it as a publick irrevocable Law. In 1731, by the second Treaty of *Vienna*, we consented to give it our Sanction; and in 1732, the King of *Denmark*, and the *States General* follow'd our Example. The Elector of *Saxony* in 1733 acquiesced in it, on account of the Emperor's contributing to raise him to the Throne of *Poland*, and by the last Treaty of *Vienna* in 1738, *France* also confirm'd it, in Consideration of the Cession of *Lorraine*. Yet both the Courts of *Paris* and *Madrid*, who had obtain'd large Accessions of Territory for their Guarantees, were the first to violate their Engagements; whereas *Great Britain*, *Holland*, and *Russia*, who got nothing by theirs, continued firm to what they had promised.

The only Princes, who refused to acknowledge it at the Emperor's Death, were the Electors of *Bavaria*, *Cologne*, and *Palatine*. As to the two first, their Interests were too nearly concern'd not to oppose a Measure that defeated the Claim of their House to so rich and powerful a Succession: As to the latter, it is not well known what his Motives were, unless a Disinclination to the *Austrian* Interests, which he discover'd all his Life.

The Emperor in 1736, had married the Archduchess *Mary Teresa*, his eldest Daughter,* to the Duke of *Lorraine*, for whom, by the succeeding Treaty of *Vienna*, he obtain'd the Grand Duchy of *Tuscany*. The eminent Services his august House had received from this Prince and his Ancestors, very well entitled him to this illustrious Alliance.†

Had

* They were married at *Vienna*, Feb. 1, 1736. with great Solemnity and Magnificence. The Duke had 24 Suits, all of Cloth of Gold or Silver with Embroidery; the Archduchess had 50 Suits of various Patterns and Stuffs, which cost 20,000 l. and 50 Suits of Head Cloaths, the Lace of which cost 6000 l. besides her Jewels, the Value of which was unknown. The Gold Medals struck on this Occasion had on one Side their Heads, with their Names and Titles; and on the other, two burning Hearts on an Altar, crown'd by the Figure of *Piety* with this Inscription, TANDEM VOTORUM COMPOTES [at length they have their Wishes.]

† On this Occasion it was remember'd what had passed at *Frankfort*, at the Coronation of *Charles VI.* in 1711. This Prince appear'd at that time in close Mourning, and as he returned from the

Had this Monarch liv'd a little longer, it is thought he would have procured his Son-in Law the Dignity of King of the *Romans*, a Step that would, in a great Measure, have prevented the Confusions that follow'd, and which almost brought his Family to the Brink of Ruin. This fatal Neglect was owing to the Empress's Youth, and the Hopes conceived she might still have a Male Heir.

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Affairs in
1740,
Foreign
Affairs.

The Emperor was no sooner dead, than pursuant to his Will, *Mary Teresa*, his eldest Daughter, was declared Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and peaceably invested in the Sovereignty of all his hereditary Dominions. This Princess immediately took care to notify her Accession to the different Courts of *Europe*, by whom she was acknowledged, and especially by that of *France*, who on this Occasion renew'd its Assurance, in the strongest Terms, of performing its Guarantee of the *Pragmatic Sanction*. But her Letters of Notification to the Court of *Munich* were returned unopen'd, the Elector declaring he could not acknowledge that Princess's Titles, without Prejudice to his own Claim, as founded on the Will of *Ferdinand I.** which imported, "That the eldest Archduchess, Daughter of the said *Ferdinand*, who should be alive when the said Succession should be open, should succeed to the two Crowns of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, in case there be no Male Heir of any of the three Brothers of that Emperor." Now the Male Line of that House being extinct by the Death of *Charles VI.* the Elector being descended from *Anne*, second Daughter to *Ferdinand I.* (the eldest dying issueless) claimed the Succession as now open by the Terms of the Will. On the other hand, the Court of *Vienna* maintain'd that the Succession was not open, the last Words of the Will, according to the original Copy in the *Austrian Archives* being "in case there shall be no lawful Heir living of any of the Emperor's three Brothers.

Q of Hun-
gary's Ac-
cession.

Duke of
Bavaria's
Conduct.

It is easy to see, the Elector's Claim was to no less than the *Whole* of the late Emperor's Succession. The King of

the Church of *St. Bartholomew*, invested with all the Marks of imperial Dignity, *Charlemain's* Sword had like to have dropt out of the Scabbard, if the Elector of *Triers* [of the *Lorraine* Family] had not timely caught it, and put it in again. From these two Circumstances it was predicted, that the Emperor would be the last Male of his Family; and that the Empire, after his Death, would devolve to the House of *Lorraine*.

* It is said, he afterwards disowned this Claim, but asserted his Right on Account of his Wife, Daughter to the Emperor *Joseph*.

Spain

State of
Affairs in
1740,
Foreign
Affairs.

*Spain** also publish'd his Pretensions to all the late Emperor's Dominions, and made Preparations for invading *Italy*. In short the new Queen beheld that Storm gathering, which quickly overspread *Germany*, and which gave her but too much occasion for exerting that Magnanimity and Constancy of Mind, which heighten her eminent Virtues, and have render'd her justly the Admiration of her Enemies themselves.

K of *Prussia*
enters
Silesia.

To these Claimants, whose Pretensions might have been foreseen, appear'd a third no way expected, but whose Title seem'd to be as well founded, as his Power to support it was unquestionable. This was the young King of *Prussia*, who claim'd the Principality of *Silesia*,† as antiently belonging to the *Brandenburgh* Family,‡ from whom the House of *Austria* had gain'd it by unjust means. As this Prince assembled a numerous Army on the Emperor's Death; every one imagined it was to support the *2 *Pragmatic Sanction*. But, instead of this, in *November* he enter'd *Silesia*, at the head of 30,000 Men, and soon made himself Master of *Breslaw*.|| the Capital, and the greatest Part of the Coun-

* His Claim was, as descended from *Maria Teresa*, Wife to *Lewis XIV*, and Daughter to *Philip IV*.

† *Silesia* has *Poland* on the N. E. and *Lusatia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, to the S. W. It extends on both sides the River *Oder*, in length from the Confines of *Brandenburgh*, to the *Carpathian* Mountains, 225 Miles, and in Breadth 65. The Soil is good, producing Corn, some Wine, and Madder and Flax in Abundance. There are also Mines of Copper, Lead, Iron, and Silver, the last reckon'd the best in *Germany*; as also Saltpetre. They have also Cattle and Game in Plenty. The Staple Manufacture is *Linnen*.

‡ This Claim was founded on Family Conventions: *Lewis*, K. of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, had given the Dutchy of *Jagendorf*, a Part of *Silesia*, to *George*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, Anno 1487.

*2 In the Months of *July* and *August*, this Prince attended by his Brother, the Margrave *William*, and the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, had taken a Tour incog. up the *Rhine*, from *Cleves* to *Straßburgh*, where he was discover'd by some *French* Soldiers who had been in his Father's Service. He pass'd by the Name of the Count *de la Tour*. It is not improbable this Journey concealed the mysterious Views, which afterwards disclosed themselves. It was generally thought he would have repudiated the Queen on his Accession, whom he had been forced to marry; but his Treatment of that Princess shew'd a Generosity and Greatness of Mind that did him greater Honour than his succeeding Laurels. The present Queen is *Elizabeth Christina*, Princess of *Beveren*. They were married in 1733.

|| *Breslaw*, the Capital of *Silesia*, is an Imperial City seated on the *Oder*, 120 Miles N. E. of *Prague*, and 35 from the Confines of
try,

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try, the *Austrians* being in no Condition to oppose him. His Behaviour to the vanquish'd was so generous, as easily won their Affections; the rather, as the major Part of that People were of the reform'd Communion, and had suffer'd on that Account much Persecution from the House of *Austria*; whereas the Court of *Berlin* had always declared and often interposed in their Favour.

As soon as the King of *Prussia* had struck his Blow, he caused, by his Ministers, the following verbal Proposals to be laid before the Court of *Vienna*:

- I. That he would guarantee the Queen's Dominions in Germany with his whole Force. And for that End,
- II. He would enter into a close Alliance with the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and the Maritime Powers.
- III. That he would use his utmost Endeavours to get the D. of Lorrain raised to the Imperial Throne.
- IV. That he would advance the Queen in ready Money two Millions of Florins.
- V. In Consideration of all which, he only desired the absolute Cession of Silesia.

his Propo-
sals to the
Court of
Vienna.

The Queen's Answer was strong and peremptory: She thank'd the King for his Offers with regard to the D. of Lorrain; but as the Election, by the Golden Bull, should be free, she thought raising a War in Germany was no likely means of contributing to that End. That as to the Offer of two Millions, the Contributions his Army had raised in Silesia amounted to more: And, as to the Cession of that Province, her Majesty being resolved to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction, could never consent to the Dismembring any Province belonging to the Succession handed down to her, without violating her Honour and her Conscience.

If the Court of *Vienna*† had, with a good Grace, yielded to the King of *Prussia*'s Proposals, it is probable it had gained

Reflection.

Poland. It is large, well built, and populous; the Seat of a Bishop and University, has a good Trade, and in Winter, is the Residence of the Nobility of the Province.

* These were Count *Götter*, and Baron *Borck*. They read Part, and deliver'd the rest in Discourse to the Duke of *Lorrain*, who gave them no agreeable Answer. They refused to give them in Writing. This passed Nov. 17.

† *Vienna*, the Capital of the Great Dutchy of *Austria*, and the Residence of that Imperial House, is a City on the South Side of the *Danube*, ten Leagues from *Presburgh*, and 26 from *Lintz*. It is fortify'd with 12 Bastions, ten to the Land, and two to the River

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Spain.

ed a very powerful Friend and Support ; but Things appeared there in a different Light, and they had in the Sequel occasion more than once to condemn their own Inflexibility. However, the King who only waited a Refusal, made his own use of it to complete his Conquest, the Issue of which we shall see the succeeding Year.

Spain was wholly taken up with the military Preparations for carrying on the War she had just begun with *England*, and for her intended Invasion of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, which she proposed to erect into a new Kingdom in favour of *Don Philip*. But as it was necessary for her to consult the Safety of her Territories in *America*, two Squadrons were fitted out, one at *Cadiz*,* of twelve Men of War under the Count *de Clavijo*; and the other at *Ferrol*, of Ten, under *Don Rodrigo de les Torres*. On board these were embark'd about 6000 Troops, design'd to strengthen their Garrisons in the *West Indies*. An Army was also assembled in *Gallicia*, and the Duke of *Ormond* sent for from *Avignon* to take the Command of it, who arrived at *Madrid* in *March*, and was receiv'd by the Court with great Marks of Honour. As the Earl *Marischal*† and General *M. Donald* were appointed Lieutenant Generals under him, it gave occasion to suspect a Design formed of invading some Part of the *British* Dominions. But as such a Scheme

ver, and was first walled round, *Anno* 1192, with the Ransom-Money paid by *Richard I.* King of *England*, who was seized by the Duke of *Austria*, in his Return from the Holy Land. It was besieged in vain 1529, by *Solyman* the Magnificent, who was forced to retire with Disgrace. In 1683, it was again attempted by the *Turks*, and reduced to great Extremity, till *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland* raised the Siege with a signal Victory. It is populous, and the Houses well built. The Emperor's Palace is mean, but those of the Nobility very stately. Here is a University, and the See of an Archbishoprick, lately erected.

* *Cadiz*, [the *Gades* of the *Romans*] is a famous City and Port of *Spain*, lying on the Western Ocean, in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, at the Point of a small Island of the same Name. The Harbour is about twelve Leagues in Circumference, and two broad; and the Entry is strongly fortify'd. It is a Place of very considerable Trade, has an Episcopal See, and lies 70 Miles from *Seville* to the South, and 56 N W. of *Gibraltar*.

† This Nobleman of the Name of *Keith*, and hereditary Earl *Marischal* of *Scotland*, forfeited his Title and Estate in 1715, after which he went into the *Spanish* Service: His Brother, who has distinguish'd himself in the military way, is now a Velt Marshal in the *Russian* Service, and much esteem'd at that Court.

did

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Affairs.

Italy.

Naples.

did not take Place, it is more probable, it was only a Feint intended to amuse us, and conceal their real Views. For the same Ends, no doubt, they made a Transportation of 12,000 Men, and a Train of 80 Cannon from *Barcelona* to **Majorca*; and, at the same time, formed the Blockade of *Gibraltar*.† Admiral *Haddock* continued all this Year with his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, but except taking a few inconsiderable Prizes did nothing worthy Notice.‡

Pope *Clement XII.*|| dying this Year, a Conclave was held for Choice of a new Pontiff, which, after a pretty long sitting, elected Cardinal *Lambertini*, Archbishop of *Bologna*, and of a noble Family, who assumed the Name of *Benedict XIV.* He was at the Time of his Advancement 65, but vigorous and healthy, and both esteemed and beloved on account of his Learning, Candor, and Moderation.*2

The Court of *Naples*, tho' the War between *England* and *Spain* was broke out, had done nothing to declare itself for either side. Whether from an Apprehension of our *Mediterranean* Fleet, or from really pacifick Views, M. *Como*, their Minister here, had Orders to propose to our Ministry a Neutrality; but this Offer was declined, either to keep the King of *Naples* more in Awe, or because our Court did not care to have its Hands ty'd up in the future Contingencies that might happen. The new King, however, intent on making Commerce flourish, had by an Edict, in the fourth Year of his Reign, invited the *Jews* to settle in his Dominions, with Offers of great Immunities; which drew some Families from *Greece* and *Tuscany*: But the Opposition made by the Clergy, and the Clamours of

* These Troops were afterwards transported to *Italy*.

† This Year a Fire broke out in the Royal Palace of *St. Ildefonso* near *Madrid*, which consumed one entire Wing of the Building. The Damage was computed at 800,000 Crowns.

‡ He made a weak Attempt, Oct. 4. on the Port of *Cartagena* in *Old Spain*, but without Success

|| He was a *Florentine* of the *Corfini* Family, which occasioned the last Grand Duke of *Medicis* Family to say of him, That the Holy Father was at first his Subject, afterwards his Equal, and at last the Master of him and all the Catholick Princes. He died aged 87.

*2 The *French* and *Spanish* Cardinals supported Cardinal *Aldobrandi*, who had been Nuncio at *Madrid*, but the *Italian* Cardinals formed a Party in the Conclave, called the *Zealots*, because the Intent was to maintain their Independency. Cardinal *Aldobrandi* wanted but one Vote of the Papacy; but while he was caballing for that, *Lambertini* was set up, and carried it.

State of the bigotted Populace were so violent, that the King was
 Affairs in forced to suspend the Execution of his Decree; and the
 1740 *Jews*, seeing the Storm that threaten'd them, returned to
 Foreign their former Habitations. The Regency of *Leghorn* were
 Affairs. so apprehensive of the *Jews* embracing the Privileges offer-
 ed them at *Naples*, that they publish'd a Proclamation, by
 which all the *Jews*, who should leave that City, should
 forfeit their Effects. This Year a Treaty of Commerce
 was concluded between his *Sicilian* Majesty and the *Porte*;
 and his young *Queen was brought to Bed of a Princess,
 baptised by the Name of *Mary Elizabeth*.†

Turin.

The Court of *Turin*† could not but foresee the Troubles
 the Death of the Emperor was likely to raise in *Europe*,
 and the Dangers that threaten'd *Italy* from the Pretensions
 of *Spain*. The King of *Sardinia* was besides very jealous of
Corfica's falling into the Hands of *Don Philip*, and of this
 Prince's gaining an Establishment in *Italy*. Add to this,
 that the late Alliance he had contracted by his Marriage
 with the Sister|| of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* inclined him
 to favour the *Austrian* Interest, and prevent its being ruin-
 ed in that Country. As we have already given the Cha-
 racter of this Prince,* we shall only add a few Particulars
 relating to his Person and Disposition from an Author who
 had the Honour to be known to his Majesty, and therefore
 deserves the greater regard: "He is, *says he*, a little under
 "Size, as to Stature, but well shaped, dances gracefully,
 "and loves Pleasures, particularly Hunting. He has all
 "the Qualities of a good King, being humane, generous,

* He married in 1738, *Mary Amelia*, Princess Royal of *Poland*,
 born Nov. 4, 1724. The King was born Jan. 20, 1715-16.

† The King presented the Man Midwife who delivered her, with
 a Diamond Ring, a Gold Hilted Sword, Gold Snuff Box, and Watch,
 with a Purse of a thousand Pistoles. The whole valued at thirty
 thousand Ducats.

‡ *Turin* is seated in a fine Plain on the River *Po*, and Capital
 City of *Piedmont*, and Residence of the King of *Sardinia*, who
 has a noble Palace there. The Streets are streight and well laid
 out, and the Buildings regular. It is well fortify'd, having a strong
 Citadel, and stood a remarkable Siege in 1706, which was raised by
 a signal Victory obtained by Prince *Eugene*, over the *French*. It
 is the Seat of an Archbishop and University. It lies 12 Miles N. E.
 of *Pignerol*, 76 from *Vercelli*, 27 W. of *Asti*, 80 N. W. of *Genoa*,
 and 70 N. of the *Mediterranean* Sea.

|| *Elizabeth Teresa*, of *Lorrain*, born 1711, and married March
 5, 1737.

* See p. 12.

“ and

“ and beneficent ; so that, if he has any Faults, they are such as are inseparable from human Frailty.” His Court is splendid.* Nothing could be a stronger Proof of his Humanity, as well as Resolution, than his Conduct to his Father.† And the Advice he gave Mr. Law, the famous Projector, discover’d his Penetration in a high Degree.‡ It is

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* He has three Companies of Life Guards, distinguished by the Names of *Sardinia*, *Piedmont*, and *Savoy* ; and a great Number of Domesticks and Pages. His Liveries are Scarlet with blue and white Velvet Lace. His Revenues are computed at 24 Millions of *French Livres*, and in time of War he maintains about forty thousand Men.

† *Victor Amadeus* resign’d the Crown, *Sept. 30, 1730*, at the Castle of *Rivoli*, contrary to the Advice of his Favourites, and against the Remonstrances of his Son, who conjured him to keep the Reins. His secret Motive was, that he might retire with the Countess of *Sebastian*, whom he had resolved to marry ; but the Reasons declared in the Act of Demission were, the Fatigue of a long Reign, and the Infirmities of Age. After this Ceremony, the old King set out with his Mistress for *Chamberry*, the Place he had chosen for his Residence. But whether he repented of what he had done, or was instigated by the ambitious Views and Sollicitations of the Countess his Wife, he soon entertained Thoughts of re-ascending the Throne ; and, for that End, wrote secretly to several of the Officers and Grandees, who carried his Letters to the new King. He willing to make his Father easy, paid him a Visit at *Chamberry* ; but found him much out of Temper. *Charles*, however, desired the Countess of *St Sebastian*, to employ her good Offices to pacify him, offering any thing to him ; but adding *That as his Father had made him King, King he would be*. The Lady promised him fair, but had no Intention of keeping her Word. Soon after *Charles’s* Return to *Turin*, *Victor* wrote him Word, the Air of *Chamberry* did not agree with him, and desired Leave to reside at *Moncalier* ; but, without waiting his Answer, he set out for that Castle. This young King was not displeased to have him under his Eye. *Charles’s* Ministry, finding the old King resolute to remount the Throne, advised him to confine him, which with great Difficulty he consented to ; but in signing the Order his Hand shook so, that the Secretary was obliged to guide it. The Count *de la Perouse* accordingly arrested the old King at *Montcalier*, and conducted him to the Castle of *Rivoli*. At his Departure he asked for three things ; his Wife, his Papers, and his Snuff-box ; but could only obtain the last. He was treated at *Rivoli* with great Respect by the Officers appointed to guard him, but no body was allow’d to see him. He died there, *Oct. 6, 1732*, aged 66.

‡ The famous Mr *John Law*, Author of the *Mississippi Scheme*, was a *Scotts* Gentleman of narrow Fortune, but great Ambition :

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is no wonder, therefore, if he was now ready to enter into such Measures as were requisite to secure not only the Balance of Power in *Italy*, but his own Independency. He had this Year compromised his Differences with the Court of *Rome*; and obtain'd the Power of nominating to the Sees, and other ecclesiastical Benefices in his Dominions. In *July* her *Sardinian* Majesty was deliver'd of a Princess.

Genoa.

The Republic of *Genoa* was still intent on the Suppression of the Rebellion in *Corfica*; where M. *Maillebois*, at the Head of the *French* Troops, found means to reduce the Rebels to great Extremities; yet tho', for the greatest Part, these Malecontents had submitted, their secret Disaffection to the *Genoise* Government continued as violent as ever. By a Regulation concluded this Year between that Republick, and the Court of *Versailles*, it was stipulated that *France* should withdraw her Troops from the Island, leaving no more than were absolutely necessary.

Venice.

The *Venetians* seem'd fix'd in the same Resolutions they had adhered to for many Years, and discover'd no Inclination to concern themselves in the Quarrels of their Neighbours. These People were too wise to risque their Safety by espousing the Interests of Powers so superior in Strength to themselves.

France.

The Court of *France* was undoubtedly not displeased at the War kindled between *Spain* and us. She could not be insensible, but that, in the manner it had been hitherto carried on, it must greatly weaken us, and throw the Ballance of the *Spanish* Trade (the most profitable one in *Europe*)

He had travell'd thro' great Part of *Europe*, and subsisted chiefly on Gaming, by which he acquired considerable Sums in *Italy*; where he first hatched his Paper Project. He offer'd his Scheme first to the King of *Sardinia*, who told him, "his Dominions were too small for such a Project; adding, If I know the Humour of the *French*, I am sure they will relish your Designs." Mr. *Laz* took his Majesty's Advice, and found it true. The Regent Duke of *Orleans* came into his Views. In *Dec.* 1719, *Laz* abjured the Protestant Religion, before the Abbe *Tencin* (now Cardinal,) and in *January* was made Comptroller General of the Finances. But to avoid the Rage of the People, he was forced to leave *Paris* suddenly in 1720, and after wandering about in different Parts, died at *Munich* very poor. His Elevation in *France* was as dazzling as it was short; but he was unable to realise a Shilling of the immense Fortune he at one time possessed; so that his Widow lived at *Utrecht*, after his Decease, in a very private manner. He left a Son, who died at *Maestricht*, a Cornet in the *Dutch* Horse, and an amiable Daughter, married to *Ld Wallingford*, Son of the Earl of *Banbury*.

wholly

wholly into her Hands.* The Cardinal was cordially affected to a Neutrality, which answer'd those great Ends: But as soon as the News of our Conquests in *America* reached his Ears, his Eminence alter'd a little his pacific Sentiments. *France* was too immediately concerned in the Riches of *Mexico* and *Peru*, to see their Transportation from thence subject to such imminent Hazard. His Allarm was the greater, as it was yet unknown if we should keep the Places we conquer'd, or not. But when it was found that our Ministry had no Intention that way, the Panic subsided, and the Court of *France* seem'd determined to continue its Conduct, without declaring on either Side.

In the mean time the Court of *Spain* loudly complain'd of this Behaviour of the Cardinal's, insisting that *France* was bound to appear openly in her Favour. The Marquis de *lus Minas*, the *Spanish* Embassador at *Paris*, touched so often on this ungrateful String, that he was recalled and disgraced by the Influence the Cardinal had at *Madrid*. However the *French* fitted out two strong Squadrons at *Brest* and *Toulon*;† and the Earl of *Waldegrave*,‡ demanding of the Cardinal the Reason of this Armament, received for Answer, "That there was Difference betwixt arming, and declaring War: That it was true his most Christian Majesty had promised to continue Neuter; but as unforeseen Accidents might happen, it was Prudence to be prepared against all Events." This Reply shews plainly that Prelate's Views were to continue indifferent to a certain Point, and no farther: And this is still more strongly confirmed by what he declared in a Council at *Versailles* held in *June*, where a very considerable Party were for a

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Spain

* A most advantageous Treaty of Commerce had been concluded this Year between *France* and *Spain*, by which the Merchants of *St Maloes* got the *Asiento* Trade, formerly enjoy'd by our *South Sea Company*.

† The *Brest* Squadron consisted of 16 Ships, 14 of the Line, with 9000 Men on board; the *Toulon* Fleet of 16 Capital Ships, besides Frigates.

‡ About this time a warm Quarrel happen'd between this Nobleman and M. *Van Hoey*, the *Dutch* Embassador. The Earl at an Entertainment he gave on account of the taking of *Porto Bello*, happen'd to magnify the Superiority of the *British* Fleet, beyond that of any other Nation. This the good *Dutchman* resented by some personal Reflections on my Lord's Character, who complain'd of this Indecency to the Court of *London*, and the King wrote to the States General about it. M. *Van Hoey* endeavoured to justify himself by making the Earl the sole occasion of the Quarrel.

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War, but he opposed it strenuously, alledging, *there was no Necessity for such a violent Step, while we made no Acquisitions of Territory in America.* It must be owned the Cardinal endéavoured to bring about an Accommodation; but his Design in the Proposals made for that End, was chiefly to retard or prevent the Prosecution of the Expedition under the Lord *Cathcart*, the Success of which he was highly apprehensive of. Accordingly, when he saw himself disappointed in this, he alter'd both his Style and his Measures. Our Ambassador, in *September*, was told, his most Christian Majesty's Subjects were too nearly concerned in the Detention of the Plate Fleet, for him to dispense with obtaining them Satisfaction, by securing their Return.

In the mean time the Court of *France*, in direct Violation of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, was employ'd in restoring the Port and Fortifications of **Dunkirk*; and tho' both our Minister at *Paris* and the States General made warm Remonstrances against it, the Work went on without Interruption. Indeed M. *Amelot*, in his Answer to my Lord *Waldegrave*, pretended that the Works complained of were only four Batteries of Guns to secure the Coasts from Piracy; but the Event too plainly manifested the contrary.

It is notwithstanding probable, that †*France* would have for some time kept on the Masque, if the sudden Death of the Emperor had not unavoidably hasten'd the Execution of her Projects. Tho' she had guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, and solemnly assured the Queen of *Hungary* of her Intention faithfully to fulfill her Engagements, it was soon evident that she had very different Views, and that her Aim was no less than to raise the Elector of *Bavaria* to the Imperial Throne, and crush the House of *Austria* by stripping the Queen of *Hungary* of her hereditary Dominions. A Design she prosecuted in the Sequel with such Vigour,

* *Dunkirk* is a strong Town and Sea-port of *French Flanders*, twenty Miles East of *Calais*, 28 West of *Ostend*, 34 North of *Tournay*, and 34 South West of *Bruges*. It is well-built and populous. It has been several times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards* in the Low Country Wars. In 1688, it was taken by the former, and put into the Hands of *Cromwell*, and kept by the *English* till 1662, when *Charles II.* sold it to *France* again, who fortify'd and improved it. In 1712, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, its Fortifications were to be demolished, and the Port render'd forever incapable of admitting any Ships of burden.

† This Year two Pictures of Centenarians were brought to the King of *France* at *Compeigne*. The first contained *John Rowin* aged

gour and Earnestness, as discover'd, it was form'd long before the Occasion offer'd of putting it in Execution.

The *Dutch*, as well as the *French*, were too great Gainers by the War, to become Parties, if it could be avoided. Their Commerce was dearer to them than all other Considerations; and tho' the Commotions which the Emperor's Death seem'd to forebode could, not but be alarming to them, yet the specious Assurances which *France* from time to time gave them of its upright Intentions, blinded their Eyes, and confirm'd them in their Inclinations to a Neutrality; yet this did not hinder the States General from resolving on an Augmentation of their Troops, tho' it was strongly oppos'd by the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers.

During his *Britannic* Majesty's Stay at *Hanover*, he enter'd into a Treaty with Prince *William*, Landgrave-Regent of *Hesse-Cassel*, which was soon after concluded. By this Alliance, the latter was to keep in Readiness 4,800 Foot, and 1,200 Horse for his Majesty's Service for four Years; for which he was to have an annual Subsidy of 250,000 Bank Crowns.

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Holland,

Subsidy
Treaty

It is now time to return home, and enquire how the War with *Spain* was this Year conducted in the *West Indies*, and in what manner Admiral *Vernon* pursued the Advantages gained by the taking of *Porto Bello*.

Progress of
the War in
America.

February 5. the Admiral sail'd with his Squadron from *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*,* and on *March* 1, made the high Land of *St Martha*† on the *Spanish* Main. The same Night

Admiral
Vernon,
sails.

aged 174, and *Sarah Dessen*, his Wife. aged 164, Natives of the Bannat of *Temeswar*; where they were then living. They had been married 147 Years, and had two Sons and a Daughter living, their youngest Son was 116, and had two Grandsons alive, one 35, and the other 33. The second Picture represented *Peter Zorren*, a Peasant of the same Country, who died *Jan.* 25, 1724, aged 183.

* *Port Royal* is a Town and Harbour on the South Side of *Jamaica*, and is the Landing-place to *Kingston* or *St Jago*, the Capital of the Island, ten Miles distant. It was almost entirely ruined by a dreadful Earthquake in 1692; but is since re-built and flourishing. It is defended by *Fort Charles* newly strengthened, and mann'd with a good Garrison.

† *Sta Martha* are a Range of Mountains lying to the Eastward of *Cartagena*, below which, on the Coast, lies a Town of the same Name. Between this Place and *Cartagena*, about mid-way, runs the great River *St. Martha*. The Town of *Sta Martha* is the Capital of a Province, an Episcopal See, and has a strong Castle and Port.

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he detached the *Greenwich*, Capt. *Wyndham*, to ply to Windward, and bore away with the Fleet for *Carthagena*, before which Place he anchor'd on the 3d, and was joined by the *Falmouth*, Capt. *Douglas*. On the 6th, he made the necessary Preparations for a Bombardment, which was executed that Night, and continued three Days, during which several of the principal Edifices were much damaged, 350 Bombs having been thrown in. The Town and Castles fired smartly on the Fleet, but without doing any Damage. After leaving Capt *Berkley* in the *Windfor*, and Capt *Wyndham* in the *Greenwich*, before *Carthagena*, the Admiral sailed for *Porto Bello* to refit, where he arrived *March* 14, and having water'd, sailed again on the 22d for the Castle of *Chagre*,* and at three o'Clock the same Day began to batter and bombard the Place, and continued so to do till the 24th at Noon, when the *Spanish* Governor, Don *Carlos de Zavallos*, hung out a Flag of Truce, and the following Capitulation was granted him.

takes the Castle of Chagre,

I. That on the *British* Troops taking Possession, the Governor and Garrison have Liberty to march out without Molestation, and retire where they think proper.

II. That the Inhabitants shall remain in Safety as to their Persons and Goods.

III. That the *Guarda Costas*, and Custom-house belonging to the King of *Spain*, with the Warehouses adjoining, be deliver'd up to the Admiral.

IV. That the Clergy and Churches in the Town of *Chagre* be protected in their Privileges.

Pursuant to these Articles, Capt *Knowles*, appointed Governor by the Admiral, took Possession of the Castle with 120 Men. The same Night a Guard was set on the Storehouses, which were full of Goods design'd for the *Galleons*, such as *Guiaquil* Cocoa, *Jesuits* Bark, and *Spanish* Wool, (the Number of Serons and Bags amounting to 4300,) which being shipp'd on board the Fleet by the 28th, the *Guarda Costas* were sunk, and the Custom-house set on Fire. On the 29th the Admiral embarked eleven Brass Guns, and as many *Pedreroes* found in the Castle; and then setting Fire to the Buildings, and springing two Mines, he left the Fortrefs in Flames and Ruins, returning *April* 1, to *Porto Bello*, and from thence to *Jamaica*.

* *Chagre* is a strong Castle, called *St Lorenzo*, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, and on the Isthmus of *Darien*. It had four Bastions to the Land side, and two to the Sea. On the South and

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In *May* the Admiral having Advice (by an Express from *Ld Tyravoley*, Embassador at *Lisbon*) that the *Cadiz* Squadron was sail'd for the *West Indies*, weigh'd from *Port Royal* *June* 6, with an Intent to intercept them. But meeting with bad Weather on the *Spanish Coast*, and being able to get no Intelligence of the Enemy, he return'd. A Vessel he detach'd to look into *Cartogena*, found the Galleons and Men of War there, moor'd in the Harbour, and unrigg'd. It is said the Admiral was not able to keep the Sea any longer, for want of the Supplies of Stores and Provisions he expected from *England*, and which had been unaccountably delay'd. Soon after he reach'd *Port Royal*, the *Falmouth*, Capt. *Douglas*, brought in a large *Dutch* Vessel of 28 Guns, hired in *Spain*, to carry over the new Vice-Roy of *Mexico*. She was taken by this Man of War and the *Worcester*, to the West of *Cuba*, but the Vice-Roy escaped. However his Effects and Jewels, valued at above 100,000 *l.* fell into their Hands. From this time, till the Arrival of *Sir Chaloner Ogle*, the Admiral was forced to continue inactive; tho' his Cruizers, who were properly station'd, met with good Success. This Year, by the Care of *Mr. Tre-lawney*, Governor of *Jamaica*, a Treaty was concluded with the rebellious Negroes,* by which they obliged themselves

and North Sides the Rock was inaccessible. The Entry was by a Draw-bridge, over a deep Ditch, cut quite a cross the Hill. At the Foot of the Rock, towards the Sea, stood a strong Fort of 8 Guns, and two Batteries of 6 each, to defend the Mouth of the River. The whole Fortification was solidly built of Stone. Behind the Castle stood the Town or Village of *Chagre*, and opposite on the other Side of the River was the Customhouse, and King's Warehouses. This Place was taken by *Sir Henry Morgan*, in 1670, but was then only palisadoed. By this River of *Chagre* Goods are brought down from *Venta Cruz*, a small Town within a little Distance of *Panama*, from which City to the Castle of *Chagre* is 82 Miles by Land, and from *Venta Cruz* 56. The Booty taken here by *Mr. Vernon*, was estimated at 200,000 *l.* As soon as the News of the taking of *Chagre*, and destroying its Fortifications, had reach'd *Cartagena*, *Don Blas de Leze*, General of the Galleons, wrote the Admiral a gasconading Letter, in which he intimated, that "to raze Cities, and destroy royal Fortifications was an unusual and unexpected way of making Reprizals.

* These were a Body of runaway Negroes, who had assembled in the Mountains under the Command of one *Chagro*, whom they chose for their Captain, and defended themselves against the Parties sent to suppress them. By this Treaty they were declared free, had Liberty to settle Plantations, and bring their Produce to Market.

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Sir Chalo-
ner Ogle
sails.

to send 500 stout Men on board the Fleet, who were to have Sailor's Pay, Provisions, and Booty. About this time enter'd on board the *Falmouth* Man of War as a Sailor,* a Youth who was said to be Heir to a Peerage; and soon after was by the Admiral sent to *England* with Marks of particular Regard.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, with a Fleet of 27 Men of War of the Line, 2 Hospital Ships, 7 Fireships, and above 100 Transports, having on board a considerable Body of Land-Forces under the Command of Lord *Cathcart*,† sailed from *Spithead*, Oct. 26. Nov. 16, the *Buckingham*, separated by Storm, return'd to *England*; and the *Superbe*, having lost all her Masts, with Difficulty got into *Lisbon*. The Rear-Admiral, however, pursued his Voyage, and got into *Dominica*,‡ Dec. 19, where, to the great Concern of all who wish'd well to the Expedition, as well as to the Loss of his Country, Ld *Cathcart* died the next Day of a bloody Flux, after 13 Days Illness. By his Decease the Command devolved to Brigadier General *Wentworth*. December 27. Sir *Chaloner Ogle* anchored with the Fleet at *St Christopher's*, where he received Advice from Admiral *Vernon*, that fifteen Sail of *Spanish* Men of War were at *Porto Bello*, the Fortifications of which last Place were repairing with great Diligence. Dec. 28. the Rear Admiral weigh'd. In his Passage between *Hispaniola* and *Jamaica*, seeing four Sail, he dispatched

* This Person proved afterwards to be Son to the late Ld *Altam*, who at his Father's Death being left destitute, was by his Uncle decoy'd away, and transported as a Servant to *Maryland*; from whence endeavouring to escape, he was retaken, and had the Time of his Servitude doubled. After his Return to *England*, he met with a generous Friend, by whose Assistance he recovered, on a fair and legal Trial, a great Part of his Paternal Estate, and is now suing for the Honours, which will probably be adjudged to him.

† This Nobleman descended from an antient Family in the West of *Scotland*, had been Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty, and by his Generosity and affable Temper was an Ornament both to the Court, and to his Country. No Man ever possessed a greater Share of Honour and Integrity. He was succeeded in Title and Estate by his Son, who has distinguish'd himself in *Flanders* and *Scotland*, is now *Aid de Camp* to his Royal Highness the Duke, and much in his Favour.

‡ *Dominica*, one of the *Caribbe* Isles, was the first Land discover'd by *Columbus* in *America*, and so called on Account of its being seen on a Sunday. It is about 12 Leagues in Length, 8 in breadth, 20 in Compass, and is very Mountainous. It is inhabited by the Natives, who sell such Ships as touch here, Refreshments

dispatched six Men of War after them. Four* of these came up with them before it was dark, and Lord *Aubrey Beauclerc*,† who commanded in the *Prince Frederick*, hailing them, and receiving an unsatisfactory Answer, and they refusing to shew their Colours, an Engagement ensued, which lasted till Morning, when they thought it adviseable to hoist *French* Colours, and their Commodore came on board with his Excuses: As no War then subsisted with *France*, they continued their Course. Sir *Chaloner* join'd Mr *Vernon* at *Port Royal*, Jan. 9; so that their joint Operations fall under the succeeding Year.

As the *Spaniards* at *St. Augustine*,‡ the preceeding Year, Design on had made some Attempts to disturb the new Colony of *St Augustine*. *Georgia*, General *Oglethorpe* had proposed to the Assembly of *South Carolina*, the Design of attacking that Place; and they approving it, the General set out for *Charles-Town* to concert the proper Measures for the Expedition, which he recommended to the Committee appointed to confer with him, in such strong Terms as to say, *he did not doubt taking the Place the first Night*. On this Encouragement, and Commodore *Pearce* declaring himself of the same Opinion, the Assembly granted him the Assistance he desired, under the Command of Col. *Vander Dussen*. The Rendezvous was at *St. John's River*, where the *Carolina* and *Georgia* Forces join'd May 9. By the way the General had taken a small *Spanish* Fort, called *St. Francis de Pupa*, 17 Miles North of *St. Augustine*, defended by a Serjeant and 12 Men, who surrender'd at Discretion. From *St. John's River*, the General proceeded to *Fort Diego*, which was defended

ments of Roots and Provisions. It lies in 15, 30 N. Lat Midway between *Guardaloupe* on the North, and *Martinico* on the South, from each of which it is eight Leagues distant.

* These were the *Prince Frederick*, *Orford*, *Dunkirk*, and *Weymouth*.

† This young Nobleman, Brother to the Duke of *St. Albans*, was killed at *Cartagena*, the following Year, much regretted.

‡ *St. Augustine*, the Capital of *Spanish Florida*, is a Town and Castle, situated at the Mouth of the River *Matanzas*, about twenty Leagues South of *St. Matthew*, the Boundary of *Georgia*. The Town is defended by ten salliant Angles, with some Cannon; but the Castle is Strong, having four Battions, the Curtain 60 Yards long, the Parapet 9 Foot thick, casemated below for Barracks, and the Work Bomb-proof. It mounts 60 Guns. The Garrison at this Time, consisted of 1000 regular Troops.

|| This Assistance was 400 Men, a Troop of Rangers, Presents for 500 *Indians*, and Provisions for three Months.

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by 11 Guns and 50 Men, who, after some Shew of Resistance, capitulated. Here he left a Garrison of 60 Men, and went on to Fort *Moosa*, about two Miles from St *Augustine*, which was, on his Approach, deserted by the Enemy. Hence he sent Col. *Palmer*, with a Detachment, to alarm the Enemy; and ordering Col. *Vander Dussen* with his Regiment to take Possession of *Point Quartell*, a Creek opposite to Fort *Moosa*,* he embark'd with 200 Men, and the greatest Part of the *Indians*, and landed on the Isle of *Anastasia* without Opposition; where, by the Aid of 200 Sailors from the Fleet,† he got all things in Readiness for erecting Batteries to play upon the Place.

In the mean time, the *Spaniards* had sally'd early next Day with a strong Detachment, and ‡ surprizing Colonel *Palmer* at *Moosa*, had cut off the greatest Part of his Men; so that the General order'd Col. *Vander Dussen*, with his Regiment, to join the Camp for his greater Security. Three Batteries were, however, erected at the Distance of a Mile from the Castle, which began to play, and the Enemy returned a brisk Fire both from the Place and six Half-gallies they had in the Harbour: As the last chiefly annoy'd the Camp, it was agreed to attack these Vessels in a Council of War held on Shore; but tho' Commodore *Pearse* had proposed the thing first to Col. *Vander Dussen*, he alter'd his Opinion, and would not agree to it. Thus Matters continued till the End of *June*, when the General summoned the Governor to surrender, but to no Effect.¶ Soon after, some Sloops, with a Supply from the *Havanna*, found means to get in, and the Hurricane Season coming on, the Commodore set Sail with the Ships under his Command; so that the Town being no longer block'd up by Sea, the General was obliged to raise the Siege. Col. *Vander Dussen* had on some Discontent marched away with the *Carolina* Forces before. So ended an Expedition that did no great

*This was a quadrangular Redoubt on the Isle of St *Anastasia*, opposite to Fort *Augustine*.

† The Fleet consisted of the *Flamborough*, Commodore *Pearce*, the *Phoenix*, Capt. *Fanshawe*, the *Hector*, Sir *Yelverton Peyton*, the *Tartar*, the Hon. Capt. *Townsend*, and the *Squirrel*, Capt. *Warren*; all 20 Gun Ships.

‡ This Misfortune was attributed to the Colonel's Neglect of his Orders, which enjoin'd him to keep in the Woods, and not expose his Men.

¶ The Governor's Answer was, *he would be glad to shake Hands with him in the Castle*. This haughty Reply was owing to the Success of the Sally.

Honour

Honour either to the Nation, or the Gentlemen engaged in it.

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Soon after this, the Province of *South Carolina* felt a severe Stroke, by an unhappy Fire which broke out at *Charles Town*,* Nov. 18, and almost destroy'd this flourishing City. Above 300 Houses were burnt, and great Quantities of Goods lost in the Warehouses and Wharfs. The Storehouses on the Keys, with 7 or 8000 Deer-skins, 200 Tons of *Braziletto* Wood, 900 Barrels of Rice, Wine, Rum, &c. were entirely consumed. The Damage done was computed at above 100,000 *l.* The Governor and Assembly met immediately on this Calamity, and did all that was possible in Behalf of the Sufferers. Soon after they sent over an Application to the *British* Parliament for their Relief.

Fire at
Charles Town.

About this time a Dispute arose at *Barbadoes*,† between Governor *Byng* and the Assembly of that Island. On his Arrival they had settled his Establishment at 2000 *l.* a-year, and the Ship freighted with his Plate and Baggage being taken by the *Spaniards*, they voted him a Present of 2500 *l.* to repair his Losses. But the Conduct of this Gentleman soon render'd him very unpopular, and the Breach, in all Probability had become troublesome, if his Death‡ had not prevented it. However, the Assembly resolved to make no fix'd Settlement for the future on any Governor, but to address the King, that a Salary might be assigned them out of the Four and a half *per Cent.* arising to his Majesty on the Produce of the Island.

Dispute at
Barbadoes.

In *October*, Mr. *Trelawney*, Governor of *Jamaica*, sent Lieut. *Hudson*, to the *Moskito Indians*, with a View of at-

Expedition of the
Moskito
Indians.

* *Charles Town*, the Capital of *South Carolina*, lies on a Neck or Point of Land at the Confluence of *Assley* and *Cooper* Rivers.

† *Barbadoes*, one of the most considerable of the *Lesser Caribbe* Isles, lies in 30: 20: N. Lat. 25 Leagues E. of *Sta Lucia*, and 27 from *Martinico*, to the S. E. It is about 8 Leagues long, 5 in its greatest Breadth, and 25 in Compass. It is extremely populous, and fertile in Sugar. The Number of white Inhabitants is computed at 17680, of which are formed seven Regiments of Foot, and two of Horse for the Defence of the Island. Here are 22 Castles and Forts, and 26 Batteries mounted with 463 Pieces of Cannon, but the Fortifications are neglected, and in Decay. The Number of Blacks is above 60,000. It was first discover'd by Sir *William Curteen*, in the Reign of King *James I.* The Capital is *Bridge-Town*, seated at the South End of the Isle, on *Carlisle-bay*, well-built, and populous, the Residence of the Governor, and of the Assembly or Parliament, and defended by two Forts and a Platform well mounted with Guns.

‡ He landed in *May*, and died the *October* following.

tacking

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tacking the *Spaniards* in those Parts. On his Arrival he found them preparing for the Expedition, and taking the Command upon him, he with 500 of this *Nation proceeded to a *Spanish* Settlement on *Carpenter's River*, † where they made a considerable Booty in Silver and Cocoa. He had a Design on the Town of *Panama*, where he was informed of great Wealth. But as the *Indians* refused to proceed, Mr. *Hudson*, after great Difficulties, return'd to *Jamaica*.

Capt. Hall
takes Por-
to Plata.

Capt. *Hall*, of *Newport* in *Rhode-Island*, in a Sloop of 30 Tons, and 29 Men, found means to surprize a small Town on the Isle of *Hispaniola*, called *Porto Plata*, and plunder'd the Place to a considerable Value, with only the Loss of one Man. ‡ This was looked on as one of the bold-est Actions that had happen'd since the Beginning of the War.

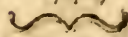
Bravery of
Capt. Ped-
die.

Nor should we omit the Bravery of Capt. *Peddie*, Commander of the *Prince of Orange*, homeward bound from *St. Christophers*. Octob. 23, after a tedious Passage, about 30 Leagues E. of *Scilly*, he was attack'd by a *Spanish* Privateer of 18 Guns, as many Swivels, and 150 Men. The *Spaniard* hoisting *English* Colours, Capt. *Peddie* had no Suspicion of him till he was close on board, when the *Spaniard* pour'd in a Broadside upon him, with all his Small Arms. Capt. *Peddie's* Guns being all wet below, he could only return him his Quarter-deck Guns, and small Arms; but clapping the Helm hard-a-weather, he had the Courage to run him a-board on the Quarter, which did him considerable Damage. When the *Spaniard* got clear, he shot a-head,

* The *Moskittos* are a Nation of warlike *Indians* on the North Coast of *Honduras*, between Cape *Gratia di Dios* and *Nicaragua*. They are mortal Enemies to the *Spaniards*, and own a Subordination to the *English*, their King being always confirmed in his Dignity by the Governor of *Jamaica*. They are very useful on board our Men of War and Privateers in those Seas, being excellent Fishermen, and very active hardy Fellows

† *Carpenter's River* lies 120 Leagues W. of *Porto Bello*.

‡ He anchor'd under Pretence of being a *Caracca* Trader. The Governor being sick, sent to the Captain for his Surgeon to bleed him, by which he took the Opportunity of surprizing the Fort, and dismounting the Guns. After this, in spite of Opposition, he made himself Master of the Town, where the Booty was such, that the common Sailors shared above 100 l a Man. Some News Writers pretending to compare the Merit of this Action, with that of the taking of *Porto Bello*, met with a deserved Correction from the Publick.



and lay by a Quarter of an Hour, which gave the Captain time to get ready for him; and on his bearing down again, a smart Engagement ensued for about three Hours and a Half, when the Don bore away, and Capt *Peddie* after him; but finding he out-failed him, he clapp'd upon a Wind, and continued his Voyage, with a favourable Wind, till he arrived in the Downs, Oct. 30, having lost but 4 Men, and 5 wounded. But after so brave a Deliverance, he was scarcely anchor'd, before by a violent Storm, his Ship was driven a-shore and lost, himself narrowly escaping, and five of his Crew having perish'd with the Cold. The gallant Behaviour of this Gentleman, and his subsequent Misfortune, made a deep Impression on the Publick. The Proprietor of *Covent Garden Theatre* gave him a Benefit, and another to his Crew, who had besides 5 l. a Man paid them by the Insurers of the City. His Majesty sent him 100 Guineas, the Dutchess of *Marlborough* 20, and Mr. *Onslow*, Speaker of the Commons, with many of the Nobility, made him Presents to the Value of near 3000 l. Soon after he had given him the Command of the *Basilisk Bomb*.

*Capt Jenkins's
Vagour and
Reward.

Capt. *Jenkins*,* whom we have formerly mentioned, having enter'd into the Service of the *East India Company*; was, near *Goa*, attack'd by the famous Pyrate *Angria*,† whom after a Fight of 19 Hours, he defeated, with the Loss of 150 Men, and brought his Ship, the *Harrington*, with three others he had in Convoy, safe into Port. The Directors, in Acknowledgment for this Service, presented him with 300 Guineas, and order'd six Months Pay as a Gratuity to his Men. As these Rewards were justly bestow'd, it were to be wished that this and other trading Companies had also some Power to punish their Servants in cases of Misbehaviour.

* *Angria* is the Son of *Purah Angria*, an *Arabian*, who enter'd into the Service of *Sewagi*, the famous Raja, who maintain'd War with the great *Mogul*, and plunder'd *Surratte*. He was so much in favour with this Prince, that he gave him his Sister to Wife, and with her the Isle of *Canary*, on the *Malabar Coast*, near *Bombay*, which *Angria* made the Seat of his pyratrical Empire; which presently encreased by the great Numbers of Renegadoes of all Countries who join'd him for the sake of Plunder. Thus he enlarged his Power on the Continent, and became formidable to the neighbouring Princes. *Angria*, in the Midst of his ambitious Projects, died at *Golabi*, an Island near *Canary*, leaving his Treasures and Conquests to his Son, who began his Government by attacking the *English*, with whom his Father lived on good Terms, but against whom this daring Pyrate his Son has discover'd an irreconcilable Enmity. This

State of
Affairs in
1740

Remarkable
Frost.

This Year begun with the most severe and remarkable Frost that had ever been felt in *Britain*, and which was universal over all *Europe*. Many who had lived at *Hudson's Bay*, in the Latitude of 60 North, declared they never felt colder Weather. The *Thames* was frozen over; and represented a snowy Field interspersed with Hillocks and Rocks of Ice. Booths were erected, and a Fair held on it. Several Persons perish'd with Cold in the Fields and Streets; and the Ways became almost impassable.* All inland Navigation was obstructed, and Coals rose to an excessive Price. The Damage done to the Shipping only between the *Medway* and *London*, was computed at 100,000 *l*. Flocks of Ducks and other Water-Fowls were found on the *Kent* and *Essex* Shores starved to Death. Vast Quantities of Fish, especially Eels, were found frozen on the Banks of the *Severn*, near *Thornbury* in *Gloucestershire*. In *Hertfordshire*, and other Counties, Numbers of Oaks were split by the Severity of the Cold. All the principal Rivers in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, suffer'd with the *Thames*. In *Scotland* the Distress was so great, they were forced to grind Meal on *Sundays*.† By all Advices from *Holland*, *France*, and *Germany*, the Rigour of the Season was no less violent there. In *Poland* and *Lithuania*, the Bears and Wolves were driven by it out of the Forests, and ranged the Country, devouring Men and Cattle.

Linen Manu-
facture,
in Scotland
and Ire-
land.

The Linnen Manufacture in *Scotland*, by the Encouragement given it for some Years, was risen to a great Height, much to the Advantage of that Kingdom.‡

Nor was the Success of this improving Branch of Trade less visible in *Ireland*, from whence great Quantities of Linnen, Diaper, and Cambricks were exported, no way inferior in Strength and Fineness to those purchased at a much

* Many fell and broke their Limbs, and *Fleetstreet* in *London* by Neglect became so dangerous, that on *Sunday* the 27th of *January*, some hundreds of Workmen were employ'd to clear it.

† It began at *London* Dec. 26, 1739, and continued with a thick pale Fog, and a piercing North East Air, for near five Weeks. His Majesty, the Prince of *Wales*, and Nobility, in Compassion to the Poor, gave large Sums, and their Example was follow'd by the Gentry and rich Citizens, who in a very laudable manner contributed to relieve the publick Necessities at a time of such general Distress.

‡ It appear'd, that from *Nov.* 1738, to *Nov.* 1739, 4,801,537 Yards had been stamped: Value, 196,068 *l*.

greater

greater Expence from abroad.* The Kingdom of *Ireland* was at this time much infested with a daring Band of Robbers, who, from their harbouring in the Woods of that Name, gain'd the Appellation of the *Kellymount Gang*. From those Woods they made Excursions into the adjacent Countries, and committed many cruel and desperate Robberies. But the neighbouring Gentlemen associating, they were closely pursued into their lurking Places, and with the Loss of their Captain, and several taken, (who were all executed) they were at last entirely dispersed.

Domestick
Affairs in
1740,
Kellymont
Gang.

By the Publick Spirit of a worthy † Clergyman was set on Foot in *Ireland*, a noble Spirit of Emulation in Arts and Manufactures, by assigning *Premiums* to such as excelled in bringing any valuable Improvements either in Trade or Agriculture to Perfection. He began this Year with a Reward of 100 *l. viz.* 25 *l.* to the best Piece of Sculpture, 25 *l.* to the best Piece of Painting, and 50 *l.* to the best Invention for improving any useful Art. The Candidates to be Natives only, and approved by the *Dublin Society*. ‡

Dr. Mad-
den's
Scheme.

Last Year one Mrs. *Stephens*,|| having raised large Contributions amongst the Nobility, for publishing a Secret, communicated to her by her Husband at his Death, for dissolving the Stone in human Bodies, and having made Application to Parliament for the same End, was granted 5000 *l.* for her Discovery, which she received accordingly. But tho' many Attestations were given in to the Trustees, of the Efficacy of these Medicines, yet on Trial they were so harsh in their Operation, as to occasion very fatal Consequences; and the Faculty found it necessary to alter them very much, to suit them for the Purpose intended.

Mrs Ste-
phens's
Medicine.

In *September*, his Majesty's Charter passed the Great Seal for the Erection of *Hart-Hall* at *Oxford* into a New College, by the Name of *Hertford Colledge*, to consist of a

New-Col-
lege.

* In *October* three Setts of Damask Table Linnen were made for the Duke of *Norfolk*, which cost 500 Guineas. Each Set consisted of six Table Cloaths, six Dozen of Table Napkins, and two Dozen of Tea Towels. Every Piece had wrought in it his Grace's Arms and Supporters.

† Dr *Samuel Madden*. He has since greatly increased this noble Beneficence by larger Donations, and extended it to a Variety of useful Improvements.

‡ This Society for the Improvement of Trade, Tillage, and Arts, was founded in 1736, and is composed of the chief Nobility and Gentlemen of that Kingdom.

|| Her Subscriptions from *April* 11, to *Dec* 27, 1738, amounted to 1356 *l.* The Act passed in the last Session.

Domestick Principal, four Senior, and eight Junior Fellows. And Dr. Affairs in *Newton*, Principal of the said Hall, was appointed first Principal of the Colledge. 1740.

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New Market. May 10, a Grant passed the Seal to Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, Bart. and his Heirs for ever, for a Market to be held weekly on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, at *Brookfield*, in the Parish of *St George, Hannover Square*.\*

Alfred, a Masque at Chiesden. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* being retired to *Chiesden*† for the Summer Season, caused to be performed before them in the Gardens of that Place, a Masque, or Dramatick Poem of two Acts, called *Alfred the Great*.‡ A Proof how much this illustrious Pair cherish'd the Sister Arts, and protected such as cultivated them.

Princess born. Dec. 30, her Royal Highness was happily deliver'd of a Princess, who in *January* following was baptised by the Bp of *Oxford*, and named *Elizabeth Caroline*. The Godfather was the Margrave of *Anspach*, represented by the Ld *Baltimore*. The Godmothers, the Queen of *Denmark*, represented by the Viscountess *Irwin*, and the Dutcheß of *Saxe Gotha*, by the Lady of Ld *Archibald Hamilton*.

Drew's Parricide. In *April*, Mr. *Charles Drew*, a young Gentleman of a good Family and Fortune in *Suffolk*, was executed for Parricide. There was something so singular in this Affair, as will excuse the Narration. This Person, dissatisfy'd with the Allowance he received, or too impatient to enjoy the Fortune he expected, had endeavoured to prevail on one *Edward Humphries*, a Confident or Dependent of his own, to kill his Father, (an old Attorney at *Long Melford*) with a Promise of 100 l. a-year for Life, if he succeeded. Accordingly, *Jan. 31*, at Night, *Humphries* and he went together to the House with a Gun loaded with Slugs. But *Humphries* finding his Heart fail, the Criminal took the Gun, knock'd at the Door, and on his Father's opening it, shot him dead on the Spot. As no Body suspected him, he took Possession of the Deceased's Effects, giving *Humphries*

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\* This Market, tho' it has occasion'd much new Building in that Neighbourhood, and the Proprietor has spared no Pains to encourage it, has as yet met with very slender Success, few Cattle being sold here, and little Trade; so that it is at present in a declining Condition.

† *Chiesden* is a noble Palace on the *Thames*, two Miles from *Maidenhead*, and was built by *George Villiers* the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, from whom it descended to the late E. of *Orkney*.

‡ This Piece was wrote by Mr *Thomson* and Mr *Mallet* in Conjunction, and greatly admired for the Diction and Sentiments.

Money

Money to keep out of the Way. But *Humphries* being apprehended on Suspicion, *Drew*, to avoid prosecuting him, which he knew would bring about a Discovery, came to *London*, threw off his Mourning, changed his Name, commenced a gay Life, and was about to take Measures for disposing of his Estate, in order to secure himself abroad. In the mean time, he sent one *Mace* from *London* to *Bury Goal* to sound *Humphries* as to what he would say. A Letter from this Emiffary fell into the Hands of one Mr. *Drew*, an Attorney of the same Name, who found Means to apprehend the Parricide at a Bagnio in *Leicester-fields*. While in *Newgate*, he endeavour'd to corrupt Mr *Ackerman*, one of the Turnkeys, to favour his Escape, by a Bond of 1000*l.* and a Note in which he promised him half his Estate. But this did not take Effect. He was soon after brought to a Trial, and on the fullest Evidence, both of *Humphries*, and other corroborating Circumstances, he was condemned and executed at *Long Melford*. His Estate by this means became forfeited to the Crown, yet the King, in Compassion to his Mother and four Sisters, was graciously pleased to remit his Right thereto, tho' by Computation it amounted to near 60,000*l.*

The same Month were executed at *Ilchester* in *Somersetshire*, one Mrs. *Branch*, a Widow Gentlewoman, of 200*l.* a-year, and her Daughter, for the Murder of their Maid Servant. It appeared on the Trial, that they had beat her in so barbarous a manner, that her Skull was broke, and most of her Limbs disabled, and that she died under their Hands. They buried her privately, giving it out that she died suddenly; but the Body being taken up and examined, they were apprehended and condemn'd. Tho' great Endeavours were used, and no Cost spared to obtain Mercy, his Majesty was inexorable, and to the Satisfaction of that Country, those two cruel Wretches were punished according to their Deserts.

In *August*, *William Creak*, a Linnen-draper at *Henley on Thames*, was hang'd in Chains on *Bagshot-heath* for robbing the *Western Mail*, being the first and only Crime of that Kind he had ever committed. He was apprehended in *Southwark*, endeavouring to put off some of the Notes he had taken, and was condemned on the Evidence of one *Kitson*, a Malster of that Place, whose Sister he had married, and who first instigated him to the Robbery. This unhappy Man had a good Character, but his Affairs being in a bad way, he had fallen upon this illegal Method to retrieve them; And this may serve for a Warning to others, how

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1740  


M. Branch  
and her  
Daughter  
hanged.

William  
Creak's  
Execution.



Domestick Affairs in 1740 easily Men thro' Necessity are expos'd to hearken to evil Counsels, and betray'd to their own Infamy and Ruin.

Greenwood's Tryal.

The same Month happen'd at the Assizes at *Kingston*, a very remarkable Trial. One Mr *Greenwood*, a Gentleman of some Estate, and Rider to the first Troop of Horse Guards (a Place of 200 *l.* a-year,) was indicted for robbing Mr. *Wheatley*, a Man of large Fortune, in a Field near *Camberwell* in *Surrey*. Mr. *Wheatley* swore positively to his Face, and brought several Gentlemen of Rank and Reputation to attest his own Character. On the other Hand, Mr. *Greenwood* brought Witnesses of equal Credit, who as positively proved his being elsewhere at the time the Robbery was sworn to be committed, and gave a very clear Account how he had spent all that Day, till Eleven at Night, when he went to bed. These concurrent Testimonies in his Favour outweighing the Evidence of a single Person, the Jury acquitted him. I mention this the rather, because if Mr. *Greenwood*'s Character had not been well supported, it is probable, tho' innocent, he had been condemn'd; a Point in which our Law appears defective, since the positive Swearing to a Mans Face, without some additional Proof, may certainly expose an innocent Person to Destruction; and Discoveries of this kind have been made too late.

Dewel's Recovery.

In *November*, one *Dewel*, a Vagabond, executed for being concern'd with some others of his Stamp in the Rape and Murder of a poor Woman near *Aston* in *Middlesex*, was brought to *Surgeons-Hall*, for Dissection; but after being wash'd out, and laid on the Board, he was perceiv'd to have Signs of Life; and, being blooded, came to himself, and was recommitted to *Newgate*, from whence he was afterwards transported to *America*.

Notorious Cheats.

In *April*, *Lyel*, *Sidney*, and *Roberts*, three noted Sharpers, were committed to *Newgate*, for defrauding several Noblemen and Gentlemen of Distinction, at the Masquerade, of near 5000 *l.* by false and loaded Dice. Out of nine Pair found on them, only one Die proved unloaded. They were sentenced to the Pillory, as Cheats; a Punishment too small for the Crime, and which no doubt they willingly submitted to, for the sake of so large a Booty.

Storms.

*September 7*, at *London* was a violent Storm, the Wind S. W. which did considerable Damage on the River, and blew down a vast Number of Trees in *St. James's Park*. It was also felt at *Newcastle*, and many other Parts of *England*. *Nov. 1.* was a violent Hurricane, which did much Mischief all along the E. and N. E. Coasts. At *London* several

several Boats were lost, and many People drown'd, one of the Spires of *Westminster-Abbey* and Part of *Hyde Park Wall* were blown down. At *Kensington*, the Rev. Mr *Dorman*, Master of a Boarding-school, and his Wife, were killed by the Fall of his House. Between *Lynn* and *Yarmouth* above 60 Ships were wrecked, and the Coasts cover'd with dead Bodies. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, besides many Lives lost, the Damage was estimated at 40,000*l.* This Storm was little felt on the Western Coast. The following Month there were great Snows, Rains, and in some Places violent Thunder and Lightning. The Inundations in the *Severn*, *Trent*, *Wye*, and other Rivers rose so high as to carry off Cattle, Corn, and Hay. In *Holland* and *Germany*, the Floods were excessive. In particular, the whole Territory of \**Altena* was laid under Water, and the Inhabitants obliged to get to the Tops of the Trees and Houses to save their Lives.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1740,

This Year Lord †*Hervey*, Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, was made Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of *Godolphin*, who resign'd. The Earl of *Ferfey* was appointed Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests and Woods South of *Trent*, in the room of *Ld Cornwallis*. Mrs *Yerke*, Grand Daughter, by the Mother's side, to the Duke of *Kent*, and Lady to the Lord Chancellor's eldest Son, was created Marchioness of *Grey*, and Baroness *Lucas* of *Crudwell*, with Remainder to her Issue Male. Madam *Walmoden*, a German Lady, was naturalized, and created Countess of *Yarmouth* for Life.

Promotions.

Besides the K. of *Prussia*, Emperor *Charles VI.* and the Czarina, this Year was fatal to some other illustrious Personages. The Q. Dowager of *Spain* died July 5, at *Gudalaxara*, 8 Leagues East of *Madrid*, aged 72. This Princess was the Relict of *Charles II.* and of the *Palatine* Family. Oct. 9. the Dutchess Dowager of *Saxe Gotha*, Mother to the Princess of *Wales*. In Jan. the Duke of *Bourbon* in *France*. " This Prince was tall, lean, ungraceful in his Appearance, and rough in his Temper. He was a great *Vir-* " *tuoso*, † and excessively fond of strange Animals, and ex-

Deaths.

\* *Altena*, a Town and Port belonging to the King of *Denmark*, lies on the *Elbe*, a Cannon-shot below the City of *Hamburg*, to the Trade of which the Vicinity of this Place, and the Priviledges granted it are a great Prejudice. It was reduced to Ashes by the *Swedes*, under Gen. *Steinboch*, in 1712, by way of Retaliation for the *Danes* bombarding *Staden*.

† He presented Sir *Hans Sloane* with a gold Snuff-box of great Value, in the Lid whereof was his Picture in Miniature, in return for some Curiosities that Gentleman had sent him.

"otic,



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1740,

Account of  
Barratier.

otic Rarities, of which he had purchased a vast Collection. He lived splendidly, tho' he seldom visited the Court; neither had he that Regard for his Dutcheſs which her Virtues merited, seeking Pleaſures abroad, which he was paſt the Age of reſiſhing." Feb. 17. at Rome, Cardinal Ottoboni, aged 72. "raiſed to the Purple at the Age of 22, and celebrated for his Magnificence, Generoſity, and Learning. He had the Soul of a Prince, his great † Wealth being employ'd in Acts of Beneficence and Goodneſs; ſuch as relieving the Poor, for whom he kept a conſtant Diſpenſatory in his own Houſe; from which they had Advice and Medicines gratis; the marrying and endowing young Women unprovided for; the putting out Orphans to Trades, and ſettling them in the World; and the encouraging the Liberal Arts and Sciences: Theſe were the Acts in which this good Man placed his ſole Delight. Oct. 5. aged 19, John Philip Barratier, of whom, as a kind of Phoenix in the literary World, it may not be amiſs to give ſome Account. This wonderful Youth was the Son of a Calviniſt Miniſter at Schwabach in Franconia, where he was born, Jan. 19, 1721. At nine Years old, by the ſurprizing Genius he had, ſeconded by the Father's Care in his Education, he was Maſter of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French Languages, beſides the German, his native Tongue; and this in ſo extraordinary a manner, that on laying before him a Tranſlation of any Part of the Holy Writings, he could read it off Hand in the Original Hebrew or Greek, without Heſitation. At the Age of Eleven, he tranſlated from the Hebrew, the Travels of Rabbi Benjamin, with curious and critical Notes. In 1735, he publiſh'd a Latin Work in Vindication of the Beginning of St. John's Goſpel, againſt Artemonius, a Piece which gained him great Reputation; and having the ſame Year made ſo great a Progreſs in the Mathematicks as to ſend to the Royal Accademy at Berlin, a Scheme for diſcovering the Longitude, the K. of Pruſſia nominated his Father to the Church of Stetin,\* then vacant. He accompanied his Father in his Journey thro' Leiſpic to Hall,

† He poſſeſſed ſeventeen rich Abbeys, nine in the Eccleſiaſtical State, five in that of Venice, and three in France, which brought him in an immenſe Revenue.

\* Stetin is a City on the Oder, the Capital of Pruſſian Pomerania;

*Hall*,\* where, at the concurrent Desire of that University, he held a publick Disputation for his Degree of Master of Arts, and carry'd it with great Applause, tho' then but 14 Years old. At *Berlin*, he was admitted to the Presence of the King and Royal Family, was treated by their Majesties and the whole Court with great Marks of Favour, and received considerable Presents. Here the King, changing his Intention, fix'd his Father as Pastor to the Church of *Hall*, where he settled with his Family in 1736, and where his Son continued his Studies in the most abstruse Parts of Learning, with such unwearied Application and Success as would probably have rais'd him to the highest Eminence in the Republick of Letters. But the want of a Constitution to support such uninterrupted Attention, render'd it fatal to his Health, and carry'd him off in the Beginning of a Life that promised Wonders, had it pleas'd Providence to have prolonged it.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1740,

Jan. 29. died suddenly the Earl of † *Scarborough*, a Nobleman universally regretted. He was succeeded in his Post of Master of the Horse by the Duke of *Richmond*, and in his Titles and Estate by Sir *Thomas Lumley Saunderson*, Knight of the *Bath*, his Brother. Dec. 22. died, aged 57, the Lady *Elizabeth Hastings*, Half Sister to the Earl of *Huntingdon*, whom it would be unjust to mention without paying some Tribute to those truly christian and eminent Virtues, which daily enobled her Birth, and sanctify'd that opulent Fortune descended to her from her Mother. ‡ “ In  
“ her

*nia*, and formerly one of the *Hans Towns*. It is large, well built, and fortify'd, and has a great Trade on the *Baltick*, from whence it is but forty Miles distant. In 1677, it surrender'd to the Elector of *Brandenburgh* after five Months Siege; but was restored to the *Swedes* by the following Peace. In 1709, it was taken by *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*, to which Crown it is still annex'd.

\* *Hall* is a Town in *Saxony*, belonging to the King of *Prussia*, and dependant on the Dutchy of *Magdeburgh*. It has a flourishing University, and is famous for its Salt-Works. The Courts of Justice and Regency of that Dutchy were formerly held here, but are now removed to *Magdeburgh*.

† The unhappy Fate of this great Man was said to be owing to Discontent of Mind, arising from particular Circumstances, which had such an Effect on him, that he put an End to his own Life. See his Character p. 23.

‡ By her Mother, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *John Lewis* of *Ledstone*, Bart. descended to her the Manors of *Ledstone*, *Ledsham*, *Thorpe*,



Domestick “ her Person she was amiable, in her Deportment graceful.  
 Affairs in “ Her Conversation was as agreeable, as her Judgment was  
 1740, “ solid. To the most sacred regard for Friendship, she  
 “ join’d the strictest Sense of Honour; yet with all these  
 “ Accomplishments her Modesty and Humanity were  
 “ so great as render’d it disagreeable to her to hear the  
 “ Praises she hourly merited. Her Piety was sincere and  
 “ unaffected, and her Benevolence such as we may sup-  
 “ pose warms the Angelic Spirits above. Thousands she  
 “ had comforted and relieved. Many she had enriched  
 “ and advanced. Her Charities to the Poor were exten-  
 “ sive, and well-placed, and her Regard to her Relations,  
 “ Friends, and Servants such as made her Death an univer-  
 “ sal Loss. Under her last long and tedious Illness, her  
 “ Resignation and Patience were exemplary, and in short  
 “ scarce any Age has afforded a more pure and perfect Pa-  
 “ tern of Female Excellence.” Feb. 29, died General *E-*  
*vans*, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Governor of  
*Chelsea College*; a gallant old Officer, who had distinguish-  
 ed himself on many Occasions, particularly at the Battle of  
 \**Sheriff-Muir* in 1715. Feb. 15, the Earl of *Marchmont*,  
 Knight of the Thistle, who had been Plenipotentiary a-  
 broad, and was a Nobleman of fine Taste, and great Ac-  
 accomplishments. His Honours and Estate descended to his  
 eldest Son the Lord *Polworth*, then Member for *Berwick*.  
 Feb. 8, Sir *Joseph Eyles*, Knt. Alderman of *Cheap Ward*, a  
 Gentleman greatly esteemed. March 23, the Earl of *Kin-*  
*cardine* in *Scotland*, succeeded by his Son the Lord *Bruce*.  
 April 5, *Claude Fonnereau*, Esq; a *Hamburgh* Merchant,  
 worth above 200,000 *l.* all acquired by Trade. April 14,  
 Lady †*Catherine Jones*, Daughter and Heiress to the late  
 Earl of *Ranelagh*, Paymaster General of the Forces to King  
*William III.* who left behind her 200,000 *l.* acquired in a

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*Thorpatch, Collingham, Wheldale, Wyke, and Shadwell.* In the  
 four first of which she erected Charity Schools, and for the Support  
 of these and other Charities she in her Life time gave her two  
 Manors of *Collingham* and *Shadwell*, and her Estate in *Burton-*  
*Salmon*.

\* Where he was dangerously wounded in the Head by a High-  
 lander, whom he order’d the Dragoons to spare on account of his  
 Bravery.

† Her House and Gardens at *Chelsea* was purchased by a Set of  
 Undertakers, who erected the famous Amphitheatre, which with  
 the Embellishments bestow’d on it and the Gardens, has render’d  
 it the Seat of Pleasure frequented by all the Gay and Voluptuous  
 in the Summer Season.



very different manner. *April 20*, Sir *Francis Child*, Knt. Alderman of the Ward of *Farringdon without*, and Member for *Middlesex*, a Banker immensely rich. *April 21*, *Thomas Tickell*, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and formerly Fellow of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*; a Gentleman well known for his fine Genius in Poetry,\* to whose Care the great Mr *Addison* left the Publication of his Works. *May 15*. Mr. *Ephraim Chambers*, of *Gray's Inn*,† Author of that noble and laborious Compendium of Arts and Sciences, the *Cyclopædia*, the Merit of which is too acknowledged to need an Encomium. *May 21*, the Lord *Dudley and Ward*, by whose Decease the Titles became separated, the former Barony descending to *Ferdinando Dudley-Lea*, Esq; of *Grange* in *Shropshire*; and the latter devolving to *John Ward* of *Sedgley Park* in *Staffordshire*, Esq; *June 5*, the Lord *Onslow*, succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son: --- and on the same Day the Duke of *Kent*, with whom extinguish'd the Male Line of the illustrious Family of *Grey*. ‡ This Nobleman was Knight of the Garter, and a Privy Councillor. Before his Decease he had obtain'd from the King the Dignity of Marchioness of *Grey* to be conferr'd by Patent on his Grand-Daughter. || *May 17*, died Sir *William Wyndham*, Bart. of *Orchard* in *Somersetshire*, which County he represented in Parliament ever since the Union. In the Reign of Q. *Anne*, he had been

\* He translated the first Book of *Homer*, and wrote the *Prospect of Peace*, with several other Pieces much admired.

† He died at *Canbury House*, *Islington*, of a tedious Illness, occasioned by close Application to his Studies; and lies interr'd in the Cloysters, *Westminster*, with this Inscription of his own composing:

Multis pervulgatus,  
 Paucis Notus,  
 Qui vitam inter Lucem et Umbram,  
 Nec Eruditus nec Idiota,  
 Litteris deditus transegit: Sed ut Homo,  
 Qui humani nihil a se alienum putat,  
 Vita et Laboribus functus,  
 Hic requiescere voluit  
 EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

‡ This noble Peer was created Duke of *Kent* by Queen *Anne* in 1710, and was Chief of that illustrious House from whom have descended the Barons of *Rotherfield*, *Codnor*, *Wilton*, *Rushyn*, *Groby*, and *Rugemont*, the Viscounts *Lise*, Earls of *Stamford*, Marquisses of *Dorset*, and Dukes of *Suffolk*.

|| This Lady was Daughter to the Lord Viscount *Glenorchy*, and is marry'd to the Hon. *Philip York*, Esq;



Deaths in  
1740,

successively Master of the Buck-Hounds, Secretary at War, and Chancellor of the Exchequer: But being thought too deeply concerned in the Measures which prevailed at the End of her Reign, he became obnoxious in the succeeding Reign, and was regarded as the Head of the Party who oppos'd the Court. "He was allowed by his Adversaries in "Politicks, to be an able Statesman, a finish'd Orator, and "so much the fine Gentleman, that all People of Taste "who knew him, endeavour'd to form themselves on so "perfect a Model. His Behaviour in the Senate seem'd "that of a *True Patriot*, who, regardless of Shews and "Sounds, steddily pursued the Interest of his Country. "The Publick Good seem'd to be his leading Passion. It "is difficult, indeed, to say, whether his Eloquence or "Judgment was greatest, his Speeches being always affecting, manly, clear, and free from personal Reflection; and tho' inspir'd with a noble Zeal, yet temper'd "with the greatest \* Calmness." He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son, now Sir *Charles Wyndham*, Member for *Bridgwater*. Oct. 6, died *Price Devereux*, Visc. *Hereford*, premier Viscount of *England*, succeeded by his Son. Nov. 13, Sir *John Comyns*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a Man of great Abilities and Integrity in his Profession. Nov. 29, at *Paris*, *James Touchet*, Earl of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*, and Baron *Audley* in *England*, a *Roman Catholick* Peer, succeeded by his Son. Dec. 20, *Richard Boyle*, Visc. *Shannon*,† Field Marshal General to his Majesty's Forces, who had served abroad with Reputation, and was esteem'd both a brave Officer, and a Nobleman of great Worth and Probity. Having no Male Issue, the Title became extinct, and his large Estate descended to his only Daughter.

Affairs in  
Scotland

Nothing material happen'd this Year in *Scotland*, till the Meeting of the General Assembly‡ of their Church in *May*, when

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\* Mr *Pope* has given a fine Encomium on him in two Lines:

Next *Wyndham*, arm'd for Freedom and the Throne,  
The Master of our Passions, — and his own!

† He served three Campaigns in *Flanders* under the Duke of *Ormond*, in the Reign of K *William III*. In that of Q *Anne*, he signaliz'd himself at the Attack of *Cadix* in 1704, and the same Year headed the Grenadiers at the taking of *Vigo*. The Family was rais'd to the Peerage in 1650.

‡ The General Assembly, which is the supreme Judicature for Ecclesiastical Affairs in *Scotland*, is compos'd of Ministers and Lay Elders,

When the Earl of *Hyndford* was appointed his Majesty's Commissioner to that venerable Body, which Office he had executed with Approbation before.

Affairs in  
Scotland.  
1740,

General  
Assembly.

In *June*, the D. of *Argyle*, having resign'd all his Posts, arriv'd at *Edinburgh*, where he was received with the highest Marks of Distinction, and address'd by most of the incorporated Societies. It plainly enough appears, that the Motive of his Grace's Journey was, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Marquis of *Annandale*, the E. of *Stair*, and other Persons of Distinction of the Country Party, to exert their Credit and Influence in getting such Members returned for the new Parliament, as should be beyond the Power of Corruption to influence. The Conduct of these Noblemen was highly agreeable to the Sense of the People, who had long seen their Representatives in a manner wholly under the Direction of the Minister. As the Return of the new Members greatly depended on the annual Choice of Magistrates, strong Endeavours were used on both sides, to get such elected as should favour their Views. *September 30*, the Day of Election for *Dingwell*,<sup>†</sup> several of the Burghers (to prevent their voting against Sir *Robert Monro's* Interest) were on the Day of Election arrested and carry'd off. This occasioned a great Tumult; so that Sir *Robert's* Party were forced to call in the King's Forces to their Assistance; and, in the Fray, two or three Persons were killed, and several wounded. The Affair made a great Noise, and had certainly an ill Aspect; <sup>†</sup> but though a Prosecution was begun, the Matter was compromised.

Election  
and Fray  
at Ding-  
well.

In *October* this Year, there was some Disturbance at *Edinburgh*; the Populace rising on account of the Scarcity of Corn, and plundering some Granaries at *Leith*: But by the Assistance of the regular Troops, and the Prudence of the Magistrates, the Disorder was compos'd.

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Elders, of which each Presbytery deputes a certain Number. They meet annually at *Edinburgh*, and chuse a Moderator, who presides in their Debates.

|| Now Ambassador at the Court of *Russia*.

† A small Royal Borough in the Shire of *Ross*.

† Whatever Arguments were used to palliate this Affair, it was certainly a very violent and illegal Step; and a Precedent of the worst Consequence. It was pleaded, that the seizing the Voters at such a Juncture was a manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections: On the other hand it was urged, these Persons were taken up by a legal Writ for Debt, which could be executed at no other Time, because the Parties had absconded.



Affairs in  
Ireland,  
1740

The Parliament of *Ireland*, which had met the close of the preceding Year, had now under Consideration the State of the Woollen Trade.\* *Feb. 8*, a Motion was made in the House of Commons, *That a Permit, under proper Regulations, would greatly tend to prevent the Clandestine Exportation of Wool.* This was opposed by the Country Party as a Step towards introducing a new Branch of Excise; but after a long Debate it was carried.

Resolutions of  
Parliament.

*March 10*, the Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom (then the Duke of *Devonshire*) recommended to the House by Message, some Measures for putting the Nation in a proper State of Defence, on which the Commons came to the following Resolutions: I. *That it was the Opinion of that House, that the providing 20,000 Firelocks and Bayonets for the Use of the Militia, was necessary for the publick Safety.* II. *That a Sum not exceeding 35362 l. be granted for that End.* III. *That 5000 of the said Arms be made in the Kingdom:* Which Resolutions, by way of Address, were presented to his Grace. The like Message being sent to the Lords, they resolved, *That for the national Security it was necessary to disarm the Papists, and arm the Protestants.* *March 31*, the Parliament was prorogued to *May 12*, and from thence continued suspended, by different Prorogations, till next Year.

The same Scarcity that was felt this Year all over *Britain*, extended itself to *Ireland*. In *May*, the Mob rose in *Dublin*, and committed some Outrages by plundering the Mills near the City, but the Tumult was soon appeased. The *French* having made large Contracts for Provisions at *Corke*, for victualling their Fleet, the Government thought it prudent to prevent their carrying such Quantities off, by laying an Embargo on all outward-bound Shipping; and lest their Ships should attempt to get away by Force, a Man of War was stationed to prevent their Sailing.

The noble Design of erecting Protestant Charity and Working Schools for the Education of *Papish* Children in the Principles of true Religion, and in Trades, so as to make them useful Members of Society,† went on with great Success.

Some

\* It was estimated that *Ireland* produced yearly 1,000,000 Stone of Wooll (at 16 lb per Stone) which amounted to one third of the Rents of the Kingdom. That of these, 700,000 were consumed at home, 150,000 sent to *England*, in Wooll and Yarn, 50,000 sent manufactured to foreign Parts, and 100,000 in raw Wooll, exported clandestinely.

† This truly laudable Design, by his Majesty's Encouragement, and

Some Attempts were made this Year to improve the Whale Fishery lately || discover'd on the Western Coasts of this Kingdom; but for want of due Encouragement, or some other Cause, this useful Undertaking has not been pursued.

Affairs in  
Ireland,  
1740,

The Beginning of this Year, Letters Patent pass'd the Great Seal for establishing a Civil Government at *Gibraltar*,\* and appointing *Robert Robinson*, Esq; Recorder of *Scarborough*, Chief Judge there, in all civil and criminal Cases. But, for what Reasons is yet unknown, this good Design† has not been carried into Execution.

M.DCC.XLI.

We shall begin the Business of this Year with a remarkable Affair which happen'd just before the Dissolution of the Parliament; and the rather, as it had no small Influence on the succeeding Elections.

1741

The Country Party, tho' defeated on so many former Occasions, had not lost all Courage, but resolved to make one further Attempt against that *Great Man*, who had been so long the Object of their Envy† or Resentment.

Motion in  
the H. of  
Commons  
to remove  
Sir Robert  
Walpole.

and that of several of the Nobility and Gentry, continues to meet with great Success.

|| The first Discoverer was Lieut. *Samuel Chaplin*, who found that all the Sea to the West of *Ireland* abounds with Whales, and made several successful Trials in this Fishery. His Brother Mr. *Richard Chaplin* this Year, in the Bay of *Killybeggs*, killed a Male Whale in prime Season. Its length from Head to Tail was fifty Feet, and it was forty-five in Thickness. The Tongue yielded four Hogsheds and a half of Oil, and his Cods one.

\* *Gibraltar* is a strong Town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, lying in the Neck of a small Bay on the North Side of the Straits of the same Name, at the Foot of a steep and rocky Peninsula. It is forty Miles North of *Tangier* in *Africa*, and forty-eight S. E. of *Cadiz*. It was taken by the *English* Fleet under Sir *George Rooke* in 1704, and the Fortifications since raised to defend it, are reckon'd the strongest in *Europe*, being all cut out of the solid Rock. It has a good Trade, many *Jews* and *Genoese* being settled here. The *Spaniards* besieged it in 1727, but without Success.

† The Neglect of this Affair has occasioned much Speculation, and been of infinite Damage to that Place, which wants nothing but a Civil Government to make it a flourishing Port. But it is impossible for Commerce ever to thrive under a military Power; and such Acts of flagrant Oppression and Injustice have been committed, as render it a wonder that any Merchants continue there at all.

† I say Envy, because it appeared afterwards they sought his Disgrace, only to divide his Power.

For



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1741,

For this End it was concerted, on the same Day, to introduce a Motion in both Houses, for his Removal.

However, in order to avoid the Reflection of bringing an Accusation against a Man without giving him Notice, Mr. *Sandys* did, on Feb. 11, go from his Place in the House, directly to the Prime Minister, and told him in a frank manner to be prepared; for that he did intend on the *Friday* following, to bring in an Accusation against him. Sir *Robert* paused at so unexpected a Compliment; but recovering himself, thank'd him for his Information; adding, that he desired no favour, but fair Play.\* On the 14th, Mr. *Sandys*, after a long Enumeration of the Mismanagement of publick Affairs for 22 Years past, moved the House to address his Majesty, *That he would be pleased to remove Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, and Member of that House, from his Presence and Counsels for ever.*" He was seconded by the Viscount *Limerick*, and supported by the Viscount *Cornbury*, eldest Son to the E. of *Clarendon*, Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, Sir *John Barnard*, Lord *Gage*, *Alexander Hume Campbell*, Esq; Mr. *Pultney*, Mr. *Lyttleton*, Mr. *Gibbon*, Mr. *Wortley*, Alderman *Heathcote*, and Mr. *Pitt*. The Motion was opposed by the Viscount *Tyrconnel*, Mr. *Bromley*, now Lord *Montfort*, Col. *Bladen*, *Stephen Fox*, Esq; now Lord *Ilchester*, Mr. *Howe*, afterwards Lord *Chebworth*, and *Henry Pelham*, Esq; The Debate lasted with great Warmth from one a'Clock till past Midnight, when the Question being put, the Motion was rejected by a Majority of 84, [Yeas 106 Noes 190]

The same  
in the H.  
of Lords.

The Debate in the House of Lords began at Two in the Afternoon, and continued till Eleven at Night. The Motion was introduced by Lord *Carteret*, and supported by the Dukes of *Bedford*, and *Argyle*, the Earls of *Westmoreland*, *Berkshire*, *Carlisle*, *Abingdon*, and *Hallifax*; and Lords *Haverham*, and *Bathurst*. The Lords who spoke against it were, the Dukes of *Newcastle* and *Devonshire*; the Earls of *Findlater* and *Islay*; the Bishop of *Salisbury*; and the Lords *Hervey*, *Hardwicke*, and *Raymond*: But on the Question, the Motion was rejected by a Majority of 49. [not

\* Sir *Robert* said he did not doubt making a good Defence, at the same time citing the Expression of *Horace*, *Nil conficere sibi nulli pallefcere Culpæ*; which being a Misquotation, produced a Wager of a Guinea between him and Mr. *Pultney*, and Sir *Robert* being convinced of his Mistake, paid his Forfeit with a good Grace. This Incident occasioned some Pleasantries in the House, and the Country Party took Sir *Robert's* losing the Wager for a good Omen.

*Contents 108, Contents 59.]* After which, the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Motion, *That any Attempt to inflict any kind of Punishment on a Person without allowing him an Opportunity of Defence, or without Proof of any Crime committed, was contrary to natural Justice, and to the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, unparliamentary, and a high Infringement of the Liberties of the Subject.* He was seconded by the Dukes of *Devonshire* and *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, and *Ld Lovel*, now Earl of *Leicester*: This Motion was opposed by the Dukes of *Bedford* and *Argyle*; the Earls of *Abingdon*, *Shaftsbury*, *Aylesford*, and *Hallifax*; the Lords *Carteret*, *Gower*, and *Talbot*. But the Question being put, the Motion was carried by a Majority of 27. [*not Contents 54, Contents 81.*] So ended this memorable Debate, in which the Party in the Opposition, instead of gaining their Point, received the Censure of the House for the \*Attempt.

It was no wonder that the Issue of this Struggle produced loud Triumphs on the victorious Side; and in the baffled Party Dejection, with its natural Consequences Disunion and Discord; as it gave the former an Opportunity of trying their Strength, and the latter the Mortification of discovering their Weakness. It was remark'd on this Occasion, that many of the *Tory* Party withdrew before Voting, and others of them voted for rejecting the Motion, for which they afterwards published their Reasons.†

As

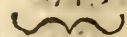
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\* On this grand Debate were present 143 Lords, of which 47 and 12 Proxies (in all 59) were for the Motion; and 81 with 19 Proxies (in all 100) against it. The Prince of *Wales* (who was present) with the Earls of *Coventry*, *Graham*, *Wilmington*, and *Darnley*, and the Lords *Brooke* and *Foley* stood neuter, and gave no Vote. A Protest was made and signed by 31 Lords, who also protested against the Duke of *Marlborough's* Motion. These were the Dukes of *Beaufort*, *Bedford*, *Bridgewater*, *Argyle* and *Buccleugh*; the Earls of *Exeter*, *Westmorland*, *Chesterfield*, *Berkshire*, *Litchfield*, *Carlisle*, *Sandwich*, *Aylesbury*, *Shaftsbury*, *Aylesford*, *Hallifax*, *Bristol*, *Macclesfield*, and *Denbigh*; the Viscounts *Hereford*, *Falmouth*, and *Cobham*; the Bishops of *Lincoln*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; the Lords *Clinton*, *Haversham*, *Marfell*, *Bathurst*, *St. John of Blesso*, *Ward*, and *Gower*.

† It was said they acted in this consistently with their own Principles, which led them always to oppose Accusations without Evidence; and Punishment without Conviction: That the Attainder of the Earl of *Stafford* in 1641, and the Bill of Exile against the Earl of *Clarendon* in 1667, were regarded by all wise Men as unjustifiable.



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1741;



Argument  
for the Mo-  
tion.

As this Affair was the Subject of much Conyerſation at this Time, it may be proper to mention ſome of the chief Arguments on both Sides, and ſubmit them to the Judgment of the Reader.

In favour of the Motion, it was urged, “ That it was founded on Juſtice and Reaſon : That as the Nation had ſuffer’d ſo long by bad Meaſures, it was time to remove the Perſon generally reputed to be the Author of them : That there was a wide Difference between Impeachments, or Bills of Attainder, and a bare Addreſs for the diſveſting an over-grown Miniſter of the Power he abuſed : That in the *former* Caſe indeed, legal Evidence was neceſſary ; whereas in the *latter*, ſtrong Preſumptions, founded on publick Fame, were a ſufficient Ground of Proceeding : That the Parliament, conſider’d as the great Council of the Nation, were not ty’d down to the Forms of the lower Courts of Judicature ; but might act without Reſtraint, and in the Manner they thought moſt conducive to the publick Welfare.

againſt it.

To this it was reply’d : “ That this Method of Proſecution was unprecedented, and therefore unparliamentary and unjuſt : That if once the Forms of Juſtice were, on any Pretence whatſoever, violated, there was an End of Liberty : That Compliance with a Meaſure on any other Motive than that of Conviction, was equally criminal and corrupt, whether it was paid to the Crown or the People : That tho’ it was affirmed no Punishment was intended by the Motion, yet it was evident, the depriving a Man of his Employment (in the manner propoſed) was no leſs than fixing on him an indelible Mark of Infamy, and depriving him of what was the Birth-right of every Subject, the Power of ſerving his Country.”

Remark.

It is proper to remark with regard to the ſmall Number of *Yeas* which appear’d for the Motion, that the Country Party, on this Queſtion, was divided into three Branches : The firſt of theſe looked on it as only a Diſpute between thoſe who *were* in, and thoſe who wanted to *be* in Power, and believed the Succeſs would only produce a Change of *Ministry*, not of *Meaſures* : For this Reaſon they retired without voting on the Queſtion. A ſecond Party could not diſtinguiſh between an Addreſs to remove a Miniſter, and a formal Im-

juſtifiable ; and that the Impriſonment of the Earl of *Oxford* in 1714, was of the ſame Nature. Therefore, tho’ they were real Enemies to the Miniſter, and entirely convinced of his Miſconduct, yet they thought it unjuſt to give their Sanction to an illegal Method of Proceeding.

peachment

peachment: They thought it unjust to support a Charge formed only on general Surmises or violent Suspicions, but neither founded on parol Evidence, nor on any Vouchers in Writing.\* These join'd the Court Party, in putting their Negative on the Motion. By this means the third Division who were hearty for the Motion, were reduced to a smaller Minority than had appeared against the Court in any Debate this Session.

There is one Particular in this Affair that must not be omitted, which was, that it being the usual Custom of the House, when any Member was accused, to hear him in his Place, and then the Member to retire, Mr. *Wortley* made a Motion for the Observation of this Rule; but tho' there was some Debate on it, he was not seconded; for it was proposed by the Court Party, and submitted to by the other, that Sir *Robert* should not only be present at the Debate, but should be the last Speaker, that no Reply might be made to his Vindication of himself. This Alteration in the usual Method, made it easy to foresee the Fate of the Question.

In *March* Alderman *Parsons* died in his second Mayoralty; and a Court of Hustings being held for a new Election, Sir *John Barnard* and Sir *Robert Godschall* were returned to the Aldermen, who chose the former; but Sir *John* declining it, the Commons again put in Nomination Sir *Robert Godschall*, and with him Alderman *Lambert*; yet the Court of Aldermen chose the latter† by a Majority of Three. In *September*, on the Election of a new Lord Mayor, Sir *Robert Godschall* and Alderman *Heathcote* were returned by the Commons, and then the Aldermen elected the former, by which at last the antient Method of Election by Rotation, or Seniority; became restored.

City Af-  
fairs.

In the Beginning of *May* his Majesty declared his Intention of visiting his *German* Dominions, and nominated in Coun-

King goes  
to Hano-  
ver.

\* Among those who opposed the Motion on this Account, was *Edward Harley, Esq;* Uncle to the late Earl of Oxford, who concluded his Speech with this remarkable Expression, "That he was glad of the Opportunity of returning Good for Evil, and of doing that Gentleman and his Family the Justice he denied to his;" Sir *Robert* being the great Promoter of the Impeachment of the first Earl of Oxford in 1714, tho' he knew there was no Evidence to support it.

† The new Lord Mayor *Daniel Lambert, Esq;* (the Barons of the Exchequer being then on the Circuit) was sworn into his Office by



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1741,

Council the Regency, appointed to take the Direction of Affairs in his Absence. These were the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Dukes of *Richmond*, *Grafton*, *Bolton*, *Devonshire*, *Montagu*, *Newcastle*, and *Dorset*; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Wilmington*, and *Islay*; the Lords *Hervey* and *Harrington*; Sir *Robert Walpole*, and Sir *Charles Wager*. — The 6th of *May* his Majesty embark'd at *Gravesend*, land- ed in *Holland* the 8th, and reach'd *Hanover* the 12th.

Promo-  
tions.

Before his Departure he was pleased to fill up the vacant blue Garters, by bestowing that noble Order on the Dukes of *St. Albans*, *Marlborough*, *Kingston*, and *Portland*, who were installed at *Windsor* in *April*, with the usual Solemnities. The Ensigns of the Order were also sent by the proper Officers to the Duke of *Saxe Gotha*. This Prince, who is Brother to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, is the eldest Branch of the *Ernestine* Line, and his Court, next to that of *Dresden*, the most considerable of the *Saxon* Princes. His Dominions are large, being possessed not only of the *Dutchies* of *Saxe Gotha* and *Saxe Altenburgh*, but of the Counties of *Coburg* and *Honneburg* in *Franconia*, and that of *Osterland* in *Upper Saxony*. His Revenue is estimat- ed at 1,000,000 Crowns yearly, with which he maintains near 3000 regular Troops.

Much about this Time, *Henry Brämley*, Esq; Member for *Cambridgeshire*, was created *Ld Montfort*; *Stephen Fox*, Esq; Member for *Shaftsbury*, *Ld Ilchester*; and *John Howe*, Esq; Member for *Wiltshire*, *Ld Chedworth*; Gentlemen who had all distinguish'd themselves in the late Debate in the House of Commons, in Defence of the Prime Mini- ster.

A little before his Majesty's setting out, the Queen of *Hungary* had made a Requisition to him for the 12,000 auxiliary Troops engaged to her by Treaty: Whereupon Orders were given for the *Danes* and *Hessians*, lately taken into our Pay, to be in Readiness; and a Body of *English* Forces, amounting to near 10,000 Men, with a Train of Artillery, were appointed to embark for *Flanders*. At the same time an Encampment was order'd to be formed on *Lexenden-Heath* near *Colchester*.

We will now follow his Majesty abroad, and take a View of the Situation of the principal Courts of *Europe*, in order to discover what Consequences the Death of the late Em- peror had produced.

---

*the Lord Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower, on a Scaffold erected near the Tower Gate, according to antient Custom,*

The

The Queen of *Hungary* had peaceably succeeded her Father in all his hereditary Dominions, and seen her Title acknowledged by the principal Powers in *Europe*. Her Succession was in the Beginning of this Year strengthened by the Birth of a Son.\* In *June* her Majesty repaired to *Presburgh*,† where she was crowned with great Solemnity,‡ in Presence of the *States of Hungary*, who wisely took this Occasion to assert their antient Liberties, by procuring the Queen to sign the following Capitulations.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1740,

“ I. That the Rights and Privileges of the Kingdom be confirmed, and that this Confirmation be expressly stipulated in the Act of Sovereignty presented to the Queen.

“ II. That in *Hungary*, the Bannat of *Tameswear*, *Seravia*, and *Sclavonia*, the Civil Government be no longer subject to the Military.

“ III. That the *Hungarian* Ministers be admitted to the Cabinet Council as well as the *Germans*; and that the Queen make no Peace with the *Turks* without the Consent of the *States of the Kingdom*.

“ IV. That all the military Affairs of the Kingdom be under the Direction of Commissaries, Natives of the same.

“ V. That the *Hungarian Chancery*, establish'd at *Vienna*, be composed only of Natives; and that none but such shall enjoy any Office Civil or Military within the Kingdom.

“ VI. That all Commodities of the Growth of *Hungary* be transported through the rest of the Queen's Domi-

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\* He was born March 2. N. S. and baptized by the Name of Joseph Benedict Augustus John Anthony Michael Adam. A Statue of Gold of the Weight of this Prince on the Day of his Birth [16 lb 2 oz.] was presented by the Queen to the High Altar of St. Mary's Church at *Inspruck*.

† *Presburgh*, the Capital of Upper *Hungary*, is seated on the N. of the *Danube*, 14 Leagues below *Vienna*, and 32 above *Buda*. In the Castle are kept the Regalia of the Kingdom.

‡ The Ceremony was performed in the Cathedral by Count Esterhazy, Primate of the Kingdom. Her Majesty invested with the Emblems of Royalty, and attended by all the Grandees and Nobility in splendid Habits, was thence conducted in her Coach of State to the Franciscan Church without the City, where ascending a Scaffold erected in the open Field, she took the usual Oath. The Procession then moved forward to the *Danube*, where the Queen alighting and mounting a fine Horse richly caparisoned, she flourished a naked Sword towards the four Corners of the World, in Token of her Resolution to defend her Subjects against all Enemies.



Foreign Affairs in 1741 “ nions Toll-free ; and that the *Venetians* be allow'd to  
 “ buy Cattle in *Hungary*, and export them free of all Du-  
 “ ties.

“ VII. That the Taxes asselſed on the ſeveral Counties  
 “ and Palatinates of *Hungary* be proportioned to their A-  
 “ bility ; and that the Exemptions of the *Hungarian* No-  
 “ bility be ſecured.

“ VIII. That the Dignity and Authority of a Palatine  
 “ of *Hungary* (ſo long ſuppreſſed) be fully re-eſtabliſhed ac-  
 “ cording to the Inſtitution of K. *Matthias* in 1485.

“ IX. That the Benefices enjoy'd by the *Roman Catho-  
 “ lick* Clergy ſhall not be given to Foreigners ; and that  
 “ the Proteſtants of *Hungary* be confirmed and eſtabliſh'd  
 “ in their religious Rights according to antient Conſtitu-  
 “ tions.”

At this Dyet, or Aſſembly of the States, a Memorial was preſented on the Part of the Elector of *Bavaria*, but the States reſuſed to receive it ; and, at the Queen's Intreaty, the Grand Duke her Huſband was aſſociated into the Government with her for ten Years. As this illuſtrious Princeſs will often be introduced in the Courſe of this Work, we ſhall here give her Character, with thoſe of her Huſband the Grand Duke, and his Brother Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, as drawn by the ſame ſkilful Hand, to which we have been formerly obliged.

“ *Maria Tereſa*, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was  
 “ now in the 24th Year of her Age, of a becoming Stature,  
 “ and in the Opinion of many, a Beauty. She has a full  
 “ Face, high Forehead, fine Eyes, a majeſtick Look, and  
 “ ſteddy Aſpect. Her Noſe is rather too exactly ſhaped,  
 “ and her Mouth pretty, tho' ſhe has the *Auſtrian* Lip.  
 “ Her Complexion is fair, and her Air full of Dignity,  
 “ With great good Senſe, ſhe has a Firmneſs and Magna-  
 “ nimity of Mind not commonly found in her Sex. She  
 “ is by Temper imperious and haughty, but at the ſame  
 “ Time generous and grateful. She loves Power, and will  
 “ be obey'd ; but then, to ſuch as ſerve her faithfully, ſhe  
 “ is a bountiful and kind Miſtreſs. The Cruelty of her  
 “ Troops at *Prague* and *Munich* ſeem to have ſtained her  
 “ Laurels with Blood ; but if it be conſider'd with what  
 “ Violence her Enemies ſought her Ruin, it will be the  
 “ leſs wonder'd if ſhe was led to make ſevere Reprisals,  
 “ and perhaps wink'd at ſome Exceſſes in thoſe Troops,  
 “ to whoſe Courage and Loyalty ſhe owed her own Secu-  
 “ rity. However this be, her Fortitude and Conſtancy in  
 “ Ad-

Adversity, and the Resources she found in her own Virtue and the Affection of her People, conspire to give her a very distinguishing Lustre, and will make her Name famous to Posterity.

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Francis, then Grand Duke of *Tuscany* (Chief of the illustrious House of *Lorraine*, now Emperor) is a Prince of a middling Stature, and tho' his Features are regular, has no promising Aspect. He is of a mild, inoffensive Disposition, but seems not endued with any shining Abilities either for War or Government; for tho' he has served in the Field some Campaigns, he has never gained any Reputation in the military Way. The Queen's associating him in the Government was therefore rather calculated to do him Honour, than on Account of any Help she received by it.

His Brother, Prince *Charles*, is tall, well shaped, and pitted with the Small Pox. He loves War, and understands it; is a brave General, and loved by the Soldiery, tho' not so agreeable to the Officers, whom he is said to treat with too much Haughtiness and Disregard. His high Birth and Relation to the Queen give him great Authority in the Army, and are of the more Importance and Service, because the *German* Generals, who seldom agree well under a Leader of their own Rank, have no Objections to obey a Chief of his Quality. Though he is negligent in his Dress, yet he has something in him striking at first Sight, which discovers at once both the Statesman and the Hero. Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, an unquestionable Judge of military Merit, foretold from his regimental Discipline, that this young Prince would one Day be a great Commander. Nor have his Activity and Courage in the Field disappointed the Hopes conceived from so just a Prediction."

In the mean time, while the Queen of *Hungary* was employ'd in conciliating the Affection of her Subjects, the *Prussian* Arms continued to make a rapid Progress in *Silesia*, where as yet the *Austrians* had collected no Force sufficient to oppose them. Jan. 2. his *Prussian* Majesty made his publick Entry into *Breslaw*, where he confirmed the Inhabitants in all their Privileges. In *February*, Major General *de la Motte*, at the Head of a considerable Detachment from the King's Army surpriz'd the Town and Fortrefs of *Jablunka*, the Key of *Silesia* on the Side of *Hungary*. The Beginning of *March*, Prince *Leopold* of *Anhalt Dessau*, General of the *Prussian* Army, who commanded the Blockade of *Great Glogau*, a strong City on the *Oder*,  
near

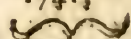


Foreign  
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near the Confines of *Poland*, made himself Master of the Place by Storm, with inconsiderable Loss, making the Imperial Generals *Wallis* and *Reyski*, with the Garrison of 1000 Men, Prisoners of War. The *Prussians* found therein 50 Pieces of Brass Cannon, a great Quantity of Ammunition, and the Military Chest with 32,000 Florins. The King was so highly pleased with the Conduct of Prince *Leopold* on this Occasion, that he wrote him a Letter of Thanks with his own Hand. The late King of *Prussia* gave this Prince the Baton of Field Marshal for his good Services. In 1705, he had the Command of the *Prussian* Troops sent to *Italy* in the Imperial Service, and distinguished himself the following Year at the Battle of *Turin*, and afterwards in *Flanders*, where he commanded the *Prussian* Auxiliaries in the *British* Pay. He afterwards served in *Pomerania*, and repulsed *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, at the Isle of *Rügen*. The late K. of *Prussia* had such an Esteem for him; he did nothing without his Advice, and rewarded him with a vast Estate in *Prussia*. As to his Character, he is a Prince of a good Statute, noble Presence, and lively Aspect. He seems to have been born with all the Qualifications of a great General. Intrepid and calm in the Midst of Dangers, he at once can direct and animate the Combat. His Rigour in military Discipline is severe, but then he rewards exactly those who do their Duty, and often descends to a Familiarity with the Soldiery, which effectually gains their Hearts. In his Youth he was a great Libertine as to Wine and Women, but Age has reformed him, and taught him to regard Fame as the only Mistress worthy his Pursuit. He is as inviolable in keeping his Promises, as he is cautious in making them; an Enemy to all State and Constraint; and a greater Oeconomist than is perhaps consistent with his Dignity. *M. Chalifac*, a *French* Gentleman, to whom the Care of his Education was intrusted, found him of a most ungovernable Temper. One Instance of it will not be unentertaining: During their Tour of *Europe*, at *Venice* one Morning the Prince came home very drunk, having spent the Night in Debauch. His Governor having reprov'd him, perhaps too harshly, he snatched up a Pistol, saying, "You Dog I must kill you!" — *Chalifac* looking at him with Sternness and Composure, reply'd, "Shoot me, Sir, if you please! but remember how worthy a Figure you will make in History, when it shall be recorded that a Prince of a Family that has given Emperors to *Germany*, murder'd his Tutor." The Prince touch'd with the Rebuke, laid down his Pistol, saying,

"You



"You are indeed in the right — I should have committed a vile Action." But to return.

About this time there was said to be a Plot\* discover'd, formed at the Court of *Vienna* for either carrying off or assassinating the K. of *Prussia*, which; whether true or false, served only to exasperate Matters between the two Crowns. The Q. of *Hungary* in the mean Time finding her Remonstrances to the maritime Powers procured her no immediate Assistance, sent Count *Neuperg*, with what Forces could be assembled to endeavour to stop the Progress of the *Prussians* in *Silesia*. This General, who had Orders to hazard a Battle, used all possible Diligence; so that on *April 14*, the two Armies met within a League of *Neiss*, at a Village called *Molwitz*. The Engagement began at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and continued till six in the Evening, when the *Austrians* retired, leaving the Field of Battle to the King. Their Loss was computed at between 3 and 4000 killed, wounded, and taken. The *Prussians* bought the Advantage dear, having lost Lieut. General *Schulemburg*, the Margrave *Frederick* of *Brandenburg*, the King's Cousin, and many general Officers, killed or wounded, and near 2000 Men. In this Battle M. *Maupertuis*, the celebrated Mathematician; who had accompanied the King from *Berlin*, posting himself on an Eminence to be a Spectator of the Fight, was taken Prisoner by the *Austrians*, and sent to *Vienna*, where Prince *Lichenslein* generously entertained him, and procured him his Liberty. The King did not fail to improve his Victory. *April 23*, he appeared before the Town of *Brieg*, which surrender'd on honourable Terms. The following Month was spent in Counter Marches. But *June 20*, his Majesty forced the important Pass of *Eydevalde*, tho' defended by 4000 *Austrian* Hussars, and advanced again towards *Neiss*. His Aim was to draw Count *Neuperg* to a Battle, but the *Austrian* General keeping on the defensive; the King returned towards *Breslaw* to wait a Reinforcement of 20 Squadrons he expected from *Brandenburg*. In the mean time the Earl of *Hyndford* and Baron *Ginkell*, the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers, who had attended his Majesty into *Silesia*, as well as Mr. *Robinson*, our Envoy at the Court of *Vienna*, spared no Pains to bring about an Accommodation. But as yet the two Sovereigns

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\* The King charged the Court of *Vienna*, and particularly the Grand Duke, with being privy to, and encouraging this base Design: But that Court; not without some Expressions of Resentment, deny'd the Charge.



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seemed in no Disposition to treat. Soon after the Progress of the *Bavarian* Arms in *Bohemia* obliging Count *Neuperg* to abandon *Silesia*, the King of *Prussia* detached 12,000 Men to join the Elector, under the Command of Count *Dessau*, who by the Way made himself Master of *Glatz*. With the Remainder of his Army he invested *Neiss*, a strong Town in the Dutchy of *Grotkaw*, eight Leagues to the East of *Glatz*, the only Place the *Austrians* retained in that Country. The Town surrender'd the Beginning of *November*, after four Days Siege, on honourable Terms, and the King being now Master of all that he desired, returned to *Breslaw*, where he received the Homage of the States of that Dutchy. This Ceremony was performed the 7th of *November*. There were present about 400 Deputies, to whom were distributed Medals of Gold and Silver, having on one Side the Royal Bust, with this Inscription, *Fredericus Borussiae Rex, Supremus Silesiae Inferioris Dux*. The Reverse contained *Prussia*, seated like a Woman crowned, with a Sceptre in her Hand, over her Head the Eagle, and with her other Hand receiving the Ducal Coronet or Cap from a Woman kneeling (representing *Silesia*) her Arm supported by a Shield with the Arms of that Dutchy. The Legend *IUSTO VICTORI*; and on the Exergue, *Fides Silesiae Inferioris Wratislaviae*. 31. Octob. 1741. On this Occasion, his *Prussian* Majesty treated his new Subjects like a Prince who study'd to secure his Conquests by gaining the Affections of the People who had submitted to his Sway. He refused a free Gift of 100,000 Crowns, which the States tender'd him, desiring they would apply it towards repairing the Losses of those who had suffered most by the Calamities of the War. He also released the Inhabitants from all Rents and Services that used to be exacted from them by the *Romish* Clergy. He employ'd the large Magazines laid up in the Convents and Monasteries, for the Subsistence of his Troops: And, after taking some necessary Steps for re-establishing the publick Tranquillity, his Majesty returned to *Berlin*, paying by the way a Visit to the Court of *Dresden*.

In *December* the *Prussian* Army enter'd *Moravia*, and on the 26th, made themselves Masters of *Olmutz* the Capital, after which they went into Winter Quarters.

In *March* his *Prussian* Majesty, from what Motives is uncertain, formed a Camp of Observation of 36000 Men, near *Magdeburgh*; but as nothing was attempted against him on that Side, these Troops remained unactive for the remaining Part of the Summer.

If we consider the Inaction of the *Prussian* and *Austrian* Armies after the Battle of *Molwitz*, we can ascribe it to nothing but the Negotiations of the Maritime Powers for bringing about an Accommodation between the contending Parties, as well as to the secret Intrigues of the Courts of *Versailles* and *Munich* to draw the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* into their Interests. The Hopes of a Peace prevented the Queen of *Hungary's* using her utmost Efforts to drive the Enemy out of *Silesia*; and the King of *Prussia* chose not to run the Hazard of a second Battle, because he was sure to obtain his Ends either by a Composition with that Princess, or by joining with *France*.

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1741,

Reflexions  
on the  
War.

As this was really the Case, and both the Maritime Powers, and the Court of *Vienna* could not but foresee the Importance of giving some immediate Satisfaction to that Monarch, to prevent his throwing himself into the Arms of *France*, it seems strange, that both *England* and *Holland*, did not use their Influence with the Queen to engage her to relax a little of her Pretensions, in a Point of so great Consequence. They should have made her yielding up *Silesia*, the absolute Condition of their assisting her, because it would have brought the King of *Prussia* into the Grand Alliance against *France*, and have effectually secured the Liberties of *Germany*. This they might have done very consistently with their Guarantee of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, to which the K. of *Prussia's* Claim had no Relation.

There is but one Way of accounting for this Neglect, so fatal to the Ballance of Power in *Europe*. This is, by supposing the *Hanoverian* Ministry were against making any Addition to the King of *Prussia's* Territories in *Germany*. It was even whisper'd, that in the Beginning of the Year a Scheme had been propos'd from a certain *German Court* to that of *Vienna*, for attacking the King of *Prussia's* electoral Dominions, and dividing the Conquest; but the latter refused to hearken to it: Whereupon it was laid before the *British* Council-board, where it was rejected with Indignation. What Truth there was in this Report is difficult to determine; but it seems to be strongly supported by the Circumstances of Affairs. Soon after the King of *Prussia* had invaded *Silesia*, the Troops of *Hannover* were augmented, the *Danes* and *Hessians* in *British* Pay were order'd to be in Readiness to march, and a Body of *British* Troops encamp'd, for embarkation. In *April*, 300,000 l. was granted by Parliament for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, which Assistance could not, at that time, be intended against any but the King of *Prussia*, because nei-

Views of  
the Hano-  
verian Mi-  
nistry.



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ther *France* nor *Bavaria* had then declared.\* But soon after his Majesty's Arrival at *Hannover* in *May*, all these Preparations began to slacken, and when the Queen was in the most imminent Danger, we thought no more of giving her any Aid, till a Change happen'd in our Ministry at home. This Alteration of Measures affords a violent Presumption that in the Beginning of the Year our Court had something in view, in which it found itself disappointed, long before the Elector of *Bavaria* declared against the Queen of *Hungary*.

Whatever the Case was, the *French* took such Measures as effectually broke any Scheme of this Sort, if it were in Reality concerted. The King of *Prussia*, as has been already said, had secured his Frontier by a strong Camp of Observation near *Magdeburgh*; while *France*, who had now secured him in her Interests, marched a numerous Army into *Westphalia*, under the Command of Marshal *Maillebois*. It was then the *Hannoverian* Ministry began to perceive their Error in having forced the King of *Prussia* to join with *France*. As the March of the *Danes* and *Hessians* had been countermanded, and the Embarkation of the *British* Troops suspended, the Forces of the Electorate were in no Capacity to resist the Storm which threaten'd it on both Sides. It was therefore now become necessary to purchase Safety, by entering into a Neutrality with *France*, for which End the Baron de *Hardenburgh* was dispatched to *Paris* about the same Time, that M. *Bussy* the *French* Minister, arrived at *Hanover*. This Negotiation was so secretly carried on, that the Reports of it were treated both at the *Hague* and at *London* as fabulous, till the World was certify'd by the *Hanover Gazette*, that the Treaty was actually signed there, *Sept. 6*. By one Article of which, his Majesty engaged his Vote to the Elector of *Bavaria*, at the approaching Election of an Emperor;

Treaty of  
Neutrality  
at Hanne-  
ver.

While the *Prussian* Arms were successful in *Silesia*, the unfortunate Queen of *Hungary* beheld a new Storm gathering on the Side of *Bavaria*. The vast military Preparations of this Elector were secretly encouraged and supported by *France*, who from the Time of the Emperor's Death had resolved to seize that favourable Opportunity of depressing for ever the House of *Austria*, her antient Rival for Universal Monarchy. For this End the Cardinal Prime

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\* This Grant was obtained by the Court Party, some of whom, on this Occasion, spoke very freely, if not indecently in the House, against the King of *Prussia*.

Minister had listen'd to a Project of the Count *de Belleisle*, Foreign Affairs in 1741, with whose Character, on Account of the great Share he had in the Affairs of *Europe*, it may not be amiss to present the Reader.

“ This Nobleman (now a Marshal and Duke of *France*) Character of M. Belleisle.  
 “ is a Man of great Genius and equal Ambition. He was  
 “ at this Time advanced in Years, and had pass'd all his  
 “ Life in the Profession of Arms, having studied *War* as a  
 “ Science. He was brave sometimes to a Fault, and was  
 “ upon the Whole an able and experienced Officer. Tho'  
 “ he maintain'd a rigorous Discipline, he was well-belov'd  
 “ by the Soldiery, because he encreas'd their Pay by em-  
 “ ploying them, in Time of Peace, in useful Labours, such  
 “ as amending the Highways, or repairing the Fortifica-  
 “ tions of the Places in his Government ; and also by hin-  
 “ dering the inferior Officers from oppressing them. But  
 “ on the same Account he was disliked by the Officers,  
 “ whom he treated with, perhaps, too great Disregard.  
 “ He was active, positive in his Way of Thinking, and a  
 “ great Projector. His Consciousness of his own Merit  
 “ led him to aspire to the first Command, tho' he had hi-  
 “ therto risen but slowly. His Birth was noble, tho' his  
 “ Fortune was but moderate. He had an extensive Intel-  
 “ ligence, and neglected nothing to be thoroughly inform-  
 “ ed of the Power and Weakness of all the *European* States.  
 “ This created him such Business, that it is said he daily  
 “ employ'd six Secretaries.”

The Scheme of Count *Belleisle*, as delivered to the Car- his scheme  
 dinal, turned on two Points, which were perfectly suited to France de-  
 the Views of the Court of *Versailles*. The first was to pro- clares.  
 cure the Imperial Crown for the Elector of *Bavaria*. The  
*second*, to furnish that Prince such a powerful Assistance as  
 should enable him to strip the Queen of *Hungary* of her he-  
 reditary Dominions. The first Point was to be carried by  
*Negotiation*, the second by *Arms* ; for which End the Count  
 propos'd granting the Elector an Army of 100,000 Men,  
 which, with the national Troops of that Prince, would in-  
 deed have been an Overmatch for all the Forces of the  
 Queen at this Juncture. In the mean Time, tho' the  
*French* Minister at *Vienna*, continued to give the Queen the  
 strongest Assurances of the good Intentions of his most  
 Christian Majesty, this Princess was too penetrating not to  
 foresee the little Dependance there was on a Power, whose  
 constant Maxim it has been, to sacrifice her most solemn  
 Engagements to her Interest. The Demand made by  
*France* to the Circle of *Swabia*, for the Passage of 35,000  
 Men



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1741,

Men into *Bavaria*, and her formidable Preparations on the *Rhine*, could not but open the Eyes of this Princess, and warn her of the dangerous Designs meditating against her.

In the mean time, the Count *de Belleisle*, (created on this Occasion Marshal and Peer) set out from *Paris*, furnished with full Powers, & large Sums of Money, in order to sound the *German Courts*, and bring the Electors and other Princes of the Empire into the Views of *France*. He visited first the three spiritual Electors of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*; and found Means to gain the two former. The third needed little Intreaty to engage in a Scheme that was calculated to raise his Brother to the Imperial Throne.

From *Bonne* the Marshal proceeded to *Manheim*, and conferr'd with the Elector *Palatine*,\* whom the Neighbourhood of a *French Army* on the *Rhine* either influenced or intimidated too much, for him to oppose the Views of the Grand Monarch. From thence he passed on to *Munich*, and presented the Elector of *Bavaria* with the Commission of *Generalissimo* of the *French Troops* then marching to his Assistance, at the same time informing him of the Success of his Negotiations, and the Steps taken by the most Christian King for his Highnesses Advancement to the Imperial Throne.

Treaty of  
Nymphen  
burgh.

It was at this Time, that the famous Treaty of *Nymphenburgh*† was concluded, by which the King of *France* engaged

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\* *The Ravages committed by the French in the Palatinate in 1697, were yet too recent not to be remember'd.*

† *Nymphenburgh, the Versailles of Germany, lies about three Quarters of a League from Munich, from which City a grand Avenue leads to the first Court of this noble Palace. The Edifice consists of three lofty Pavillions, connected by lower Apartments. The Furniture is magnificent, and the Painting, Sculpture, and other Ornaments exquisite in their kind. The Gardens are disposed in a grand and surprizing Manner. The first Object, which presents itself on that Side is a vast Parterre, adorned with a fine Basin of Water, in the Centre of which is a Group of Figures, big as the Life, double gilt, representing Flora, attended by Nymphs and Cupids. This Parterre is terminated by a large Wood, divided by three Avenues, which form so many Vista's in Form of a Goose-foot. Each of these is beautify'd by a Canal of the same Length. The middlemost Walk directs to a lofty Cascade of three Falls, formed by huge Blocks of the rarest Marble, and decorated with Statues. The second Avenue on the Right carries to a semicircular Mall of great Extent, at the Entry of which is a Pavillion, called *Pagodenburgh* (or the Castle of Pagods,) because it is built in the Form of those Indian Temples, and furnished entirely in the Asiatic Taste. At*

*the*

gaged himself "to get the Elector acknowledged Emperor, "and to assist him in case of Opposition with his whole "Force. The Elector, on his side, stipulated, in case of "his being chosen to fill the Imperial Throne, he would "never Attempt to recover any of the Towns or Provin- "ces of the Empire conquer'd by *France*; but if the lat- "ter was at any time disposed to restore them, it should "be on Condition of being reimbursed 45 Millions of "Livres, for the Expences she might be at in supporting "his Election. The Elector also promised in his Impe- "rial Capacity to renounce the Barrier Treaty, and to a- "gree that whatever Places *France* should recover in the "*Austrian Netherlands*, she should irrevocably keep." To this Treaty the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* were to be invited to accede.

From *Munich* the Marshal went to wait on the King of *Prussia*, whom he found in *Silesia*, and whom he congratulated, in his Master's Name, on his late Successes. There is great Reason to believe he succeeded in his Commission to this Monarch,\* who treated him with high Marks of Distinction, and caused his Army to pass in Review before him. From *Silesia*,† the Marshal returned to *Frankfort*, where he was vested with the Character of his most Christian Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Dyet of Election.

Matters thus prepared, *France* thought it needless to dis-

*France de-  
clares.*

*the End of the third Walk on the Left is another Pleasure House, called Badenburgh (or the Castle of Baths,) of which it contains a great Variety, lined with the richest Marble, and embellish'd with the finest Paintings and Mirrors. Each of these Structures is large enough to receive the Elector and his whole Court. The Wood between these three Grand Alleys is disposed into Groves and Wildernesses, beautify'd with Fountains and Statues. This Palace is situated in a vast cultivated Plain, over which the Apartments command an extensive View. In short, Art and Nature have conspired to render Nymphenburgh an Inchanting Abode.*

\* *The Treaty between France and Prussia was signed Aug. 6, which actually coincides with the Time of M. Belleisle's Interview with that Prince. The principal Articles were, That the Elector of Bavaria should have Bohemia, Upper Austria, and the Tyrolese; the King of Poland, Moravia and Upper Silesia; and the King of Prussia, Lower Silesia, with the Town of Neiss, and the County of Glatz.*

† *It seems probable, from what soon follow'd, that the Marshal took the Court of Dresden, either in his Way to Silesia, or in his Return.*

semble



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,

semble longer, and took off the Masque. In *August*, the *French King's* Declaration was publish'd at *Frankfort*, setting forth, "That some Electors and Princes of the Empire  
" having represented to him (as Guarantee of the Treaty  
" of *Westphalia*) their Uneasiness at the King of *Great Bri-*  
" *tain's* assembling a great Body of Troops, in order, as  
" they apprehended, to influence the approaching Election  
" of an Emperor, or raise Troubles in *Germany*, his most  
" Christian Majesty had caused his Troops to advance to  
" the *Rhine*, in order to secure, in case of need, such Prin-  
" ces as should claim his Protection, his Majesty having no  
" Intention to violate the *Pragmatic Sanction*, but only to  
" preserve the Tranquillity of the *Germanic* Body, and to  
" secure the Freedom of the Imperial Election.

Electors of  
Bavaria's  
Conduct.

he enters  
Austria.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, being re-inforced by his new Allies, under Marshal *Broglio*, advanced at the Head of 70000 Men towards the *Danube*, and *July 31*, by Surprise, made himself Master of *Passaw*,\* the Key of the *Upper Austria*. Had he followed *Belleisle's* Advice, and marched directly to *Vienna*, the Queen of *Hungary* had probably been reduced to great Extremities. In *September* he entered the *Upper Austria*, and on the 10th took Possession of *Lintz*,† where he receiv'd the Homage of the States of that Country. While he thus amused himself, that Princess gained Time to repair the Fortifications of *Vienna*, and strengthen the Place with a Garrison of 12,000 Men. A Body of *Hungarian* Troops, to the Number of 30,000, assembled in the

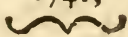
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\* *Passaw* is an Imperial City, seated on both Sides the *Danube*, where the *Inn* enters it on the South Side, and the *Iltz* on the North. Its Situation is strong, being defended by Rocks and Rivers, and having both a Citadel and Castle, the last of which is on an Eminence, which commands the Town. It is 60 Leagues from *Ratisbon*, and 10 from the Borders of *Austria*. The Houses are mostly of Wood, but the Churches are fine, and the Cathedral dedicated to *St. Stephen*, is a noble Edifice.

† *Lintz*, the Capital of *Upper Austria*, is seated in a delightful Country on the North side of the *Danube*, over which here is a wooden Bridge. It is 100 Miles West of *Vienna*, 30 East of *Passaw*, and 40 North of *Saltzburgh*. The City is small, but neatly built of Stone after the Italian Manner, the Houses being all flat roofed. The Imperial Palace is on a Hill that overlooks the Town, and is the usual Residence of the Governor of the Province. To this Place the Emperor with his Family retired in 1683, when *Vienna* was besieged by the *Turks*. The Country from *Vienna* hither is cover'd with Vineyards; but from hence to *Munich*, you see nothing but Hop-grounds.

Neigh-

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,



Neighbourhood of that Capital under Count *Palfi*.\* The Elector of *Bavaria* perceived his Oversight too late, so that finding his Design frustrated, after exacting heavy Contributions|| from the Country, he turned off with his Army to *Bohemia*, leaving Count *Segur* (a French General) with ten thousand Men to secure *Austria*, and preserve his Communication with *Bavaria*. As soon as he entered *Bohemia* he found himself re-inforced with a considerable Body of Saxons, under Count *Rutowski*. This General is natural Son to *Augustus II.* late King of *Poland*, by *Fatima*, a Turkish Lady, who being taken a Prisoner young, fell into the Hands of M. *Schoning*, a Lieutenant General in the Prussian Service, who carry'd her to *Berlin*, and had her baptised without altering her Name. Mademoiselle *Flemming*, Lady to the Palatine *Brebentau* took a Fancy to her, obtained her of General *Schoning*, and carried her to the Court of *Warsaw*, where from a Slave, she became the King's Mistress, tho' the Secret was never known till it could no longer be concealed. Her Son, Count *Rutowski*, greatly resembles the King his Father in Courage, Strength, and Politeness. He was educated in *France*, from whence he went into the *Sardinian* Service, afterwards into that of the King of *Prussia*, and is now a Lieutenant General in the King of *Poland's* Army, Colonel of the Life Guards, and a Knight of the *White Eagle*.

This Junction was made in Consequence of the King of *Poland's* Accession to the Treaty of *Nymphenburgh*, and was one Effect of the secret Negotiations of Marshal *Belle-isle*. His Majesty, at the same time, publish'd a Manifesto against the Q. of *Hungary*. This Piece was drawn up in very loose Terms, and amounted in Substance to no more than this, "That tho' his Polish Majesty had guaranteed the Pragmatick Sanction, yet, since others thought fit to break it, and to divide the hereditary Dominions of the Queen, he thought he ought, in Justice to his Family, to come in for his Share.

K. of Po-  
land's Ma-  
nifesto.

The Elector thus strengthen'd, meeting no Resistance, but from some light-armed Troops, who were easily dispersed, advanced to *Prague*,† the Capital of the Kingdom, which

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\* It is certain the Loyalty and Affection of this brave People, and the seasonable Supplies of Money the Queen received at this Time from *England*, gave a happy Turn to her Affairs.

|| The French and Bavarians committed great Excesses, and carried off above 1600 Waggon's loaded with Plunder.

† *Prague*, the Capital of *Bohemia*, is seated on both Sides the  
he



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741

Electör of  
Bavaria  
is crowned  
King of  
Bohemia.

Queen of  
Hungary's  
Speech to  
the Dyet  
at Pres-  
burgh.

he carried by Escalade, on the Night of *Nov. 15*, making General *Ogilvy*, the Governor, with a Garrison of 3000 Men Prisoners of War. Here he found 112 Pieces of heavy Cannon. In this Action Count *Maurice of Saxe*, at the Head of the *French* Troops greatly distinguish'd himself. The Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, who had advanced within a few Leagues of the City in hopes of relieving it, finding it taken, thought proper to retire. *December 9*, the Electör made his publick Entry, and was the same Evening proclaim'd King of *Bohemia*. On the 16th he was inaugurated with the usual Ceremonies. Soon after which, he set out for the Court of *Dresden*, in his Return to *Frankfort*, to wait the Issue of his Election.

Soon after the Electör had enter'd *Austria*, the Queen of *Hungary* retired to *Presburgh*, where on *Aug. 31*, she appeared in the Assembly of the States, and in a very moving *Latin* Speech represented to that August Body her perplexed Situation.\* “ Abandon'd as I am (said this great Princess) by my Friends and Allies, and attack'd by my nearest Relations, I have no Resource, but to commit my Person, my Children, and my Crown to the Care of my faithful Subjects. I do not hesitate to trust them with all! Their Loyalty and Courage leave me no room to doubt of their exerting their Strength to defend me and themselves in this melancholy Conjunction.” — Touch'd with the Distress and Confidence of their Sovereign, the Nobility unanimously assured her, “ They would sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to defend and support their Queen against all her Enemies.” Accordingly the necessary Orders were issued for raising the Bann of the Kingdom, and the loyal *Hungarians* repaired in Crowds to.

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River *Moldaw*, over which it has a Stone Bridge of 24 Arches. It lies 185 Miles N. W. of *Vienna*, 50 East from the Confines of *Saxony*, 180 West of *Poland*, and 15 from the *Elb*. It is one of the richest and most flourishing Cities in *Germany*, and may be rank'd amongst the principal Cities in *Europe*. It is divided into four Parts, *viz.* the Old Town, the New Town, the Little Town, and the Jews Town, of whom there are reckon'd 80,000, who keep the Trade chiefly in their Hands. Many of the *Bohemian* Nobility reside here, and have fine Palaces. The adjacent Country is very pleasant. Here is an Archbishop's See, and an University founded by *Charles IV.* in 1358, and formerly in great Reputation.

\* As it was almost dubious if her Majesty was safe at *Presburgh*, the Court began to think of retiring to *Graz* in *Styria*, the Plague being then at *Buda*.

her

her Standard. At the same time the Dyet, by a publick Edict expressive of their just Resentment, excluded for ever the Electoral House of *Bavaria*, from the Succession to the Crown of *Hungary*.

In the mean time, towards the Close of the Year, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, the *Austrian* Troops, by the Conduct and Vigilance of the Queen's Generals, gain'd several Advantages over the *Bavarians*. Decemb. 6, Baron *Berenclau* and General *Mentzel* attack'd Marshal Count *Thoring*, who defended the Pass of \**Scharding* with 8000 Men, and after a brisk Engagement defeated that Corps entirely, taking the Count and General *Preysing* Prisoners. By this Victory the *Austrians* open'd their way into *Bavaria*, and laid all that Country under heavy Contributions. On the other hand, Count *Khevenhuller* found means to oblige Count *Segur*, a Man of fine Presence and great Vivacity, who was left to defend *Upper Austria*, to retire under the Cannon of *Lintz*, where he defended himself for some time with great Resolution, but being cut off from all Supplies, he was at last reduced to capitulate on the 12th of *December*, and was allow'd to march off with the military Honours, but the Garrison engaged not to bear Arms against the Queen for one Year. By an Oversight in the Capitulation no Rout was specify'd for their March, so that the *Austrians* took Care to conduct them by such tedious Journies and bad Roads, that of 9000 Men, few it is said got back to *France*. It was indeed imagined, from the known Abilities of the Man, that Count *Segur* might have made a braver Defence, but that he had the Cardinal's Orders to save the Troops under his Command; and this was the rather believed, because on his return to *Versailles*, where his Conduct was generally censured, he was well received by the King.

These Advantages recover'd *Austria*, procur'd Winter-Quarters for the Queen's Troops in her Enemy's Territories, and were the Omens of that Success which crowned her Arms the following Year.

It must be confess'd, this happy Turn of the Queen's Affairs at the End of the Year, was greatly owing to the Misconduct of the *French* and *Bavarians*, in dividing their Forces, and not marching in one united Body to attack the Queen's Army, who being chiefly new-raised Troops could

Remark  
on them.

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\* *Scharding* is a strong frontier Town of *Bavaria*, seated on the *Inn*, two Leagues from *Passau*, and the Key of the Country on that Side.



Foreign Affairs in 1741, not probably have stood a general Engagement, wherein Discipline always gives an evident Superiority; whereas, when regular Troops and Militia engage only in small Parties, there is little or no Difference but what arises from personal Bravery, or the Experience of the several Commanders.

Generosity of the Gr. Signior. It was, no doubt, a very favourable Circumstance for this Princess, that the *Ottoman Porte* (however secretly solicited by *France*,) discover'd no Inclination to take Advantage of her Troubles. On the contrary, the *Grand Signior* assured her, "He was so far from desiring to add to her Misfortunes, that she might rely on his Friendship." A noble Lesson of that Probity and Generosity, which should reign in the Hearts of Princes. How opposite the Character of his most Christian Majesty!

Indulgence of the Pope. This Year her *Hungarian* Majesty obtained from the Pope a Permission to levy a Tenth on the Revenues of the Clergy, and to make Use of all the Church Plate in her Dominions for the Support of the War. — A Concession in the Court of *Rome* of an extraordinary kind.

State of Russia. We come now the Affairs of the *North*. The Revolution which happen'd last Year in *Russia*, was highly pleasing to the Nation, as it sacrificed an upstart and insolent Minister to their just Resentment. Their Rejoycings at the Disgrace of the Duke of *Courland*,\* and the Insults he received from the Populace, shew'd how odious his Government and Person were. Yet the Princess *Anne*, who had now obtained the Regency, did not sufficiently study the restless Spirit of her new Subjects, nor take the proper Methods to conciliate the Affection of the *Grande*s; on which, in Monarchies like this, the Security of the Government chiefly depends. Soon after her Accession, Count *Munich*, the best General and ablest Minister this Princess had, resign'd his Employments.† The Occasion was thus: The Marquis de *Botta*, Envoy of the Queen of *Hungary* at *Petersbourg*, had strongly solicited the Princess Regent to

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\* The Duke set out in *July* from *Petersbourg* with all his Family for *Pelin* in *Siberia*, the Place of his Banishment. At his Departure all his Effects were seiz'd, to the Amount of 382,000 l. besides the Dutcheß's Jewels, and 300 Ounces of Gold Plate.

† This happen'd in *March*. About the same time, M *Fenin*, who had been his Secretary, and was Master of Requests, was imprisoned, being accused of Crimes against the State, but the Count seems to have had no Concern in the Affair.

grant his Mistress a powerful Succour. The Count (from what Motive is uncertain) strenuously opposed this Request in Council ; and on the Marquis's expostulating with him about it, reply'd, *That the Queen of Hungary was not in such Perplexity now, as the Court of Petersbourg was, when that of Vienna made a separate Peace with the Turks.* This Answer shews how deeply the Count resented the Peace of *Belgrade* ; but was so offensive to the Marquis, that he complain'd to the Princess *Anne*. However, Count *Munich*, finding that his Mistress inclined to grant the Assistance demanded, desir'd Permission to resign his Posts, which was allow'd, tho' he still was received at Court with the same Marks of Distinction, and had a Pension assigned him of 15000 Rubles.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,

In the mean time, the Storm so long gathering in *Finland*, broke out in *July*, by a Declaration of War on the Part of *Sweden*, the Success of which we shall speak of, when we come to the Affairs of that Kingdom. But while the *Russian* Arms were victorious on that Side, that great Empire was on the *Eve* of a new Revolution at home ; which, as it was one of the most surprizing in History, merits a particular Detail. To this End it is necessary to take a Retrospect of the Affairs of this Country from the Death of *Peter the Great*.

War with  
Sweden

This wise Monarch, who thoroughly knew the Genius and Temper of his People, had, at his Death, left the supreme Authority in the Hands of the Empress *Catherine*, his Consort, with an entire Power of regulating the Succession as she saw fit. This Empress was the Widow of a *Swedish* Serjeant, killed at the Battle of *Narva*, at which time she fell into the hands of Prince *Mentzikoff*, who presented her to the *Czar* : Over this Prince, by her good Management she gain'd such an Ascendancy as to become the Partner of his Counsels and his Throne. She was allow'd to be a Woman of uncommon Genius ; and though of obscure Parentage, she maintain'd her Dignity with as much Ease, as if she had been born to inherit a Throne. Her Reign was at first agreeable enough to the *Russian* Nation ; but when the Nobility saw her, under Colour of a Conspiracy, banish Count *Tolstoy*, and the Princes *Narishkin* and *Dolgorucky*, they began to cabal ; and, if her Death had not interven'd, would probably have made her uneasy on the Throne. *Peter II.* a Youth of 12 Years of Age, (Son to the *Czarowitz Peter Alexowitz*, and Grandson to *Peter I.*) who succeeded her, began his Reign by recalling these Exiles, and was entirely governed by the *Dolgorucky* Family.

Review of  
the Russian  
Affairs.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741

Family. But when he was on the Point of marrying a Princess of this House, Fate put an End to his Life, after a short Reign of three Years.

According to the Disposition of the Empress *Catharine*, the Order of Succession devolved to the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Peter I.* the present Empress, and then to the *Holstein* Family; but the *Dolgoruckys*, unwilling to lose their Power, called to the Throne the Princess *Anne Iwanowna*, (Daughter of the Czar *John II.* eldest Brother to *Peter I.*) Dutcheſs Dowager of *Courland*. Their Intention in this was to secure their Authority by tying her down to a Capitulation; which, tho' she accepted to gain the Crown, she declared void, as soon as it was set on her Head. The Government of this new Empress, who had spent most of her Life in *Germany*, was quite distasteful to the *Russians*. Both the Nobility and People beheld with secret Indignation their Armies and Counsels wholly directed by Foreigners. Murmurings produced Faction, and Faction ripened into Plots. The frequent Discovery of these, tho' it prevented the Danger, yet occasioned this Princess to exercise Severities, which only served to increase and heighten the general Disaffection. Nor indeed was the publick Discontent any way abated by the Disposition this Empress made for settling the Succession. She had married her Neice the Princess of *Mecklenburgh*, whom she design'd her Heiress, to Prince *Anthony of Brunswick Lunenburgh Bevern*, a Match no way agreeable to the *Russian* Nobility. We have already seen what Alteration the Duke of *Courland's* Ambition made in this Empress's Scheme of Succession, and how the Princess *Anne* recover'd the Reins of Government, during the Minority of her Son, the young Czar *John III.* But as this Princess pursued the same Plan her Aunt had laid down, and placed her chief Confidence in Foreigners, the Grandees and principal Generals began to direct their Views to the Princess *Elizabeth*, the darling of the Nation, and indeed the legal Successor.

The Malecontents began with gaining over the *French* Embassador, the Marquis *de le Chetardie*, who gladly concurred in the Project of deposing a Princess, who was well affected to the House of *Austria*: They then communicated their Design to General *Lasci*, who commanded the *Russian* Troops in *Finland*, and to some of the chief Leaders; to whom the War in that Province gave a specious Handle of coming by Turns to *Petersburgh*. The Direction of this important Affair was in the Hands of the Prince of *Hesse Homburgh*, who had been *Generalissimo* of the *Russian*

Secret  
Causes of  
the Revolution.

*lian* Army during the Reigns of the Empress *Catherine*, and *Peter II.* but was displaced by the Empress *Anne*, as being disagreeable to her Favourite, the Duke of *Courland*. This Prince was a Man of infinite Address, and impenetrable Secrecy ; and so beloved by the Soldiery, that they gave him the Appellation of *Batska*, or Father. In the mean time, whether the Princess Regent had any Suspicion of the Designs meditating against her, or the better to secure her Authority, she had resolved to confine the Princess *Elizabeth* in a Monastery. It is probable this Resolution, of which the Conspirators were apprised, hasten'd the Execution of their Plot.

*Dec. 4.* the Heads of the Party, at a grand Meeting, determined to lose no Time, and settled every thing for the intended Blow. On the 5th in the Evening, the two Regiments of *Preobazinski* and *Simonoffsky* Guards took Possession of all the Avenues of the Imperial Palace, as the other Regiments in Garrison did of the principal Posts. The Princess Regent, being alarmed, sent to know the Reason, but in vain ; for the Troops suffer'd no Body to pass. Soon after, this Transaction began by a Deputation of Six Grenadiers of the Guards,\* who went to the Apartment of the Princess *Elizabeth*, and desired she would assume the Reins of Government. As she was, no doubt, before appriz'd of the whole Affair, she made no Difficulty to yield to their Request ; and, with a small Retinue, put herself in their Hands, and was by them conducted to their Guard-room, where, placing herself at the Head of 114 Men, she went to an adjoining Guard of 1000 Men prepared to receive her, whom she addressed in these Terms : *Know I am the Daughter of Peter I. and your rightful Sovereign ! Keep Silence, and follow me.* Charmed with her Air and Presence, they obey'd, and causing them to arrest some Officers in a neighbouring Lodge, and to cut the Drum Heads to prevent any Alarm, she advanced under the Silence of the Night to the Winter Palace, the Residence of her Rival, which she enter'd with a few of her Followers. Coming to an Antichamber where some Officers were in waiting, she said, — *Behold your Sovereign !* A Captain, on her pronouncing these Words, endeavour'd to seize her, but had been quickly dispatched by her Attendants, if she had not interposed, saying, *Spare him — no Blood shall be shed in my Cause !*

Revolu-  
tion in  
Russia.

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\* It is said they deputed 50 of their Body at the same time to the French Ambassador's, to inform him of what passed, and assure him of their Respect.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741

She then enter'd the Chamber where the Princess *Anne* and her Consort lay, whom she desired to rise and quit the Palace, which belonged to her, adding, *You may be assured your Persons are safe; nor do I think you can blame me for asserting my Right.* The same Afternoon and Night a Guard was set on the Houses of Counts *Osterman*, *Goloffkin*, *Mingden*, and *Munich*, who with most of the German Ministers were arrested, and convoy'd, under an Escort of Dragoons, to *Schlisselbourg*, a Fortrefs on the *Neva*, all their Papers and Effects being seiz'd.\*

Early in the Morning of *Dec. 6*, the Senate assembled, and declared all that had passed since the Reign of *Peter II.* to be *Usurpation*; that the Imperial Dignity of Right belonged to the Princess *Elizabeth*, under whom it was hoped the Russian Nation would enjoy Freedom and Felicity.

They then chose the Prince *Czerkaskay* High Chancellor, and deputed him to notify this Resolution to the new Empress, who was soon after publicly proclaimed under a triple Discharge of the Artillery of the Army. On the same Day she was recognized as Empress at the Head of the Army in *Finland*, with universal Joy. At the same time received the Complements of the Nobility and Generals; and the very Day that had allotted her to a *Convent*, saw her peaceably seated on a *Throne*.

The first Things this Princess did on her Accession, were, to publish two Manifestos declarative of her Rights, and a general Act of Indemnity. She at the same time created the Prince of *Hesse Homburgh* Generalissimo of her Armies. She restored the *Dolgerucky* Family to their Honours and Dignities. All who had been banish'd during the late Reign on her Account, were recalled and rewarded. She declared the 114 Grenadiers, at whose Head she first appear'd, (with the Addition of as many as made their Number 300) her Life Company; of which she herself took the Title of Captain, & wore her Regimental Uniform as such. The private Men were to rank as Lieutenants, the Corporals as Captains, the Serjeants as Majors, the Six Men who brought her the Deputation as Lieutenant Colonels, the Ensign as Brigadier General, the two second Lieutenants as Majors General, and the First as Lieutenant General. She mitigated the Duke of *Courland's* Exile, by granting him greater Liberty, and allowing him a Maintenance more

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\* Count *Munich's* Estate, besides his personal Effects, amounted to 130,000 *per Ann.* But the Military Glory to which he had raised the *Russian* Arms, render'd his Fall justly lamented.

suitable to his Rank. She set at Liberty General *Wrangel*. Foreign  
Count *Wasaburg*, and the other *Swedish* Officers taken at Affairs in  
the Battle of *Wilmanstrand*, of which we shall presently 1741,  
give an Account. In *December* following, the Prince and  
Princess of *Brunswick*, with their Children,\* were sent to  
*Riga*† under a strong Guard, as it was then supposed, on  
their way to *Germany*; but we shall see hereafter that the  
time of their Deliverance was not so near.

State of  
Sweden

Let us now proceed to *Sweden*; which Nation, at the  
Close of last Year, we left busy in their Preparations for a  
War with *Russia*. To this, the Bulk of the People was vio-  
lently bent; and the Ministry, who were wholly directed  
by *French* Counsels, equally inclined. The Beginning of  
*March* Baron *Gyllernstierna*, first Secretary of the *Swedish*  
Chancery, was arrested coming out of the House of M. *Be-  
stucheff*, the *Russian* Envoy. On the same Day, the King  
communicated to all the Foreign Ministers at *Stockholm*, his  
Reasons for this Step. The Baron's Papers were also seized,  
and he being accused before the secret Committee of the  
Dyets, of holding a treasonable Correspondence with the  
*Russian* Court, was found guilty, and condemn'd to perpe-  
tual Imprisonment at *Maelsirand*, a Castle surrounded by  
the Sea near the Mouth of the Harbour of *Gottenburgh*.  
Three Under Clercks in the same Office, Accomplices in  
his Crime, were differently punish'd; and M. *de Koppen*, Mi-  
nister from the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, appearing concern-  
ed in this Affair, was order'd to leave the Kingdom in eight  
Days.

Much about the same time, a warm Dispute happened  
between Count *Gyllenburgh*, Prime Minister, and President  
of the Chancery, and Mr. *Burnaby*, the *British* Resident;  
in which high Words passing on both Sides, the latter was  
thereupon forbid the Court. His *Swedish* Majesty sent on  
this Occasion a Rescript to the Foreign Ministers justifying  
his Conduct, and Mr. *Burnaby* published a Memorial in his  
own Vindication. His *Britannick* Majesty had made some  
Proposals for a Subsidy Treaty with the King of *Sweden*;  
but this Court was so much under the Influence of *France*

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\* These were the little Czar *John III.* and the Princess *Cathe-  
rine*.

† *Riga*, the Capital of *Livonia*, is seated on the *Baltick Sea*, 25  
Miles N. of *Mittaw*, 120 S. of *Revel*, and 240 S.E. of *Stockholm*.  
It is a Place of considerable Trade, and lies near the Mouth of the  
*Dwina*



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,

at this Juncture, it was no Wonder the Offer was rejected. It was on this Occasion the Difference between the two Ministers probably happen'd.

Early in the Year, the *Swedes* had assembled a numerous Army in *Finland*, under the Command of Count *Lewenhaupt*, an experienced General, who had served with Reputation in *Poland* under *Charles XII.* tho', unhappily for him, this new Command proved fatal to his Glory and his Life. About the End of *June* the *Swedish* Fleet, consisting of 15 Men of War of the Line, and some Frigates, put to Sea, and commenced Hostilities by blocking up the *Russian* Ports in *Livonia* and *Ingria*, and making several Captures.

declares  
War a-  
gainst  
*Russia*

*July 28*, his *Swedish* Majesty publish'd his Declaration of War against *Russia*. The Motives alledged were, the Violation of the Treaty of *Nystadt*, and the Assassination of Major *Sinclare*. The Contraventions of the first, charged on *Russia*, were, her intermeddling with the Domestic Affairs of the Kingdom, and the prohibiting the Exportation of Corn to *Sweden* from her Provinces on the *Baltick*. As to the first Point, allowing M. *Bestucheff* had carried on some secret Cabals, in order to baffle the *French* Schemes at the Court of *Stockholm*, such a Procedure could never justify a Declaration of War; and especially, when no previous Complaint had been made to his own Court of his Conduct. As to the second, which was the Inhibition laid on Corn, it was what every Nation had a Right to do, when they apprehended a Scarcity at home. With regard to the Assassination, there was no Evidence; and the Court of *Petersburgh* solemnly denied having any Knowledge of, or Hand in it: So that, on the whole, these were such weak Grounds for a War, that it was easy to see the real View of *Sweden* was no less, than to recover the Provinces conquered by *Peter I.* tho', by the Treaty of *Nystadt*, she had formally yielded them up to *Russia*. Thus does Ambition veil itself under the specious Disguise of Justice; and so little are the most solemn Treaties regarded, when a favourable Opportunity offers of violating them with Advantage.

In *August*, the Princess *Anne*, in the Name of the young Czar, publish'd a Counter Manifesto and Declaration of War against *Sweden*, couched in very strong Terms, and such as evidently proved, that the latter was the unjust Aggressor. It took Notice in particular, *That it was a Thing before unknown in Christendom, to begin a War on pretended and slight Grievances, without previously notifying them, and*

demanding

demanding Redress, which Sweden as yet had never done. At the same time a full Indemnity and Freedom was offer'd to all the *Swedes* settled in *Russia* either to retire with their Effects, or continue in Safety while they behaved in a peaceable Manner. About the middle of the same Month General *Lasci*, who had assembled an Army of 30,000 Men in *Carelia*,\* having received Advice that the *Swedes* had got together a Body of 11,000 Men near *Wilmanstrand*,† set out from *Wybourg* on the 20th, in order to attack that Post. The *Swedes*, who were commanded by General *Wrangel*, an able Officer, had posted themselves very advantageously under the Cannon of that Fortrefs, their Centre being defended by a Hill planted with the Field Artillery, and having a Lake on either Side; so that there was no charging them but in Front. The Enemy, who were much superior in Number, began the Engagement at Two o'Clock, Aug. 27. The Action lasted six Hours with great Obstinacy, when the *Swedes* were broke with great Slaughter, leaving behind them their Cannon, and near 4000 Men kill'd, wounded, or Prisoners;‡ amongst the latter were General *Wrangel*, Count *Wasaburg*, and several other Officers of Note. The victorious *Russians* enter'd the Town sword in hand, and got a vast Booty. This Advantage cost them, by their own Account, but 490 Men, and might have convinced the *Swedes* of their Inability to carry on so unequal a War.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741.  
  
Battle of  
Wilman-  
strand.

However, in *December* the *Russians* being gone into Winter Quarters, Count *Lewenhaupt* thought it a favourable Opportunity to revenge the Disgrace at *Wilmanstrand*, by making an Inroad into *Russia*. With this View he advanced towards *Wybourg*, and publish'd a Manifesto inviting the *Russians* to shake off the Tyranny and Oppression under which they groan'd. He was then ignorant of the surprising Revolution which had just happen'd at *Petersburgh*,

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\* *Carelia*, the most Eastern Province of *Finland*, extends along the Gulph of that Name from East to West near 200 Miles; but the Breadth is not proportionable. *Wyburg*, the Capital, is a Place of good Trade, having a commodious Harbour and strong Castle. It is about 15 Leagues S. W. of *Kexholm*, and 35 North of *Narva*. All this Country was yielded to *Russia* by the Treaty of *Nystadt* in 1721.

† A Frontier Town and Fortrefs of Swedish *Finland*.

‡ The *Swedes*, on this Occasion, as is usual, diminish'd their Loss, to 900 Men, and increased that of the *Russians* to 8000. But the *Russian* Account seems most genuine, and the most to be depended upon.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,

but when he had reached within two Leagues of *Wybourg*, he receiv'd two Packets from the Prince of *Hesse Homburgh*, and the Marquis de *le Chetardie*, with a Proposal for a Suspension of Arms ; on which he retired with his Army to wait further Instructions from his Court, and soon after his *Swedish* Majesty sent Orders for a Cessation of Hostilities for three Months.

K. of Swē-  
den grants  
a Tolera-  
ration to  
English  
Protestants

In *August* the King publish'd an Edict granting the free Exercise of their Religion to the *English* Protestants of the reformed Communion settled in *Sweden*. About the same time *France* concluded a very advantageous Treaty of Commerce with this Crown, by which in particular the *French* were allow'd, exclusive of all other Nations, the Right of trading to *Wisner*,\* on the same footing with the Subjects of *Sweden* themselves.

Queen dies

*December 5*, died at *Stockholm*, *Ulrica Elsonora*, Queen Consort of †*Sweden*, of the Small Pox, very highly lamented by the King and the whole Nation.

Affairs of  
Denmark.

The Court of *Copenhagen* affords little remarkable this Year. The Dispute between the King and the States Ge- with regard to the *Iceland* Fishery still subsisted, tho' nei- ther Side came to Extremities. However, both the *Brit- ish* and *French* Ministers back'd the Representations made by M. *Coyemans* the *Dutch* Envoy, on this Subject, the Sub- stance of which was, " That the Sea was free to all, and " every Nation had a Right to fish there, provided it was " done in no illegal Manner : That the *Hollanders* were " in Possession of this Right, even before the Founda- " tion of their Republick, and since that time it had " been confirm'd to them by particular Treaties with the " Crown of *Denmark* : That tho' his *Danish* Majesty might " enjoin his own Subjects the Distance they were to ob- " serve in fishing on his Coasts, it did not appear, that he " had any Power to limit other Princes or States in this

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\* *Wisner*; a Hanse Town in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*, 12 Miles N. *Swarin*, situated on the *Baltic Sea*. It is well fortify'd, and a Place of considerable Trade. It was yielded to *Saveden* by the Treaty of *Munster*, and is now Part of the Small Remains they enjoy of their once extensive Territories in *Germany*.

† This Princess was Sister to *Charles XII.* whom she succeeded in the Throne, *Dec. 11*, 1718. She was born *Jan. 23*, 1688, and married *April 4*, 1715, to *Frederick*, Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, whom in 1720, she associated in the Government, and who is now King of *Sweden*.

“ respect.

“ respect.” ——— To this the *Danish* Ministers reply’d,  
“ That the Crown of *Denmark* had from Time immemo-  
“ rial enjoy’d the absolute Sovereignty of the *North* Sea, as  
“ appear’d from the Power they had exercis’d of forbid-  
“ ding Navigation to the Isles of \**Iceland*, *Ferroe*, &c. as  
“ well as by the Permissions which foreign Nations, with  
“ the Knowledge and Consent of their Sovereigns, have  
“ solicited from the Kings of *Denmark* to fish in those  
“ Seas: That as *Iceland* was too cold a Climate for the  
“ Natives to cultivate the Soil, their sole Dependance for  
“ Subsistence was on their Fishery; so that if they had not  
“ an exclusive Privilege of Fishing on their own Coasts,  
“ they would be starved. On this Account, the Subjects  
“ of *Denmark* themselves were prohibited fishing in those  
“ Seas, and therefore it seem’d unreasonable to grant Fo-  
“ reigners what the King refused to the *Danes* them-  
“ selves.

Indeed the chief Attention of *Christian* VI. was to render his People happy and flourishing, by the Encouragement of Trade, and the promoting such Manufactures as might lessen the Importation of foreign Luxuries, and preserve the Wealth of the Kingdom from flowing into other Countries.

The Court of *Denmark* had, soon after the War broke out between *Sweden* and *Russia*, been solicited by the latter to grant her the Assistance stipulated by Treaties; but we do not find that his *Danish* Majesty paid any great regard to this Requisition. It is probable he was not willing to embroil himself with *Sweden*, where Means had been found to gain a considerable Party both in the Nation and Senate, to favour the Nomination of the Prince Royal of *Denmark* to succeed to that Crown. But as the Issue of this Affair belongs to the following Year, we shall defer the Account of it till we can speak of it with more Propriety.

The Tranquillity of *Poland* had this Year been like to be interrupted by an unforeseen Accident. As all *Germany* was in Arms, and a War kindled in *Silesia*, the Republick

State of  
*Poland*,

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\* *Iceland* is a considerable Island in the Northern Ocean, about 150 Leagues E. of *Norway*, and 120 N. of *Scotland*. It is in Length 300 Miles from East to West, and in Breadth from N. to South 150. It is famous for its burning Mountain *Hecla*. But our Accounts of this *Volcano*, as well as of the Island itself, are very imperfect.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741

thought it necessary to form a Camp of Observation and Defence on the Frontier, to secure their Territories from both the *Prussian* and *Austrian* Troops. This, tho' a wise and necessary Precaution, had near occasion'd an Affair of Consequence. The Palatine of *Kiow*, Count *Potocky*, Great General of the Crown Army, took occasion from hence to form the Project of a general Confederacy ; for which End in *August*, he found Means to assemble a Body of 10,000 Men at *Sulcjaw* : But the King of *Poland*, who was then at *Dresden* having timely Notice of the Design, sent immediately the High Treasurer of the Crown to oppose it. By his Interposition with the *Dyettines* several of them declared against it ; and soon after Cardinal *Lyiski*, Bishop of *Cracow*, inviting the Crown General to his Castle of *Parznick*, prevailed on him to desist from his Purpose.

It was certainly the true Interest of *Poland*, to assist and support the House of *Austria* ; but unhappily for the Republick, the Interest of their Sovereign (as Elector of *Saxony*) led him a quite different Way, as appeared from his acquainting the Senate of that Kingdom in *November*, with his having concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the King of *Prussia*, for the mutual Guarantee of each other's Dominions in the Empire, as also *those they should acquire by Virtue of their respective Rights*.

In *June* the States of \**Courland* had requested of the King and Republick of *Poland*, the Investiture of that Dutchy for Prince *Lewis Ernest* of *Brunswick*, †whom they had elected their Sovereign, and who the following Month signed at *Mittaw* the Capitulation presented him by that Assembly for the Security of their Privileges. But Count *Maurice* of *Saxe*, who had been chosen by the *Courlanders* in 1726, to succeed Duke ‖*Ferdinand*, and who was ex-

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\* *Courland* has on the N. the Gulf of *Riga*, and Part of *Livonia*, on the E. *Lithuania*, on the S. *Sanogitia*, and on the West the *Baltick Sea*. It is in Length 150 Miles, but the Breadth is not proportionable, being but 40 or 50. It is a level and fertile Country, abounding with Corn and Honey. *Mittaw*, the Capital, stands on the River *Mausi*, 50 Miles S. E. of *Goldingen*, 35 S. of *Riga*, and 250 N. of *Warsaw*. It has nothing in it remarkable, but the Castle, the Ducal Residence, which is a Stately Building. The Princes are Sovereigns, but feudatory to *Poland* ; tho' of late Years the Court of *Petersburgh* has assumed the Power of disposing of this Dignity at Pleasure.

† Brother to Prince *Anthony*, Husband to the Princess *Anne*, then Regent of *Russia*, by whose Influence he was elected.

‖ Duke *Ferdinand* was the last of the *Kettler* Family, who from being

pelled by the *Russians* to make room for Count *Biron*, protested against this Election, as he had done against the former.\*

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,

Affairs in  
Holland.

Tho' the *Dutch* continued in the same neutral Disposition, in which we left them the last Year, yet in *March* the *States General*, notwithstanding the Opposition of the *Marquis de Fenelon*, the *French* Minister, resolved on a second Augmentation of their Forces, and in *April* the Council of State gave the necessary Orders for the Troops of this and the former Augmentation to be ready by the first of *July*. However their High Mightinesses seem'd under no small Apprehensions, at this time, from the Conduct of the King of *Prussia*. This Prince soon after the Invasion of *Silesia*, had as Guarantee of the Prince of *Orange's* Succession, demanded in very strong Terms the Delivery of the Marquisate of *Terveer* and *Flushing* to the latter, not without Menaces in case of Refusal.† He also complain'd of some Works the *Dutch* were carrying on in *Gelderland*, which the King alledged were prejudicial to his Subjects in that Neighbourhood. — All this gave the States great Uneasiness, as they did not know but so enterprising a Prince might revive some dormant Claim to Part of their Republick.‡ These Fears were, no doubt, one Reason that the reiterated Importunities of the Queen of *Hungary* for Assistance produced so little Effect. Indeed the States, by their Behaviour, seem'd not pleased at the Obstinacy this Princess discover'd to accommodate Matters with the King of *Prussia*; and thought it adviseable for her, in the present Juncture, to abate a little of her Pretensions, were it only to lessen the Number of her Enemies. This appears from the Answer deliver'd to a Memorial presented in *August* by the Baron *de Reischach*, the *Hungarian* Envoy, in which they tell him, “That the Republick was the less forward

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being Grand Masters of the *Teutonic* Order, rose to be Dukes of *Courland*, and held that Sovereignty for seven Generations.

\*The States refused to register both these *Protests*, and as Count *Maurice* had no Power to support his Right by Arms, his Opposition in Writing was wholly disregarded.

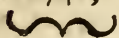
† The King of *Prussia* had an Interest in this, the Succession devolving to him, in case of Failure of Male Issue in the Prince of *Orange*.

‡ Towards the Close of the Year this happen'd, by his *Prussian* Majesty's demanding in a peremptory Manner the Towns of *Nimwegen* and *Zutphen*, as belonging to the House of *Brandenburgh*, by antient Right, but this Claim dropt.

“ to



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,

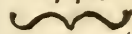


“ to grant its Assistance, as it doubted whether such an Assistance would be effectual.” To which it was reply’d, “ That his Mistress expected from her Allies the exact Performance of their Engagements, without their troubling themselves with the Event.” A just Reprimand to those, who after contracting Treaties, make themselves Judges of the Expediency of adhering to them.

The States received this Year a new Alarm from the Prospect of a Dispute with the Elector of *Cologne*, who laid Claim to the Fortresses of *Brevoort* and *Bourtagne*, on the Confines of *Overyssell* and *Westphalia*, alledging they were built on his Territories. As this Prince seemed resolved to have recourse to Arms, their High Mightinesses apply’d to the Court of *Versailles* to employ its good Offices for an Accommodation of the Difference: *France* readily granted a Mediation, which tended to keep the Republick in a Dependance on her. Upon the whole it was easy to see from the Juncture of Affairs, that these Demands of the Courts of *Berlin* and *Bonne* were secretly spirited up by that Power which now meditated the Ruin of the House of *Austria*, in order to intimidate the *Dutch*, and prevent their giving it any Assistance.

Indeed, however well affected the Generality of this People were to the Interest of the Queen of *Hungary*, it was evident that the chief Persons in the Administration were but indifferently affected to her Cause; so that while she had the Hearts and Wishes of the Majority of the Republick, *France* seemed to have the Direction of its Councils, The States General were not ignorant of this general Disposition of their Subjects; on which Account, they took care to amuse them, as well as their Allies, by Preparations of War; but then their Armaments went on so slowly, it might easily be seen it was made only to answer in Appearance the Obligations by Treaty to the House of *Austria*, and at the same time secure them from the Reproaches or Resentment of the Court of *Versailles*. The Populace saw thro’ this Artifice, and loudly murmur’d at the Conduct of their Superiors; but the Government took little Notice of their Discontent. The Ministers at the Helm understood their Temper, and thought fit to indulge a Freedom of Speech in Merchants, whose Industry was the Support of the State, and whose Zeal for the Queen of *Hungary* was only express’d over an Evening Bottle, to relieve the Fatigues of the Day. They knew well enough all those Censures would be forgot when Business called them up next Day, with which the *Dutch* never suffer any other

Consider-



Consideration to come in Competition, as a late celebrated Author has very justly observed.

An Event happen'd this Year in one of the principal Colonies of the *Dutch*, which tho' it be foreign to the *Transactions* of *Europe*, yet was attended with such remarkable Circumstances, it cannot well be pass'd over in Silence.

It is well known that the *Dutch East India Company*, by the extensive Commerce they carry on, and the vast Territories they possess in *Asia*, have acquired a Power little inferior to some *European* Monarchs, keeping in the *Indies* a Fleet of near 60 Men of War for the Protection of their Trade, and maintaining above 20,000 Men for the Defence of their Garrisons. Their Governor General, or Viceroy, who resides at \**Batavia*, and, with six Assistants, called the supreme Council, regulates all the Company's Settlements in *Asia*, appears with all the Pomp and Splendor of a Sovereign, and indeed is, in Effect, vested with the Authority of One, as he has many Kings, of no inconsiderable Note in that Part of the World, his Tributaries; and sees his Commands obey'd thro' all the *Dutch* Settlements from the *Persian* Gulph to the Islands of *Japan*.

The principal Inhabitants of *Batavia* are the *Dutch*, but the Bulk of the People are a Mixture, or rather a Confusion of all Nations and Complexions to be met with in the *Indies*. Each of these, with regard to Matters of Religion or small Differences, are govern'd by Chiefs of their own Electing, approved by the *Dutch* Governor and Council; of all these different national Classes the *Javanese* and *Chinese* are the most numerous. The former, who are the Natives of the Island, are reputed the most perfidious and wicked Race on Earth.† As to the *Chinese*, they bear much the same

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\* *Batavia*, the Capital and Centre of the *Dutch Possessions* in the East Indies, lies on the North Side of the Isle of *Java*, and was formerly the chief Town of the Kingdom of *Jacatra*. It is now a spacious and beautiful City, about five Miles in Circumference, surrounded by strong Walls and Ditches, adorned with 5 Gates, and defended by six Forts, besides the Castle. The Harbour is safe and capacious, and over the River *Jacatra*, which runs thro' the Town, are 56 Bridges. Most of the Streets have Canals planted with Frees as in *Holland*. The Houses are neat and commodious, and the publick Buildings stately. The Suburbs are large, and surrounded with such delightful Gardens, that this Place is called the Paradise of India.

† Tho' the *Dutch* may exaggerate their ill Name, yet the *Javanese* are certainly a wicked and desperate People, in whose Faith



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Motives of  
the Chi-  
nese Re-  
volt.

same Reputation in *Asia*, as the *Jews* and *Armenians* do in *Europe*. They are wholly addicted to Traffick, which it is said they do not always carry on by the most righteous Means; though, however indefatigable they may be in the Pursuit of Wealth, they are so horribly addicted to Gaming, that they will stake their Fortune, Families, and even their own Liberty, on the Decision of a Dye. Of these there are reckon'd to be about ninety thousand settled in this City.

Whether elated with their Riches and Number, or provoked by the Severity of the *Dutch* Government, which was the Plea they urged in their Defence, and perhaps not without good Grounds, about the Beginning of *May* 1740, they began to discover some Signs of an approaching Revolt. Soon after, those who were settled in the Country, began to range the Hills in Parties of 5 or 600 Men, spreading Desolation thro' all the *Dutch* Plantations. The Government sent out a Detachment of 800 Men to suppress these Pillagers, who defeated them in one or two Rencontres; but the *Chinese* gathering new Strength from the Accession of their Countrymen, and being no doubt secretly assisted by the *Javanese*, about the End of *September*, grew strong enough to form the Siege of *Batavia*. The *Dutch* then began visibly to perceive the Danger which threaten'd them from the vast Number of *Chinese* within the City, who no doubt kept a secret Intelligence with the Besiegers, and waited a favourable Opportunity to declare in their favour. Oct. 8, the Assailants made themselves Masters of an advanced Post, putting the *Dutch* Garrison who defended it to the Sword. Upon this the Government found it necessary to order all the *Chinese* Inhabitants to keep close to their Houses on Pain of Death. The same Evening the Besiegers, to the Number of 40 or 50,000, advanced with hideous Shouts, repeating their Signals to their Friends within, who, being overaw'd, durst not stir. The *Dutch* spent this Night in great Apprehensions, keeping strong Guards; and a Council being held, it was unanimously agreed, for the publick Safety, to issue Orders for a general Massacre of the *Chinese*, except Women and Chil-

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there is no Confidence, on whose Mercy no Dependence. It is, I own, difficult to account for this; but that certain Climates have some unknown Effect in constituting the distinguishing Character of the Natives, may, I think, easily be demonstrated, if the Proof were not too tedious for this Place, as well as foreign to the Design of the Work.

dren

dren. The Slaughter began at five in the Morning, and lasted till Night, and was so great, that the Dead Bodies lay in Heaps, and the Streets ran with Blood. Many finding they must die, set fire to their Houses, so that the *Chinese* Quarter, one of the largest in the City, was reduced to Ashes, and thousands perish'd in the Flames. It was computed above 12,000 fell by the Sword, and 600, who were confined in Prisons and Hospitals,\* shared the same Fate. The *Dutch* lost about 200, but the Plunder was so rich, that some Sailors were thought to share 10,000 Crowns a Man. The few who escaped; fled to their Countrymen without, who dishearten'd by this terrible Execution, raised the Siege, and retired to the Mountains. So ended a Revolt,† that had like to have over-turned the most flourishing Colony in *India*.

Whatever Motives Necessity might inspire for so horrid a Butchery, it certainly could be excusable no longer than the Reasons which occasion'd it subsisted, and that the Number of the *Chinese* was really dangerous. No Plea can be offer'd for the Exercise of a wild and undistinguish'd Cruelty on Prisoners, Suppliants, and Fugitives. It is hardly to be supposed, that it could have been necessary to murder indiscriminately such an infinite Number of People, who perhaps might have been expelled, at least many of them, instead of being so barbarously put to Death. But in vain does Christianity dictate, or Humanity whisper Compassion, when Ambition or Avarice impell Men to forget the Ties of Nature; and violate the Laws of Justice. The immense Wealth of these unhappy Victims divided amongst their Destroyers; is sufficient to raise a Suspicion, that Reasons very different from those of Self-preservation, contributed to this dreadful Havock, of which as yet we have had no Relation but from the Authors of it.

It is now time to return to *Europe*; and take a View of *France*, who by her Armies in the Field, and her Negotiations in the Cabinet, seemed to influence the Conduct or direct the Counsels of this Part of the World; while under the specious Name of Mediatrix, she was in Effect become the Arbitress of *Europe*. State of  
France.

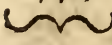
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\* With respect to the Murder of these there could be no Excuse pretended.

† It was said the principal Chief of this Conspiracy was a Bastard Son of the late Emperor of *China*, who had been forced to fly that Country several Years before for attempting to stir up a Rebellion.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1741,



About the Beginning of *April*, the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons returned from the *West Indies*, to their respective Ports, having lost in the Expedition, by Sickneſs, and Want of Proviſion above 300 Men, and the *Bourbon* of 74 Guns, which founder'd off Cape *Finiſtre*. Soon after, the Marquis *D'Antin*,\* Vice Admiral of *France*, died at *Breſt*. In him his Nation loſt an experienced and able Officer, whoſe Character is thus given by an ingenious Author well acquainted with his Merit. “ He was a young Nobleman of great Hopes, who had made the Marine his Study; and was fond of bringing it into Reputation with the *French*. For this End he gave Attention to the minuteſt Particulars, and took great Pains to inform himſelf of the naval Affairs of *England* and *Holland*. His Underſtanding was ſlow, but juſt. He was inoffenſive, temperate, and had gain'd a general Eſteem. He was a ſincere Friend, and took a Pleaſure in doing good Offices. To Strangers he ſometimes appear'd reſerv'd, and not over-complaiſant; but his Acquaintance knew this Air of Diſtance was not owing to his Temper, which was excellent. He was naturally chearful, and fond of Raille-ry; but then he indulg'd it without giving Pain to any, even to thoſe to whom he ow'd no Reſpect. His Perſon was remarkable, being tall, and ſo corpulent for his Age, that he ſeem'd to walk with difficulty. He had a round Face, a Forehead rather little than large, dark hollow Eyes, often look'd wildly, and ſometimes con- fuſedly. He had a ſhort *Roman* Noſe, turning upwards, a flat but ſmiling Mouth, fair Skin, and fine Complexi- on. His Voice was ſtrong, his Manner of ſpeaking quick, and he had the Appearance of an active robuſt Man.”

We have already mention'd the grand Project formed by *France* for the Depreſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and how while ſhe was ſecretly carrying on her Schemes for this End, and for raiſing the Elector of *Bavaria* to the Imperial Throne, ſhe continued making the Court of *Vienna* the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of her Friendſhip. But ſhe had no ſooner ſecured the Kings of *Pruſſia* and *Poland*, but ſhe thought fit to alter her Stile, and to publiſh at *Frankfort* her Reaſons, ſuch as they were, for the open Violation of

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\* His Name was *Antony Padrillan*, Marquis *D'Antin*, and Son to the Counteſs of *Tolouſe*, by her firſt Huſband. It was reported he was killed in a Duel, but he died of an Illneſs contracted in his Voyage to the *West Indies* at the Age of 32, and was ſucceeded by the Count *de la Lucerne*.

her Faith : These were, “ the King’s Fidelity to his En- Foreign  
 “ gagements ; the Application made to him by several Affairs in  
 “ Princes of the Empire for his Protection ; the Mainte- 1741,  
 “ nance of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, of which his Majesty  
 “ was Guarantee ; the Preservation of the *Germanick* Li-  
 “ berty ; and the Securing a free Election.” — Nothing  
 could be more easy than to see thro’ the Weakness of these  
 Motives ; but thus do ambitious Monarchs find specious  
 Pretences to veil their Perfidy, and so insignificant appear  
 the most solemn Obligations, when they come in Compete-  
 tion with their Interest.

This Declaration was follow’d by a more explicit Beha-  
 viour. The End of *August*, an Army of 40000 Men, un-  
 der the Marshals *Broglie* and *Belleisle*, passed the *Rhine* at  
 Fort *Louis*, and marched for *Bavaria*. At the same time,  
 another Body of 30,000, under Marshal *Maillebois*, advan-  
 ced from the *Moselle* into *Westphalia*. The Destination  
 and Success of these Troops we have already spoke of, un-  
 der the Affairs of *Germany*.

To support the vast Expences of so great an Armament,  
 the King publish’d an Edict for raising the *Dixieme*, or  
*Tenth-penny*,\* against which the Parliament of *Paris* remon-  
 strated, but without Effect. The Clergy granted his Ma-  
 jesty a Free Gift of 12 Millions of Livres (about 120,000*l.*)  
 and the Order of *Malta* was assessed a certain Sum yearly  
 out of their Revenues in *France*.

However, to preserve some Appearance of Moderation,  
 the Court of *Versailles* refused a Passage by Land to the  
*Spanish* Troops designed for *Italy*. It also seemed resolved  
 to take no Part in the War between *England* and *Spain* ;  
 yet their Naval Preparations went on vigorously. The  
*Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons, which had returned from *Ame-*  
*rica* in a bad Condition, were refitted, and put in readiness  
 for sailing. The Reparation of the Fortifications and Har-  
 bour of *Dunkirk* was pursued : Above all, the *French* Mini-  
 nistry seemed attentive to the Improvement of their Com-  
 merce, the true Source of national Wealth. In particu-  
 lar, their *Newfoundland* Fishery, by means of their advan-  
 tageous Settlement of *Cape Breton*, had been of late so in-  
 creased, that this Year no less than 22 Ships loaded with  
 Fish arrived in the Port of *Marsailles* only. A Point that  
 highly claimed the Attention of *Britain* ; for as the Fish-  
 ing Trade is of all others the surest Spring of Riches, and

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\* This Tax is equivalent to our Land Tax of 2*s.* in the Pound,  
 and is reckon’d in *France* to raise about four Millions Sterling.



Foreign Affairs in 1741 the best Nursery for Seamen, so the *French* incroaching on us in this Trade was like to be of the most fatal Consequence to our Naval Power, and consequently to the Being of the Nation.

Affairs of Italy. *Italy* affords little remarkable this Year, the Motions of the respective Sovereigns in that Country being influenced by their Inclinations to the different Powers at War. The Court of \**Naples* was evidently in the Interest of *Spain*, and by its Preparations seemed resolved to support the Pretensions of that Crown to the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*. On the other Hand the King of *Sardinia* seem'd as determined to oppose the Entry of the *Spaniards* into this Country, having absolutely refused their Troops a Passage thro' his Dominions, and assembled two Camps of 10,000 Men on his Frontiers. In this, indeed, he manifestly pursued his own Interest.† The Pope and *Venetians*, however inclined they might be to favour the House of *Austria*, yet thought it prudent to adhere to a strict Neutrality. As to the *Genoese*, they were at this Time wholly in the Measures of *France*, and govern'd by the Dictates they received from thence.

and Spain. While the different Competitors in *Germany* were dividing the Spoils of the *Austrian* Succession, the Queen of *Spain* fed her Ambition with the Prospect of erecting from the Dominions of that House in *Italy*, a Monarchy for her second Son Don *Philip*. Preparations had been made early in the Spring for transporting a considerable Body of Troops to *Italy*, but several Difficulties retarded the Execution of this Project till *June*, when it seemed wholly to be laid aside, the Transports at †*Barcelona* being dismissed, and the

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\* The Court of *Naples* was at this Time intent on improving their new Commerce to *Turkey*.

† It was a just and lively saying of *Victor Amadeus*, the late King of *Sardinia*, on the breaking out of the War, occasion'd by the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain* in 1700. Tho' his two Daughters were married, the one to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the other to the Duke of *Anjou* (afterwards *Philip V.*) he rejected all the Offers of *France*, and joined the Confederate Interest. The Dutches of *Savoy* his Mother, who was a true *Frenchwoman*, upbraided him for it, asking him, *If he dethroned his Son in Law, and ruin'd France, what would become of his Daughters?* He smartly reply'd — *And if I do not, Madam, What must become of my Son?*

† *Barcelona*, the Capital of *Catalonia*, is a noble City, with a Troops

Troops sent up the Country. But as soon as the Court of Foreign Affairs in Spain was informed of France's declaring for the Duke of Bavaria, and of the Neutrality signed at Hanover, but it renew'd its Orders for the Embarkation being carry'd on with all Dispatch. So that the Fleet for this Purpose, consisting of 200 Sail, with 15,000 Land Forces on board, under the Command of the Duke of Montemar, sailed from the Coast of Catalonia, Nov. 3. while Admiral Haddock lay peaceably in the Bay of Gibraltar. In their Passage to Italy they met a Storm which forced several of their Vessels to put into *Marseilles* and the other Southern Ports of France, but they soon sailed again, and landed their Army safe at *Orbitello*,† being convoy'd by a French Squadron from *Toulon*. But as no Action happen'd in Italy this Year, we shall leave them and their new Allies, the *Neapolitans*, in Winter Quarters.

The Spaniards had been employ'd the Beginning of the Year in fitting out a Squadron at *Cadiz*, and about the Middle of April nine Men of War sailed from thence, but returned May 1, having convoy'd some Register Ships, bound to the *West Indies*. The 6th of the same Month, they sailed again under the Command of Don John Navarro, for *Ferrol*, where they were joined by three others, and returned to *Cadiz* just Time enough to escape Admiral Haddock, who appear'd before that Port in the Beginning of June. On the 16th of November they put to Sea again to join the French Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the Consequences of which Affair, we shall have occasion to mention in the Sequel.

The Spanish Privateers, in the mean time, continued so successful, that by a List publish'd in Spain the Beginning of this Year it appeared, that since the Commencement of the War to that Time, they had taken 407 British Ships, valued in the whole at 3,850,000 Piastras. About the Beginning of June, his Catholick Majesty published an Edict, whereby he order'd his Ships of War to visit all Vessels

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good Road on the *Mediterranean Sea*, 40 Miles E. of *Tarragona*, 50 S. W. of *Gironne*, and 300 E. of *Madrid*. It is well fortify'd and the Harbour is secur'd by a fine Mole 750 Paces long. It has endured several considerable Sieges. It is the Seat of a Viceroy, and an Episcopal See.

\* *Orbitello*, the Capital of a small Territory, called *Stato di Prefidi*, or the State of the Garrisons, lies on the Coast of *Tuscany*, at the Foot of Mount *Argentario*, 35 Miles to the West of *Civita Vecchia*, and 50 to the E. of the Isle of *Elbe*. The Town is fortify'd, but no other way considerable.

without



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*without Distinction, and seize all such who had any British Goods or Manufactures on board. In November appeared at Cadiz a second Edict, directing, That all Persons who had any British Goods in their Custody, should deposite them in the Hands of the Chief Director of the Royal Custom-house, under Penalty of 1000 Ducats and four Years Banishment to the Castles in Africa. Against the first Edict, both the Dutch and French Ministers presented Remonstrances, but without Effect.*

Fate of D.  
Pizarro's  
Squadron.

On the first Notice the Court of *Spain* had of Commo-  
dore *Anson's* Destination and Voyage, it had fitted out a  
Squadron of five Men of War under Don \**Pizarro*, in or-  
der to defeat his Design. This Admiral accordingly steer-  
ed the same Course, and took his Measures so well, he was  
very near meeting our Squadron; for on the 7th of *Febru-*  
*ary*, near the Straits of *Megellan*, he fell in with the *Pearl*,  
Capt. *Kidd*, one of *Anson's* Ships, who very narrowly escap-  
ed being taken. But *Pizarro*, after reaching the Latitude  
of 63 deg. S. met with such tempestuous Weather, he was  
obliged *March 17*, to bear away for *Rio de la Plata*, where  
he arrived with three Ships, and the Loss of 1200 Men by  
Famine and Sickness. One of his Squadron perished at Sea;  
Another was shipwrecked on the Coast of *Brasil*, and all  
the Crew lost, which was the End of this unhappy Expe-  
dition.

State of  
Portugal.

*Portugal* at this Time enjoy'd all the Blessings of Peace  
and Commerce under a Prince who, contented with the  
immense Treasures he possessed, consulted the Happiness  
and Repose of his People, by observing a strict Neutrality,  
and receiving into his Ports the Vessels of the contending  
Nations. However, in *August* his *Portuguese* Majesty, at  
the request of the *British* Court, publish'd an Edict, "That  
" neither the Privateers of *Great Britain* nor *Spain* should  
" for the future be permitted to enter into the *Spanish*  
" Ports, or bring in any Prizes, unless drove in by Strefs of  
" Weather. That in such Case they shall neither be per-  
" mitted to sell their Prizes or Effects, but retire as soon  
" as the Weather shall permit. At the same time all the  
" Subjects of *Portugal* were forbid to purchase such Prizes  
" or any Part of them.

This Year Lord *Tyrawley*, who had for several Years re-

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\* This Officer had last Year gained great Reputation, by bringing home the Flota or Azogue Ships from America safe into *St. Ande-ro*, and eluding the Vigilance of our Squadrons stationed to intercept them.

sided at *Lisbon*, with the Character of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, returned home ; being, at his Departure, treated by that Monarch with the highest Marks of Distinction and Favour. Among other Presents of great Value, the King sent him, by a Gentleman of his Court, seven Bars of Gold with the Stamp of the Arms of *Portugal* upon them, each said to be of 500 *l.* Value ; and the Day before he went on board, the King sent him by the Secretary of State, seven other Bars of the same Kind, together with a particular Complement, of more Value than the Gold Present. Don *Francisco*, the King's Brother, accompanied him on board, and his Excellency, as he pass'd, was saluted by all the Forts and Castles on the *Tagus*.

The *Portuguese* Nation had this Year like to have sustained a very considerable Blow in *India*, by the Loss of *Goa*,\* a Place of great Importance, which had been besieged by the above 100,000 *Indians* for some Time, and was the only valuable Remains of their extensive Conquests in those Parts.

It is now time to return home, and examine the domestic Transactions of this Year. We shall begin with some Account of our *Channel* and *Mediterranean* Fleets, of whose Exploits, tho' fitted out at a very great Charge, we shall be able to say no great Matter.

As in the Beginning of the Year there was a great want of Seamen for the Fleet, a Proclamation was issued in *February* for encouraging Volunteers to enter, by a Reward of two Guineas to every able Sailor, not above 55, nor under 18, and 30 Shillings for every ordinary Man ; but this Method not producing a Supply sufficient for the Demand, in *June* the Press was renewed as vigorously as ever, in order to man the Squadron then fitting out under Sir *John Norris*, and designed for a secret Expedition.

Accordingly, on the 21st of *July*, Sir *John* came to *Spithead*, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Victory*, and on the 27th sailed from *St. Hellen's* with 15 Ships of the Line, viz. the *Royal Sovereign* and *Royal George*, of 100 Guns ; the *St. George* and *Duke* of 90 ; the *Cambridge* of 80 ; the *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Nassau*, *Lenox*, *Essex*, and *Elizabeth*, of 70 ; and the *Argyle*, *Ruby*, *Assistance*, and *Gosport*. of 50 : But the Admiral having cruised with this formidable Squadron for some Days on the Coast of *Spain*, returned *August* 22, to *Spithead* with seven Men of War, having dispatched

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\* This City lies on the Coast of *Malabar* in 15 Deg. N. Lat. and was taken by *Alphonso d' Auverquerque* in 1511. It is seated in an Island about two Leagues from the Sea, and is now one of the fairest Cities in *India*, being both rich and populous.



Domestick Affairs in 1741 ed the *Nassau* and *Lenox* to join Admiral *Haddock*, and left the Remainder of his Squadron on a Cruise. All that was done in this Expedition, from which so much was expected, was the taking of 5 Prizes out of the Harbour of *Redondello*\* by Capt. *Harrison* in the *Argyle* Man of War; which was a sufficient Proof how ill the Enemy were prepared for any Attack, and what Mischief an *English* Admiral, properly instructed, and at the Head of so powerful an Armament, might have done on the Coast of *Spain*.

On the 13th of *October*, Sir *John* sailed a second Time from *St Helens* in the *Victory*, attended by the *Royal George*; *Royal Sovereign*, *Barfleur*, *Neptune*, *Sandwich*, *Nassau*, *Buckingham*, *Newcastle*, and *Portmahon*. But after terrifying, or rather alarming the *Spaniards*, by appearing on their Coasts at so unseasonable a Time of the Year, he returned with the greatest Part of his Squadron to his old Station, *Nov. 6*; with which ended the naval Parade of this Year; and the Design of this, as well as his former secret Expeditions is like to remain a Secret to Posterity.

At the Time of Sir *John Norris's* last sailing, *Commodore Cornwall* proceeded from *Portsmouth* with several Men of War to reinforce Admiral *Haddock's* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and in *December* *Commodore Lestock* sailed with five Ships more for the same Purpose.

It is not easy to account for the Inactivity of Admiral *Haddock's* Conduct this Summer. The first News received of him was in *July*, when he was cruising off *Cape St. Vincent*,† to observe the *Spanish* Squadron then lying in *Cadix* Bay. The End of the same Month a Naval Rencontre happen'd in the Straits of *Gibraltar*,‡ between two of his Squadron; and three *French* Men of War. Capt. *Barnett*, who was in the *Dragon*, taking them for two Register Ships and a Frigate, chased them, and on their refusing to bring to, or allow his Boat to visit them, an Engagement ensued, which lasted two Hours, when the *French* Captains thought fit to cease firing, and the *Chevalier Caylus*, who commanded the *French*, and Capt. *Barnet*, after mutual Apologies, parted.

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\* *Redondello* is a small Town and Port of *Gallicia*, in the Gulph of *Vigo*, from which it is two Leagues distant, and ten from *St Jago de Compostella*.

† *Cape St. Vincent* is the Southern Extremity of *Portugal*, and lies in the Kingdom of *Algarve*.

‡ The Straits of *Gibraltar* separate *Europe* from *Africa*, and are the great Inlet from the vast *Atlantic Ocean* into the *Mediterranean Sea*. They are about 54 Miles in Length; and 12 broad.

During

During the Month of *October*, the Admiral continued on his Station between Cape St. *Mary's* and *Cadiz*, his Squadron consisting 12 Men of War, besides Cruizers; so that while he thus watched the *Spanish* Fleet in the latter Port, the Court of *Madrid* took occasion to effect their Embarkation for *Italy*. Yet all his Vigilance proved in the End fruitless, for in *November* the Admiral going into *Gibraltar* Bay to repair, the *Spanish* Fleet on the 24th of the same Month, during the Night, passed the Straits steering East; but meeting contrary Winds continued two Days in Sight. Soon after they join'd the *French* Squadron from *Toulon* about the Height of *Malaga*.\* On the 2d of *December* Admiral *Haddock* made a Shift to sail from *Gibraltar* in quest of them, and in a few Days came up with the combined Fleets, in order of Battle; but on his bearing down on the *Spanish* Fleet, the *French* Admiral with his Squadron interposed with a Flag of Truce, and at the same Time sent to inform our Admiral, *That as he was engaged with the Spaniards in one joint Expedition, he must obey his Orders, and could not avoid taking them under his Protection.* A Council of War being held on this extraordinary Message, it was resolved to proceed to *Port Mahon*.† This Transaction was the Subject of much Speculation, and gave too many room to think that the Hands of *Britain* were ty'd up by the Neutrality of *Hanover*: Yet the manifest Superiority of the combined Fleets, which made above 30 Sail, whereas we had only 13, seemed to render the Admiral's Conduct, in some Degree, excusable. Thus, to the Astonishment of the Nation, the *Spaniards* obtain'd the two great Points of transporting an Army to *Italy*, and joining their Fleet to that of *France*, without Obstruction.

*Spaniards*  
Protected  
by the  
*French*  
Squadron.

But tho' our Fleets in *Europe* gained no great Reputation, and the Glory which formerly attended our Arms by Sea seem'd almost wholly eclips'd; yet some Sparks of na-

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\* *Malaga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada* lyes in a Plain, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, 70 Miles S. E. from *Seville*, 63 N. E. of *Gibraltar*, 64 S. W. of *Granada* and 240 S. of *Madrid*. It is a rich and flourishing Place, defended by two Castles and has a good Harbour, with a Mole 570 Paces long and 20 broad. It is famous for its *Wines* and *Raisins*, which are esteemed the best in *Spain*, as also for its Fruits, as *Oranges*, *Lemons*, &c. great Quantities of which are loaded here by the *English* and *Dutch*.

† *Port Mahon* is a spacious and well fortify'd Harbour or rather Bay, in the Island of *Minorca*, capable of containing the largest Fleets, and has of late been the usual Station of our *Mediterranean* Squadron.



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tional Virtue still appear'd in several of our private Commanders, whom it would be on that Account unjust to pass over in Oblivion. We shall therefore briefly mention the most remarkable Events of this kind, which happen'd in the Compass of this Year.

Vigilance  
of Captain  
Ambrose.

On the 3d of *May* Capt. *Ambrose*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Rupert* of 60 Guns, gave Chace to a *Spanish* Privateer, which he took the next Day by this Stratagem. As he found she out-sailed him in light Winds, at Night he stood Northward as if he had quitted the Chace, and the Privateer losing Sight of him, continued her Course. But the Captain, as soon as it was dark, alter'd his Tack, standing Southward, by which he fell in with her at One in the Morning, and she presently struck. She was a new Ship of 180 Tons, 16 Guns, and 150 Men, well arm'd, called the *St. Antonio de Padua*, had been out from *St. Sebastian's* seven Days, and had taken nothing. On the 17th of the same Month the Captain being on his Station in the Bay of *Biscay* saw, in the Morning, a Sail come out of the Harbour of *St. Sebastian*, which he chased, and at Four in the Afternoon came up with. She made an obstinate Resistance, but at last struck, and proved the *Biscaia* of that Port, with 12 Guns and 119 Men, ragged desperate Fellows. This Ship had taken 23 Prizes since the Beginning of the War. Capt. *Ambrose* brought these two Prizes into *Plymouth*; from whence he sailed in *September* on another Cruise; and on the 18th, being then off Cape *Machiacaca*,\* in the Evening he saw a Sail to Windward, which he chased all that Night before he could come up with her; after a slight Resistance she struck. She was the largest Privateer belonging to *St. Sebastians*, call'd the *Duke de Vendome*, of 26 Guns, Guns, and 202 Men, Don *Martin de Areneda* Commander, who was killed in the Action. She was a new ship, and sailed so well, that Capt. *Ambrose* chased her 218 Leagues. The 7th of *November*, the Captain saw two sail to Windward, which he gave Chace to, and at the same time observing a Sail to chace him, and suspecting her by the Cut of her Sails to be a *Spaniard*, he thought it proper to continue his first Chace, as he was ignorant what the Ships in Sight were, and was sure to come up with them before Night: On his coming up with them he did not fire, as usual, to bring them to, lest he should give the Privateer which chased him, a Suspicion of what he was; but on

An odd  
Chace.

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\* This Cape is the Headland of a Bay of the same Name in the Province of *Biscay* N. of *Bilboa*, and N. W. of *St Sebastians*.  
sending

sending his Boat on board, and finding they were *Dutchmen* he appriz'd them of his Intention. He then reefed his Sails, and trimm'd his Ship so as to appear a Consort of the *Dutch* Ships. The Privateer still crowded Sail, and by Dusk was within two Leagues, when Capt.\* *Ambrose* shorten'd Sail to wait for her, hoping she would run him on board before she perceived her Mistake. When she got within a Mile she haul'd upon a Wind, by which the Capt. perceived she had discover'd him, and then he follow'd her with all the Sail he could make. At two of the Clock in the Morning of the 8th, the *Rupert* got within Gun-shot of her; but the Moon just then going down, and it coming on dark, she clapt upon a Wind, and he lost Sight of her. At Day-light he saw her three Leagues on his Bow, in chace of an *English* Merchant-ship in Sight; but seeing the *Rupert*, she crowded away again, the Wind blowing hard. The Captain follow'd her close, and at Twelve at Night again reach'd her; but the Wind failing, Darkness coming on, and the Privateer using Oars, she escaped a second time. The 9th he saw her again three Leagues to Windward, pursued her all Day, and at half an Hour past Midnight began to engage her. The Action lasted till Two in the Morning, when the *Rupert* boarding her, she struck, and called for Quarter. She was a *Spanish* Privateer of 24 Carriage-guns, 20 Swivels, and 187 Men, commanded by Don *Francisco de L'Arrea*, and had been nine Days out of *St Sebastians* without taking any Prize. These Captures, owing to the good Conduct and Vigilance of one Captain, evidently shew what might have been done if our whole Naval Force had been exerted in the same Manner.

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On the 2d of *September* Capt. *Thompson*, in the Success Captain  
Man of War of 20 Guns, cruising in the Latitude of *Ma-* Thom-  
son's Suc-  
cess.

\* For these Services the Merchants of *London* presented a large Peice of Plate, being a Cup of exquisite workmanship, on one side of which was his Arms curiously chased, and opposite to it the Delineation of this Chace. On the Basin or Stand the following Inscription was engraved.

To Capt. *John Ambrose*,  
In gratefull Remembrance,  
Of the signal and singular Services,  
Done his Country against *Spanish* Privateers  
In 1741.

This Peice of Plate is presented  
By the Private Insurers of *London*.

The Merchants of *Bristol*, also presented him with a Peice of Plate of 100l. value on the same account.



Domestick Affairs in 1741, *deira*,\* took a valuable *French* Prize of 300 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coachineal, and 180,000 Dollars, with 60 Bars of Gold and Silver, and several Cases of Treasure belonging to *Don Blas*. It appeared she had taken in her Cargo at the *Havanna*; but the Captain carried her for *Boston* in *New England*.

Capt. Hervey's Success.

Capt. *Hervey*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Superbe*, on his Passage from the *West Indies*, about the Height of *Bermudas*,† fell in with a rich *Carracca* Ship of 400 Tons, 24 Guns, and 64 Men. As she took the *Superbe* for a Merchantman, she bore up to her, and gave her a Broadside, but soon struck on finding her Mistake, which was extremely fortunate for Capt. *Hervey*, his Ship being so leaky he could not have given her Chace. She was called the *Constance* of *Teneriff*, *Don Francis Havre Castilio* Commander, and had on board Cocoa Nuts and Treasure, to the amount of 200,000*l*. On the 25th of *December*, Capt. *Hervey* brought her into *Kinsale*.

In *February* Capt. *Gwynne* in the *Princess Augusta*, belonging to *Bristol*, about 50 Leagues to the East of *Scilly*, fell in with a *Spanish* Privateer, who on Sight of him stood directly for him. As she hoisted *English* Colours, Capt. *Gwynne*, finding he could not get clear, shorten'd Sail, shew'd his Colours, and fired a Gun. At the same time he kept her under his Lee to prevent her boarding him. On her approaching nearer he gave her a Broad-side, and the first Object presented itself was her blowing up, and sinking directly. All that Capt. *Gwynne* could do was to hoist out his Yaul, and save the Lieutenant and five Men, all miserably wounded; from whom he learned that she was called the *Nuestra Señora de la Rosaria y de las Animas*, *Don Francisco de la Cursta* Commander, had 24 Guns, and 96 Men.

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\* The Isle of *Madera*, lies in the *Atlantic* Ocean to the N. of the *Canary* Isles, and is about 60 Leagues in compass. It is famous for the excellent Wines and delicious Fruits it produces. It was first discovered by *Robert Machin* an *Englishman*, about the Time of *Edward II.* The *Portuguese* are now Masters of it, and the chief Town is *Funchal*, the Residence of the Governor, and a Bishop's See.

† *Bermudas*, or the *Summer Isles*, lie in the Lat. of 32 Deg. N. about 300 Leagues to the E. of *Virginia* and about 1600 to the W. of *England*. They are a Cluster of about 400 Islands great and small, surrounded by Rocks. The Air is temperate and the Soil so fruitful as to yield two Crops a Year, which are gathered in *July* and *Dec.* They began to be settled by the *English* in 1612, and were reckon'd in 1700 to contain 5000 Inhabitants

She

She had been 13 Days out of *St. Sebastians*, but having taken a Brigantine bound from *Carolina* to *Plymouth*, she had put eighteen of her own Hands on board the Prize, and kept four of the *English*, who all perish'd.

In *March* Capt. *Roul*, bound from *Oporto* to *London*, being attack'd by a *Spanish* Privateer, defended himself so bravely, that the *Spaniards* finding their Ship sinking, desperately boarded him in their Boats, over-power'd him by their Number, and carried him into *Vigo*,

Many other Commanders of our Merchant Ships gain'd great Reputation by the gallant Defence they made against *Spanish* Privateers of superior Force;\* and had our Men of War been equally brave and vigilant on their Stations, it is more than probable the national Loss had been much less.

In the mean time heavy Complaints arrived in *England* from such of our Sailors as had fallen into their Hands, and who by their own Accounts met with very bad Usage; so that many, by the Hardships they suffer'd, were forced to enter into the *Spanish* Service, and others must have perish'd miserably in Prison, had it not been for his Majesty's Bounty, which was Sixpence a-day, and was duly and regularly paid them. The *Spaniards* did not, however, seem averse to a Cartel, but by some strange Management, this Matter was neglected at home, to the great Discouragement of our Sailors, and the Loss of many Men, who might have been useful and serviceable to their Country.

The Parliament having, by an Act passed last Year, vested the Property of all Prizes in the Captors, the Lords of the Regency, in his Majesty's Absence, publish'd in *June* two Regulations on this Head. By the first, the Prizes taken before the Declaration of war were to be divided between the Captors and the Merchants who had been Sufferers by the *Spanish* Depredations. By the second, the Prizes taken since, were to be distributed solely amongst the Captors.

Let us now see how Matters stood in the *West Indies*, where the Arrival of Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Squadron gave a new Face to our Affairs, and deliver'd Admiral *Vernon* from his tedious Confinement at *Jamaica*. The Regiments rais'd in *North \* America* for the intended Expedition had ar-

Conduct of  
the War in  
America.

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\* These were 3 Regiments making 4500 Men, officer'd from *England*. Their Rendezvous was at *New-York*, where the Royal Standard was erected. Their Uniform was Red Cambiet Coats, brown Linnen Waistcoats, and two pair of Canvas Trousers each Man.



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rived there some time before, and a Body of Negroes had been raised and armed by the Government of *Jamaica*; so that the Admiral having made all the necessary Preparations, and finding himself now strengthen'd to his Wishes, resolved to continue no longer inactive. Accordingly, on the 25th of *January* he sailed from *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, with 31 Sail of the Line,† and near 100 Transports, with the Land Forces on board, to the Number of 15000 Men; and steer'd for *Port Lewis* in *Hispaniola*, where the *French* Fleet of 20 Sail, under the Marquis d'*Antin* had been; but on the first News of Sir *Chaloner's* Arrival, the Marquis had prudently set Sail on his Return to *France*. The Admiral received this News from Capt. *Dandridge*, whom he had dispatch'd before in the *Wolf* Sloop, on which he carried the Fleet into *Donna Maria* Bay on the 15th of *February*, to wood and water, and on the 25th set sail for *Carthagena*, the taking of which City was the Object of his Destination. It will therefore be necessary to give the Reader some Idea of this important Place, that he may the better understand the subsequent Relation.

Descripti-  
on of Car-  
thagena.

*Carthagena la Nueva*, or *New Cartagena* (for so the *Spaniards* call it, to distinguish it from *Carthagena* in *Old Spain*) is the Capital of a Province or Government of the same Name, and lies on the *Spanish* Continent, to the East of the Great Gulf of *Darien*, almost directly South of *Jamaica*, and 110 Leagues N. E. of *Panama*. Tho' it lies close to the Sea, which washes its Walls, it is inaccessible on that Side, on Account of the Surff, so that the only Entrance to the Harbour is some Miles to the West, between two narrow Peninsulas, or Slips of Land, of which that next the City is called the *Tierra Bomba*, and the other the *Barradera*. This Passage, called *Bocca Chica* (or the *Little Mouth*) was defended by a strong quadrangular Castle of the same Name mounting 80 Guns, and three lesser \*Forts, all on the East Side. Just opposite the inner Entry of the Chan-

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\* This Fleet consisted of three Divisions, viz. the *Blue*, Vice Admiral *Vernon*, in the *Princess Caroline*, with the *Oxford*, *Princess Louisa*, *Augusta*, *Worcester*, *Chichester*, *Torbay*, *Strafford*, *Weymouth*, *Deptford*, and *Burford*. The *White*, under Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Rear Admiral in the *Russell*, with the *Princess Amelia*, *Windsor*, *York*, *Norfolk*, *Shrewsbury*, *Rippon*, *Litchfield*, *Surrey*, and *Tilbury*. The *Red*, under Commodore *Lescock*, in the *Boyne*, with the *Defiance*, *Dunkirk*, *Lyon*, *Prince Frederick*, *Hampton Court*, *Falmouth*, *Montague*, and *Suffolk*.

† These war Fort St. Philip of 14 Guns, Fort St. Jago of 16, and a little Redoubt called *Chamba* of 10 Guns.

100 Longitude from London 95

90

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60

Alk.

Amiassa

St. R.

St. R.

Salt

MA

With a Fleet of 21 Ships and about 5000 Men. After taking ~~Chica~~  
Chica, and the Forts which defended the Lake ; the Town surren-  
dered the 1st of May. The Plunder he got amounted to about  
8 Millions of Livers in Silver and 1 in Jewels. He had about 200  
Men killed and 600 died by sickness.

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Domestick  
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† These war Fort St. Philip of 14 Guns, Fort St. Jago of 16, and a little Redoubt called *Chamba* of 10 Guns.





P of the  
DIE C

Course TO Jamaica.  
All Ships from Europe or Africa bound  
make the Island of Antego or some other of  
the Islands they can hear an

The *Red*, under Commodore *Lescock*, in the *Boyne*, with the *Defiance*, *Dunkirk*, *Lyon*, *Prince Frederick*, *Hampton Court*, *Falmouth*, *Montague*, and *Suffolk*.

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nel lay a small Island, on which was erected a new Fort, Foreign Affairs in  
 called *St. Joseph*, of 20 Guns. Beyond this Passage lay the great Lake or Harbour of *Carthagena*, several Leagues in Circumference, and land-lock'd on all Sides; so that it is perhaps one of the noblest Basins in the World. About midway to the Town it grows narrower, and within about a League of the City two new Isthmus's, or Points of Land, jetting out, form the lesser Harbour. Near the southermost of these, on a small Isle, lies Fort *Manzanella* of 20 Guns, and on the Northermost a strong Fortrefs, called *Castillo Grande*. The City is also further cover'd on the South Side towards the Land by Fort *St. Lazarre*, of 30 Guns, seated on an eminence, which overlooks the City, from which it scarce a Mile distant. A little to the South of this Fort is a steep Mountain seen at a great distance at Sea, on which lies the Church and Convent of *Notre Dame de la Poupe*, a Place so famous for Devotion, and the Wealth which accrues to it from Pilgrimages, that it is reckon'd the *Loretto* of *America*. 1741,

The City of *Cartagena* itself is large and well fortify'd, and cover'd to the Land-side by a Suburb called *Xieman*, with which it communicates by a long Causeway over the Lake which washes the Walls on the South Side, as the Sea does on the North. It was built in 1532, and lies in the Latitude of 10 deg. 26 min. N. The Inhabitants are computed at 20,000, and the Trade is very flourishing, this being the first Place the Gallies touch at outward bound, and of late the great Station for the *Spanish* Men of War in these Parts. It was taken by the *French* under Admiral *De Pointi* in 1697, who got an immense Booty.\* The City had, however, since fully recover'd itself by its Trade and Wealth, so that when Admiral *Vernon* appear'd before it, it might be reckon'd one of the principal Cities in *America*.

Nor were the *Spaniards* either unappriz'd of his Design, or unprepared for his Reception. Don *Blas de Lez*, who commanded the *Spanish* Squadron, had in Conjunction with the Governor, omitted nothing for putting the Place in a good Posture of Defence. The Fortifications were repaired and completed, and good Garrisons were put in the City and the Castles and Forts on the Lake. The Channel at

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\* *De Pointi* came before *Carthagena* April. 13. 1697, with a Fleet of 21 Sail and about 5000 Men. After taking *Bocca-Chica*, and the Forts which defended the Lake; the Town surrendered the 1st of May. The Plunder he got amounted to about 8 Millions of Livers in Silver and 1 in Jewels. He had about 200 Men killed and 600 died by sickness.



Domestick *Bocca Chica*, the only Entry, was besides defended by a  
 Affairs in strong Boom, behind which were station'd three Men of  
 1741, War. There were also two Batteries, rais'd on the *Barrad-  
 ~~~~~ radera* Side, so that all Things consider'd, the Attempt  
 seem'd desperate, if not impracticable, to force a Post, se-
 cured by such united Advantages of Nature and Art.

Attack on On the 4th of *March*, Admiral *Vernon* with the Fleet
 Cartagena. appear'd before *Carthagena*, and the same Evening anchor'd
 in the *Playa Grande*,* a little to the West of the City.
 Having made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the
 Forts on *Tierra Bomba*, on the 9th Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, who
 was appointed to lead with his Division, moved forwards,
 followed by the Admiral, leaving Commodore *Lestock* with
 his Division at Anchor before the Town. The foremost of
 our Ships made so warm a Fire on the three Forts to the
 North of *Bocca Chica*, that the *Spaniards* in haste abandon-
 ed them, and the same Evening a Detachment of Grenadi-
 ers landed, and took Possession of them. The following
 Day, the six Regiments of Marines, with those of *Harrison*
 and *Wentworth* landed without Opposition. By the 15th,
 the Artillery and Stores were brought on shore, and the In-
 campment of the Troops completed. The next Day the
 General informing the Admiral that the Camp was much
 incommoded by the Fire from a Fascine Battery† of the E-
 nemy's on the opposite Shore, Captains *Watson* and *Bos-
 cawen*, with a Detachment of Sailors from the Fleet, were
 sent to destroy it, which Service they effectually perform'd
 with inconsiderable Loss. Mean time, the General continu-
 ed to bombard the Castle of *Bocca Chica*, against which
 Place, on the 22d, he open'd a Battery of twenty Cannon,
 all 24 Pounders. The Day following Mr. *Vernon* sent in
 five Men of War to batter it on the West Side, which they
 continued to do that and the next Day briskly, though ex-
 posed to a very hot fire, by which we lost *Ld Aubery Beau-
 clere*, Commander of the *Prince Frederick*, who had both
 his Legs shot off, and died the same Night. On the 24th
 in the Evening a sufficient Breach being made, the Gene-
 ral communicated to the Admiral his Intention to assault
 the Place that Night, desiring his Concurrence by Sea in at-
 tacking the Boom and Fort *St. Joseph*, in order to open an

* *Playa Grande* is an open Bay, or Road, opposite the Town on
 the N. Side. The Inhabitants have a tradition it was once a fine
 Plain, till over-flowed by the Ocean. There is good Anchorage,
 but no riding with Safety in bad Weather.

† This Battery was on the *Barradera* Side, and mounted fifteen
 Pieces of Cannon; they had also another of 5.

Entry into the Lake. Accordingly, on the 25th, an Hour after Midnight, the Signal being given, the Grenadiers (who expected a vigorous Resistance) marched to the Attack under Col. *M'Leod*; but they had no sooner mounted the Breach, than, to their great Surprise, they found the *Spaniards* had left the Castle, without so much as firing a Gun. At the same time Capt. *Knowles*, who had landed with the Detachment from the Fleet, on the *Barradera* Side, perceiving the Consternation of the Enemy, haul'd over his Boats, and immediately took Possession of Fort *St. Joseph*, in which were found only three drunken *Spaniards*. During these Transactions, the *Spaniards* had sunk the *Africa* and *Don Carlos*, two 70 Gun Ships, in the Channel; they had also set fire to the *St. Philip*, of 60 Guns, who after burning some time, blew up on the Lee Shore; but our Sailors boarded the *Gallicia* of 80 Guns, *Don Blas's* Ship, making Prisoners the Captain, two * Officers of Marines, and 60 Men. After this, the Soldiers on the Land-side, and the Sailors on the other, cut the Boom, and made way for our victorious Fleet to enter the Harbour. We lost on this occasion, Col. *Douglas*, of the Marines, who had his Head shot off, Col. *Watson* of the Train of Artillery, Col. *Moor*, and about 400 Men; a small Loss, in comparison of the signal Advantages obtained, such as the forcing a Channel so narrow, of such difficult Access, and defended by a strong Castle, three Forts, a Bomb laid across, with four Men of War of the Line, and two Batteries on the opposite Shore; all which mounted above 360 Pieces of Cannon.

The Admiral having thus gain'd Possession of the Lake, and thereby obtain'd a Security for the Fleet, the Time till the first of *April*, was spent in bringing in his own Division, and that of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, and making the necessary Dispositions for prosecuting this Success. Indeed, as yet the Work was but half done, for the Entry of the Lesser Harbour was yet to be forced, tho' defended by two strong Forts, before the Troops could possibly invest the Town, or cut off its Communication with the Land Side. To prevent our proceeding farther, the *Spaniards* had sunk in this second Channel all their Galleons, with the *Conquistadore* and *Dragon*, two 60 Gun Ships; but thro' an ill-judg'd Timidity, at the same time they abandon'd the Fortress of *Cas-*

Domestick
Affairs in
1741,
Castle of
Bocca Chi-
ca taken.

* These Officers were brought over to *England*, as was the Flag or Royal Standard of *Don Blas*, which was of white Linnen, forty Foot long, having the Arms of *Spain* painted in the Centre, and naval Trophies round the Edges.

Domestick Affairs in *tillio Grande*, which Sir *Chaloner Ogle* observing, sent Capt. *Knowles*, of the *Weymouth*, to take Possession of it.

1741

At the same time the Enemy deserted the small Fort of *Manzanella* on the opposite Shore. Nothing seem'd now necessary to complete this important Conquest, but clearing the Channel, and landing the Troops on the South Side. On the 2d of *April* the Admiral began to bombard the Place, but without much Effect, the Distance being too great. Early on the 5th Brigadier General *Blakeney*, under cover of the Fire from the Fleet, landed with 1400 Men, and was follow'd by the rest of the Troops, who after a faint Opposition from the Enemy, by single Shot from the Paths and Openings of the Wood, took post at *la Quinta*, a small Mile from Fort *Lazare*. These Forces, which amounted to about 4000 Men, were obliged to lie three Nights on their Arms for want of Tents and Tools which could not be landed with them.* On the 6th General *Wentworth* by a Detachment took Possession of the Church and Convent of *la Popa*, which over-look'd both Fort *Lazare* and the Town. So far Matters had proceeded well; but, from this Time, Fortune began to change its Aspect, or rather some Fatality seem'd to over-rule our Counsels. A Division, perhaps too long smother'd, broke out between the Admiral and the General, which could not but have an unlucky Influence on an Expedition, the Success of which depended so much on their good Agreement. It would be too tedious here to enter into the Particulars of this unhappy Difference.† It is sufficient to observe that this was one principal Cause of the Defeat of an Undertaking, begun with such favourable Omens as had hitherto attended the Design on *Carthage*.

Attack on
Lazare.

The next, and indeed the only Difficulty that remained, was the Reduction of Fort *St. Lazare*, which cover'd the South Side of the Town, and was a Place much inferior in Strength to those we had already obtain'd Possession of.

* To this must be ascribed the fatal Mortality amongst the Troops; for at a certain Season of the Year, the Evening or Night Air, which they call the *Serena*, is deadly to all Foreigners, who are expos'd to it. Between the 9th and 15th we lost 500 Men by this Contagion, and the rest were so sickly, that in re-imbarking, only 1600 were found fit for Duty.

† Many Pieces were publish'd on both Sides, with equal Animosity. The *Truth* is, that neither side could be wholly vindicated. If Commanders in the Hour of Danger, will neglect the Service of their Country, to indulge their private Pique, they justly merit the highest Censure and Disgrace.

But

But without any Trenches open'd, or Breach made, an unaccountable and rash Resolution was taken (contrary to the Advice and Remonstrances of the most experienced Officers,* and without consulting the Admiral) to attack Fort *Lazare* about Break of Day on the 9th. This wild Scheme was as madly executed, and a Body of 1200 Men were led to be knock'd on the Head by the Enemy, who were entrenched up to the Chin, and defended by inaccessible Walls, forty Foot high. Here we lost the brave Col. *Grant*, with near 600 Men, kill'd, wounded, or Prisoners. This ill-tim'd Disaster, which depressed the Spirits of our Men as much as it recover'd the Courage of the *Spaniards*, being follow'd by Sickn^{ess}, which fell heavy on the Troops, and was occasion'd by the Unhealthiness of the Climate, and the Badness of the Water,† swept off such Numbers, that there scarcely remain'd Men in Health sufficient for the necessary Guards. The General therefore found it absolutely necessary to think of a Retreat; and accordingly on the 14th, in a grand Council, held both in the Camp and Fleet, it was resolv'd to raise the Siege. On the 16th, the Admiral having fitted up the *Gallicia*, (*Don Blas's* Ship) sent her up within half a Mile's Distance of the Town, with which she exchanged a brisk Fire for about seven Hours, but was then so disabled, they were oblig'd to sink her. The following Days till the 26th were employ'd in re-imbarking the Forces and Artillery, and in blowing up and demolishing the Forts and Castles we had taken, as well as spiking or taking on board their Cannon, the Damage the *Spaniards* received by which, and the Loss of their Men of War and Galleons, was estimated at above 500,000 *l*. On the 2d of *May* the Admiral dispatched Commodore *Davers* in the *Suffolk*, with five Men of War, to cruize twenty Days off *Sta Martha*, and then to join him at *Port Royal*; for which Place, with the rest of the Fleet and Transports, he set sail on the 6th, and the next Day was join'd off *Point Canoe* by Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, with 14 Sail. The Fleet reached *Jamaica* on the 19th, where, to his great Satisfaction, the Admiral found the Convoy‡ and Supplies he expected from

The Siege
raised.

* Generals *Wolf* and *Blakeney* both protested against this rash Attempt.

† It was reported the *Spaniards* had poisoned the Wells; but this is not likely; for after our Troops left the Place, the Sickn^{ess} there grew so epidemical as to carry off near 4000 of the Inhabitants.

‡ These were the *Kent*, *Grafton*, and *Scarborough*, with 23 Transports, who had sailed from *St. Hellens*, *March 7*.

Domestick Affairs in 1741 *England* had arrived safe some Days before. From hence, on the 20th of *June*, he sent home Commodore *Lestock* with eleven Men of War, and the *West India Fleet* under his Convoy, who arrived at *Portsmouth* the latter End of *August*.

Spanish Squadron escape. The *Spanish Squadron*, under Don *Rodrigo de las Torres*, after landing the Troops and Stores design'd for *Carthagera*, had luckily failed for the *Havanna*, before Adm. *Vernon* came before the former Place, which prevented their falling into our Hands. But when the News of their safe Arrival at the *Havanna*, and of our raising the Siege of *Carthagera*, reached *Spain*, so sensible was that Court of the Importance of this Place, that it order'd three Days publick Rejoicings on that Account.

Many Officers die. Soon after Admiral *Vernon's* Return to *Jamaica* died *Ld Augustus Fitzroy*, Commander of the *Orford* (Son to the Duke of *Grafton*) the Colonels *McCleod* and *Loftus*, with many of the Officers and Soldiers, who being sickly at their Departure from *Carthagera*, dropt off very fast on their landing in *Jamaica*; so that it was reckon'd we lost in the whole above 200 Officers, which gave room to many Promotions both in the Fleet and Army.

Expedition to Cuba Admiral *Vernon* having refitted, and the Land Forces under General *Wentworth* being recover'd and reimbarcked, set sail with the Fleet under his Command, and 41 Transports, on the first of *July*, and on the 18th anchor'd in *Walthe-nam Bay*, at the S.E. End of the Island of *Cuba*,* to which he gave the Name of *Cumberland Harbour*, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke. The next Day some Sloops were dispatch'd up the River, and Parties landed to scour the Country, who returned with Cattle and other Provisions in plenty, having repulsed several Outguards of the *Spaniards*. By the 25th, all the Forces were landed and encamped; but as no Body of the Enemy appeared, they had no Opportunity to signalize their Valour. Some imagined the Design was on *St. Jago*; but, if so, the Landing

* *Cuba*, the biggest of the Greater *Antilles*, lies 18 Leagues to the W. of *Hispaniola*, and 20 N. of *Jamaica*. It is 220 Leagues in Length, but the Breadth is not equal, being in some Places 35, in others but 12 Leagues over. The chief Towns are the *Havanna* on the North, and *St. Jago* at the S. E. End, an Episcopal See, with a good Harbour, but much decay'd. The Island abounds with Cattle, and has a rich and fertile Soil, tho' it is but ill inhabited in proportion to its Extent, the antient Natives being almost rooted out by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*.

Place was ill-judged, being at least 60 Miles distant, and the way impassable by Land, on account of the thick Woods. If the Design was to make a Settlement here, as others imagined, a Fleet and Land Army seemed no proper Means of establishing a Colony, however fit they might be for protecting one. Whatever the real * Intention of this Expedition was, it seems to have answer'd no useful View; for after an idle Summer Encampment here, with a Force sufficient to have repaired the late Disgrace of our Arms at *Carthagena*, the Land Floods coming on in *October*, and Sickness increasing in the Camp,† the Troops reimbarcked in *November*, and the 29th were convoy'd by the Admiral back to *Jamaica*.

It seems indeed probable, that this last Enterprize fully ripen'd the Misunderstanding between the General and the Admiral; since the latter, from this time, strongly solicited his Recall, and indeed neither performed, nor attempted any Thing in those Parts worthy of Observation, or suitable to the great Reputation he had acquired. Remark.

In the Beginning of *December*, he sail'd from *Port Royal* on a Cruise, in order to meet the Reinforcements expected from *England*. This Supply consisted of four Men of War, four Bomb Ketches, and forty Transports with above 3000 Land Forces on board, who sail'd from *Cork* in *November*, and reach'd *Jamaica* the 15th of *January* following; so that we shall here take Leave of the Admiral till next Year, only observing, that having received the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament transmitted to him by the respective Speakers, for his Services at *Porto Bello*, he return'd an Answer to each, expressing the high Sense he had of the Honour they had conferr'd upon him.

The privateering Part of the War was carried on in the usual Manner; our Ships of War in *America* picking up several valuable Prizes, tho' in *Europe* the *Spaniards* had the Advantage of us, as they had ever since the Commencement of the War. Affairs in Jamaica.

In *May* the Assembly at *Jamaica* hearing of the ill Success of Affairs at *Carthagena*, came to a Resolution of rais-

* It is not improbable the only Reason might be, to ease *Jamaica* of the Burthen of the Troops, and procure them Summer Quarters in the Enemy's Country.

† At their leaving *Cuba*, they were 2657 Men (Officers included) of which near 600 were sick.

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ing 5000 Negroes to take that City, or for such other Service as Admiral *Vernon* should appoint. They also granted to his Majesty, at the Publick Expence, the necessary Ground to enlarge the King's Yard at *Port Royal*, so as to make it capable of careening Ships of War.

This Year one *Goodett*, a Master of a Vessel belonging to the Island, was discover'd to have held a secret Correspondence with Don *Blas*, the *Spanish* Admiral at *Carthagena*, whom he supply'd with naval Stores. *Goodett*, to save himself, impeached several Merchants concern'd in the same illicit Trade, who were taken into Custody, in order to be punish'd according to their Demerit.

State of
Georgia.

Tho' General *Oglethorpe* had miscarry'd last Year in his Attempt upon *St. Augustine*, yet that Expedition seem'd to have produced one good Effect, that the *Spaniards* were this Season, except one slight Alarm,* withheld from their usual Excursions; so that the Infant Colony had time to breathe. The Trustees, at the first peopling the Country, had made two Regulations, which, tho' seemingly severe, yet were calculated for the future Prosperity of the Settlement. The first was, a strict Prohibition of the Importation of Rum, or other spirituous Liquors; and the second, an Order, that no Negroes, or Slaves, should be used or introduced in the Colony. By the former they intended to preserve the Morals and Health of their People, and by the latter to maintain their Peace and Freedom. For tho' the Want of Slaves might be for some time an Inconvenience and Discouragement to the industrious Planter, yet it was undeniably true, that in the End it would contribute to his Safety and Advantage.

Virginia.

The Colony of *Virginia*, in *June*, fitted out two Sloops for the Protection of their Trade, which had suffer'd from the *Spanish* Privateers, though there was a Man of War on that Station.

Conspira-
cy at New
York.

This Year a very dangerous Conspiracy was discover'd at *New York*,† which threaten'd the Destruction of that flourishing

* This was a Ship of Force, which appear'd off *Frederica* in *August*, and was pursued by General *Oglethorpe* into *St. Augustine*.

† *New York* (formerly called *New Amsterdam* by the *Dutch* who first founded it) is seated on the South Point of the Isle of *Manahatten*, near the Mouth of *Hudson's River*. It is walled, and

ishing Town. On the 17th of *March*, a Fire broke out in the Fort, which consumed the General's House, the Barracks, and 1500 Firelocks. The following Days the Inhabitants were alarmed with Fires in different Parts, sometimes four or five in a Day. This created a Suspicion of some Plot amongst the Negroes, several of whom being apprehended and examined, it was discover'd, that one *Hewson* (a white Man, who kept a Hedge-Tavern much frequented by the Negroes) had engaged them in a Conspiracy, bound by the most solemn Imprecations, to set fire to the Town, and massacre the People. Nine or ten Negroes being convicted, were burnt alive, and *Hewson* with his Wife and a Girl privy to the Plot, were hang'd, denying the Crime to their last Moments.

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1741

In *March* Mr. *Belcher*, Governor of *New England*, laid before the Assembly at *Boston*,* a Claim of *Horatio Walpole* Esq; as Auditor General of his Majesty's Revenues in *America*. It was founded on the Allowance they had formerly granted to Mr *Brathwayte* (who preceded him in the Office) and was very considerable, being the Arrears of several Years Salary at near 4000 *l.* a-year. The same Demand was in *April* made to the Assembly at *New York*, by the Governor of that Province; but by the Answers they returned, neither Assembly seem'd to think the Demand reasonable.

Affairs of
New Eng-
land.

The End of *August*, *William Shirley* Esq; being appointed by his Majesty Governor of *New England*, was install'd in that Office in the usual Manner. In *September* his Excellency acquainted the Assembly that he had received Letters from General *Wentworth*, and Lieut. Col. *Cop* who commanded the *American* Forces, dated the preceding Month from *Cumberland Harbour* in *Cuba*, recommending to him the recruiting those Troops, and giving proper Encouragement to such Families as would transport themselves, in order to settle there: He therefore desired they would consider of the proper Means for raising the necessary Supplies for these good Ends. About the same Time *George Clarke*, Esq; Governor of *New York*, publish'd a

and defended by a Fort, called *St. James*. The Town contains about 1500 Houses, and is an Incorporation govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, as in *England*. It is the Residence of the Governor of the Province, and Seat of the Assembly.

* *Boston*, the Capital of *New England* is the largest City of *North America*. It has a good Harbour, is a Place of very extensive Trade, and contains near 17000 Inhabitants.

Procla-

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Proclamation to the same Effect, promising Grants of Land to such Families as would settle in *Cuba*; which is some sort of Proof, that an Establishment was once intended there, tho' it never took Place.

About this Time a Sort of Enthusiastical Delusion spread much in *New England*; the Seeds of which were probably sown by Mr. *Whitfield*, in his late Progress thro' this Colony. Mr. *Davenport*, of *Long Island*, and some of their Leaders, went about declaiming in a wild Manner, pretending to Illumination from above, and several extraordinary Gifts. But as these new Apostles discover'd a violent Bitterness and want of Charity against all who differ'd from them, it was easy to see they were not influenced by the *Spirit of Truth*.

Affairs of
England.

Let us now return to *Old England*, and take a View of the most remarkable Events that happen'd at home this Year, beginning with the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament, which began *Nov. 18*, 1740, and ended *April 25*, 1741.

Parliamentary
Proceedings.

The Committee of *Supply* sat the first Time on the 26th of *November*, and continued sitting till the 17th of *April* following; during which time the Total of the Grants for the current Service of the Year 1741, amounted to the Sum of 5,018,651 *l*.

The Committee of *Ways and Means* was establish'd the 28th of *November*, and sat till the 20th of *April*.

The Sums they rais'd to answer the above Grants stood thus: —

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| The Land Tax at 4 s. | 2,000,000 |
| The Malt Tax | 700,000 |
| The Salt Duty | 1,200,000 |
| The Sinking Fund, | 1,000,000 |
| Money in the Exchequer | 51,022 |

4,951,022


So that, supposing the Land, Malt, and Salt Taxes to produce the Sums rated at, (which seldom happens) there would be still a Deficiency of 67,628 *l*. for the Service of the Year.

On the 19th of *November*, it was moved that Leave be given to bring a Bill to enable his Majesty* to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, and other Provisions, out of *Great*

* The Design of the Bill was to lay Penalties on the Exportation; for tho' the King could of himself issue an Embargo, yet he could not without an Act of Parliament punish the Offenders.

Britain, Ireland, or the American Colonies; which was apparently design'd against our Enemies the *Spaniards*. On the 21st the Bill was brought in by the Attorney General, (who, with the Solicitor General, was appointed to draw it up) and the Question was put for printing it, which was carried in the Negative, to favour its passing; but there appeared a strong Opposition to it, both without Doors and within, tho' proceeding from different Motives; the former being against the Measure itself; the latter, only against the Manner of it.

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On the 24th, the Bill was order'd a second Reading the Day following; but a Petition being offer'd by *Richard Partridge*, Agent for the Colonies of *Pensylvania* and *New Jersey*, setting forth how much the said Bill would distress them, and begging to be heard by Counsel against it, the Petition was refer'd to the Committee appointed to receive the Bill after the second Reading. The House then resolv'd, *nemine contradicente*, to address his Majesty to lay an Embargo on all Ships loaden with Corn, Grain, Starch, Rice, Beef, Pork, or other Provisions for Exportation, and the Lords presenting an Address to the same Purpose, on the 27th of *November* a general Embargo was laid in Council accordingly. The Opposition without Doors still continued; for on the 26th the Merchants of *London* trading to *Ireland* and *America* petition'd against it, as did also, on the 1st of *December*, the Colonies of *New England* and *South Carolina*, by their respective Agents, and the City of *Bristol*. On the 5th of *December* these Petitions were heard, and Witnesses examined, which tho' not of Force to get the Bill set aside, produced some Effect; for Mr. *Sandys* moving, that his Majesty should be address'd to take off the Embargo so far as it related to Rice and Fish, the Motion was carried, and the Address complied with by his Majesty. On the 9th of *December*, the House proceeded on the Bill, and on the 14th it was reported and engross'd; on the 26th it passed the third Reading, and having received some further Amendments was sent up to the Lords, where it passed without Opposition.

On the 1st of *December*, while this Bill was in Agitation, an anonymous Paper* was deliver'd to the Members as they

* The chief Tendency of it was to shew the great Injury done by it to *Ireland*, which gain'd annually 600,000 *l.* by the Beef Trade, which, by this Embargo, would be carried into the Hands of the *Danes* and *Dutch*. It was wrote with great Freedom and Force of Argument.

Domestick Affairs in 1741 went into the House, entitled *Considerations on the Embargo*, and Part of it was printed in the *Daily Post* of the same Day. Next Morning Sir *William Yonge* coming into the House, and enquiring of the Door-keepers, who had given them that Paper, was informed the Person was then in the Lobby. Sir *William* told them it would be prudent to detain him, in case of a Complaint against the Paper. The Keepers accordingly secured him, and Mr. *Thompson* complaining of the Paper, it was read, and the Person being called into the House, own'd himself the *Author*, and that his Name was *William Cooley*: He was then order'd to withdraw, and the House resolv'd the Paper to be "*a malicious and scandalous Libel, reflecting injuriously on his Majesty's Wisdom, and the Proceedings of Parliament.*" They also order'd the Author to be committed to *Newgate*, but was afterwards, on his Submission, discharged at the Bar of the House.

Bill for opening a Trade to Persia thro' Muscovy.

The next Bill which pass'd this Session was an Act for opening a Trade thro' *Russia* into *Persia*,* the Occasion of which was this: One Capt. *Elton*, who in 1735, had enter'd into the *Russian* Service, and had been long employ'd in the Countries near the *Caspian* Sea, did in 1740 present two Memorials to Mr. *Finch*, the *British* Resident at *Petersburgh*, for promoting the Vent of our Woollen Manufactures in *Persia*, and the neighbouring Parts, and taking their Silk in return. His Project seem'd so practicable and advantageous, that Mr. *Finch* transmitted his Papers to the Duke of *Newcastle*, who, by the King's Order, laid them before the Commissioners of Trade: These, on the 11th of *December*, having had the Opinion of the *Russia* Company on the Subject, laid before his Majesty their Representation, highly approving and recommending the Project. But the *Russia* Company apprehending that the *Turkey* Company had an exclusive Priviledge of importing Raw-Silk, thought it proper to petition the House for a Bill in their favour. On the contrary, the *Turkey* Company petition'd the House against such a Bill. On the 9th of *December* the House, in a Grand Committee, after hearing both Sides, came to a Resolution, "*That the Opening this Trade will be highly advantageous to the Kingdom, and to the Woollen Manufactory thereof.*" Which Resolution was reported; but the Multiplicity of Papers called for took up so much time, that it was the 10th of *March* be-

* This was to be carried on by means of the great River *Wolga*.

fore the Bill passed the third Reading, and was sent up to the Lords, who agreed to it without Amendment.

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Affairs in
1741

The Examination of the Affairs of the *Turkey Company*, which this Bill occasion'd, gave Rise to the bringing in a Bill for the regulating and enlarging their Trade; but after the second Reading it was dropt.

As it had been found very difficult of late to mann the Fleets design'd for annual Service; and the Method of Pressing being found not only highly distasteful, but also ineffectual, on the 18th of December Sir Charles Wager moved for Leave to bring in a Bill "*for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and for the better and speedier manning his Majesty's Fleet.*" The Motion being approved, Sir Charles, Mr. Clutterbuck, and the Attorney General, were order'd to prepare and bring in the Bill. On the 27th, Sir Charles presented it to the House, and it was read a first Time, and, after some Opposition, order'd to be read a second time, and printed. The Heads of it were these:

Seamen's
Bill.

I. *That every Seaman, who voluntarily enter'd on board the Royal Navy, should, after a certain Time of Service, have a yearly Pension, till provided for in Greenwich Hospital.*

II. *That in case such Seaman be killed or drown'd in the Service, and was married, his Widow, on producing a proper Certificate, should receive one Year's Pay as a Bounty.*

III. *That all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Magistrates shall, in their respective Jurisdictions, cause Search to be made after such Seamen as shall secrete themselves, and secure them for his Majesty's Service.*

IV. *That for the more effectual doing this, they shall be empowered (by a proper Order from the Lords of the Admiralty) to issue Warrants to petty Constables for a general Privy Search, either by Day or Night.*

V. *That the Justices shall deliver the Seamen so found out to the proper Officers of Marine appointed to receive them.*

VI. *That the Search Officers be authorised to enter any House where it is supposed such Seamen are concealed, and to break open the Doors in case of Refusal.*

VII. *Justices, &c. may receive Examinations on Oath, and punish the Offenders, by levying Distress on their Goods for the Use of the Poor of the Parish.*

VIII. *That every Seaman so deliver'd up, shall thence be deemed a Mariner in his Majesty's Service, and in case of Desertion, shall be judged and punish'd as a Deserter.*

IX. *That on the Delivery of each Seaman, a certain Sum shall be paid by the Officers of Marine who receive him, to the Constable or Persons concerned in finding him out.*

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X. *That the Seamen so deliver'd up, shall be allow'd Conduct Money, till they get on board, according to the present Custom*

XI. *That the Justices, &c. be empower'd to fine all Persons guilty of harbouring or concealing Seamen, by Warrants of Distress, proportioned to the Fine.*

XII. *That the Justices, &c. at every Quarter Sessions, cause under their Hands and Seals, a Register to be taken of the Seamen so impress'd by them, and transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty.*

XIII. *That to prevent Frauds, a double Register of the said Men, and the Ships they serve in, be kept by the Office of Admiralty, or in the Navy-office.*

XIV. *That no Sailor be liable to Arrestment for Debt, under 20 l. Value.*

Such was the Tenor of this Bill, which on the 23d of February, was read a second Time, and, after a new Opposition, and warm Debate, committed to a Committee of the whole House: But the farther Proceeding on the Bill was deferr'd till the 2d of March, when the House sat, and continued on it till the 5th; at which Time a Petition was presented from several Merchants and Owners of Ships, praying the House to take into Consideration some Regulation of the Seamens Wages in the Merchants Service; which was order'd to lie on the Table. On the 6th, 9th, and 10th, the House in a Committee proceeded on the Bill, which occasion'd long and warm Debates. On the 6th of March in particular, several strong Objections were made to the 1st Clause, as containing no proper Encouragement for Sailors. It was said, "That few common Sailors gave themselves much Trouble about Futurity, or laying up a Provision for Old Age; and that therefore a present Reward would be both a greater Encouragement to them, and less expensive to the Nation. It was added, that by a Practice, grown of late too common, it would be very easy to defeat the Seamen of this, or any other Reward offer'd them; for it was usual amongst the regulating Officers, when a Sailor came voluntarily to offer himself, to reject him; and yet, in a few Days after, to approve him as a good Seaman when pressed; the Reason of which was, that the Officer had a Bounty for every impress'd Man, but nothing for a Volunteer." But though, in the Course of the Debate, this infamous Practice was offer'd to be fully proved, it only occasion'd the Clause complained of to be alter'd, without making any Provision in the Bill against it.

As to the penal Clauses of the Bill, which regard the strongest Part of the Debate, it may be necessary to give some of the chief Arguments used on both sides.

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It was said against the Bill, "That the Power of a general privy Search, as therein granted, was inconsistent with the Liberty of the Subject, and render'd every Mans Property unsafe, and liable to Invasion; that it was not to be imagined any Nobleman or Gentleman would submit to have his House search'd, and his Family disturb'd at midnight Hours, by Constables and Press-Gangs, but would repel Force by Force, which would occasion much Mischief and Bloodshed; that it was to be feared, under this Pretence, the Ministry might influence Elections, by oppressing such as opposed their Measures, and therefore every Man jealous of the Liberties of his Country, should be against such a Bill's passing into a Law."

To this it was answer'd, "That this was but an imaginary Fear, the Power of searching being in many Cases already established by Law, as in the Instance of Vagabonds, Felons, and run and stolen Goods; from which no Inconveniency had yet ever happen'd, nor did it appear to be a Power inconsistent with the Constitution, or that any honest Man had suffered in his Property by the Exercise of it: That as the occasion of providing immediately for the naval Service was obvious, it was necessary to fall on some speedy and effectual Method of doing it, and if any better could be found out, they were ready to drop theirs, and approve it." It was added, "That a Bill of the same Nature had passed in *Q. Anne's* Reign, and continued in Force a Twelvemonth without producing any ill Consequence, or the least Complaint."

It was reply'd, "That the want of Seamen in the Navy, was owing to the ill Treatment they received, and the Misconduct of the Ministry since the Commencement of the War: But even supposing the Necessity ever so great, we were not to endanger our Constitution, for the sake of manning our Fleet: That the Act of *Q. Anne's* Reign, cited in favour of the Bill, made directly against it; since it had proved ineffectual, and was on that Account repealed: That it was unjust as well as scandalous, to put so useful a Body of Men as our Seamen, on a footing with Vagabonds, Smugglers, and Thieves, and that the penal Clauses of the Bill were consequently dangerous and prejudicial to our Constitution." However, on a Division, these penal Clauses passed in the Affirmative [Yeas 154, Noes 115.]

But

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But as Petitions were preparing against the Bill from all Parts of the Country, and the Ministry saw it was like to occasion a general Discontent, the Advocates for it resolved to give up the penal Clauses upon the *Report*; and on the 10th declared this in the House. At the same Time, Sir *Charles Wager* offer'd a Clause for limiting the Wages of Seamen in the Merchants Service, which passed in the Affirmative.

The Committee having gone thro' the Bill, it was order'd to be reported on the 21st, on which Day the Merchants of *London* petition'd against it, as did the County of *Gloucester*,* which last Petition was rejected. On the 23d of *March*, the Bill was read a third Time, and passed on a Division [Yeas 153, Noes 79,] after which it was sent to the Lords, who passed it without Alteration.

Bill relating to the
Paper Currency in
America.

Great Complaints having been made of the Currency of Paper Money, or Bills of Credit, in our *American* Plantations, especially in *New England*, the House of Commons had the preceding Year made Enquiry into this Affair, and came to a Resolution, *That such a Practice was prejudicial to the Interest and Commerce of those Colonies*. But other Affairs intervening, nothing was done in it, till it was revived this Session: For, on *January* the 22d, Col. *Bladen*, one of the Commissioners of Trade, laid before the House, the Report of that honourable Board on this Subject. At the same time, a Petition was presented from several Merchants of *London* in their own Names, and those of their Correspondents at *Boston*, "complaining of one *Coleman*, "who, with several others, had erected a Land Bank in "that Colony,* and issued Paper Notes to a very considerable Amount, in spite of the Governor and Assembly of the Province, who had done all they could to "discourage the Practice,† as greatly prejudicial to the Trade

* As seditious and scandalous. It was indeed drawn up in very bold Terms.

† This Evil was introduced in *New England*, by their being obliged to mortgage or anticipate their Publick Revenues, on account of large Debts contracted in the Wars with the *Indians*. This seems a dangerous Practice, and what no Legislature has a Right to do. The Publick is in the Case of an Infant; and therefore, when the Legislature at one Time, or in one Age, anticipates or mortgages the Publick Revenue, the Legislature in the next Age has a Right to judge of the Necessity or Utility of this Anticipation; and if they find it unnecessary, or the Produce not properly apply'd, they may not only legally justly, but honourably refuse

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Trade and Welfare of the Colony." On this it was ordered that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend Part of an Act of the 6th of *George I.* relating to this Subject, and Sir *John Barnard*, Col. *Bladen*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Sandys*, and Sir *George Caswell*, were order'd to prepare, and bring it in. Accordingly, Sir *John Barnard* presented it to the House on the 9th of *February*, when it was read a first Time, and order'd to be printed; on the 27th it pass'd a second Reading; on the 20th of *March* it was committed to a Committee of the whole House; on the 25th it was reported, and ordered to be engrossed; and on the 2d of *April* it was read a third time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, who agreed to it without Amendment.

Mutiny
Bill alter'd

There happen'd this Year an Alteration in the Mutiny Bill, which for several Sessions had pass'd without any Variation; for on the 24th of *February*, the House resolving itself into a Committee on this Affair, Sir *William Yonge*, Secretary at War, acquainted the House, that from the Nature of his Office, he was obliged to inform them, that as the Words of the Act then stood, many Inconveniencies were like to arise, without a Clause of Explanation,* which he accordingly offer'd to the House: This produced some Debate. In favour of the Motion it was urg'd, "That tho' the Rates mention'd in the Act, were the highest the Soldiers could afford to pay, yet as the Words in the Act afford'd Room for Dispute,† some Inn-keepers had refused to furnish the Soldiers with Necessaries at the

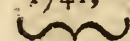
fuse to make it good. An Infant, or Minor, is no way bound to pay Money lent him in his Nonage, to supply his Extravagancies, by Extortioners who take Advantage of his Condition; and few lend Money to the Publick, from a pure Motive of Publick Spirit, even when the Publick Necessities most require it.

* The Words of the Act were, *Provided the said Rates exceed not for a Commission Officer of Horse under a Captain, for one Day's Subsistence, 2 s. and for a Commission Officer of Dragoons under a Captain 1 s. and for Hay and Straw for one Horse 6 d. For one Dragoon or Light Horseman's Diet and Small Beer 6 d. each Day, and Hay and Straw for his Horse 6 d. Also not to exceed 4 d. a Day for one Foot Soldier's Diet and Small Beer.*" Sir *William Yonge's* Amendment was, *"Provided the Officers and Soldiers so quarter'd shall be received, and furnished with Diet and Small Beer, paying the several Rates therein after mention'd out of their Subsistence Money."*

† There had been some Disturbances on this Account at *Ledbury* in *Herefordshire*, and *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*.

" Rates

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“ Rates prescribed ; the Consequences of which were like-
“ ly to produce a Number of Law-suits, and if the Point
“ should be decided against the Army, it would then be-
“ come impossible for the Soldiers to subsist, without hav-
“ ing recourse to Force, which, as they had Arms in their
“ Hands, might produce the greatest Mischief in the Na-
“ tion.”

On the other Side it was alledged, “ That it was never
“ supposed or intended the Inn-keeper should furnish the
“ Soldiers billeted on them with Diet and Small Beer at
“ the Rates prescribed. It was indeed true, they had fur-
“ nish’d them with such Necessaries at the Prices they
“ could agree on, or the Soldiers could afford to pay, be-
“ cause the Soldiers were willing to accept of such Fare
“ as the Landlords could give, in proportion to what they
“ could pay ; but if once the Rates were ascertained by
“ Act, the Soldier would insist on better Fare, and in grea-
“ ter Quantity than the Landlord could afford at the Rate
“ appointed ; the Consequence of which would be, that
“ the Owners of Publick Houses would be obliged to give
“ up Business, or break, and then it would become neces-
“ sary to billet the Men on private Houses ; which seem-
“ ed to be the Point some were driving at.”

After all it was agreed, that the Inn-keepers and Land-
lords should be left to their Option, whether they would
furnish the Soldiers with Diet at the Rates appointed ; or,
if not, to furnish them with Small Beer *gratis* ; but on the
26 of *February*, this Clause being presented to the House,
occasioned a new Debate about the Quantity of Small Beer
to be allow’d a-day to each Soldier, which Sr *William Yonge*
moved might be three Quarts ; which some Gentlemen
thought unreasonable. However, it was at last settled at
five Pints of Small Beer or Cyder a-day ; and then the Bill
was order’d to be engrossed and sent to the Lords, where it
occasioned a Protest, as to the Number of Troops proposed
to be kept up by it, which was settled at 46,288 Men ;
the Words of the Protest were, “ Because it does not ap-
“ pear to us, that the Forces which are now kept up in
“ this Realm are employ’d to annoy our Enemies abroad ;
“ and we are satisfy’d the Affections of the People are such,
“ there can be no occasion for them to keep the People in
“ Awe.” Signed by the Earls of *Abingdon, Litchfield, War-*
rington, Aylesford, and Carlisle. But notwithstanding this,
it passed the Lords House on the 9th of *March*, without a-
ny Alteration.

On the 22d of *Janurry* Mr. *Sandys* moved the House for Leave to bring in a Bill * *for the better securing the Independence of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons*; which Motion was seconded by Sir *William Watkins Wynne*. Tho' this Motion had been rejected in the last Session, after a long Debate, it was now agreed to without Opposition, and those two Gentlemen, with Lord *Gage* and Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, appointed to prepare and bring it in. Accordingly, on the 27th of *January*, it was read a first time, and on *February* the 5th, the House went into a Committee on it, and after several Amendments, it was agreed on the 12th, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

As the Bill met with no Opposition in the Lower House, it was strongly suspected that the Persons who had on former Occasions so violently opposed it, by some secret kind of Sagacity, were previously assured what Fate it would meet with in the other House. The Event shewed they were not mistaken, for on the second Reading the Lords rejected it, by a Majority of 19; but on this Occasion a very strong Protest was enter'd, signed by the Dukes of *Bridgewater* and *Argyle*, the Earls of *Denbigh*, *Chesterfield*, *Abingdon*, *Macclesfield*, *Aylesbury*, *Carlisle*, *Aylesford*, *War-rington*, and *Hallifax*; the Viscounts *Hereford* and *Cobham*; the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; and the Lords *Haver-sham*, *Gower*, *Talbot*, *Ward*, *Mansell*, *Masham*, and *Foley*.

On the 28th of *November*, Mr. *Carew* moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for regulating Trials at *Nisi Prius*, and for the more effectual summoning special Juries, and was seconded by *Leigh Masters*, Esq; and the House agreeing to it, those two Gentlemen were appointed to draw it up.

Nisi Prius
Bill.

* In this Bill were excepted Officers of Inheritance for Life absolute, or *quam dieu se bene gesserint*. The Treasurer, Comptroller, Vice Chamberlain, Cofferer, and Master of his Majesty's Household. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty, the principal Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, Attorney and Solicitor General, King's or Queen's Council, Flag Officers of the Fleet, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Navy, General Officers only bearing Commissions in the Army, General and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, Secretary at War, Paymaster of the Forces, Master of the Robes, Master of the Jewel Office, Treasurer of the Chamber, first Secretaries, of the Treasury and Admiralty, Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. The Lord Advocate Lord-Regitter, and Citor General for Scotland.

Domestick Affairs in 1741 It was accordingly presented to the House on the 11th of December by Mr. Carew, read a first Time, and ordered to be printed; the 18th, it was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for that Day Month; which Order was put off till the 5th of February, and then was again deferr'd for eight Weeks, by which means it dropp'd.

Bill for the Recovery of small Debts.

On the 18th of December, a Petition was presented to the House from the City of London, praying, "that some additional Powers might be granted to the Court of Requests, or Court of Conscience,* for the more speedy and effectual Recovery of small Debts, the Authority of that Court being found insufficient for the Purposes, for which it was instituted." In the Debate on this Occasion, so many Inconveniencies of the Law, with regard to the more easy Recovery of small Debts, and poor Debtors, appeared to the House, that they not only brought in and passed a Bill in favour of the Petitioners; but also order'd in a Bill for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts, and appointed Sir William Yonge, Mr. Carew, Mr. Prowse, Henry Fox, Edward Southwell, William Hay, and Thomas Winnington, Esqs; with the Solicitor General, to prepare, and bring it in.

This Bill was presented to the House by Mr. Winnington, on the 7th of January, read a first Time, and ordered to be printed; on the 13th it passed a second Reading, and was committed to a Committee of the whole House for that Day se'night, when a Petition was offer'd from the Town of Boston in Lincolnshire, setting forth "the Hardships they suffer'd, for want of a Law of this kind."—The Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, and the Order for committing the Bill put off till the 28th of January, when the House went into a Committee on it, and made several Amendments, which were propos'd on the 3d of February. But as this Bill would have considerably diminish'd the Profits of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, they took the Alarm, and several Clerks and Officers of the Courts of Justice petitioned against it; which delay'd its Progress till the 23d of February, when it was order'd to be engross'd, and on the 3d of March passed the last Reading, and was sent up to the Lords.

* This Court was erected the third Year of K. James I. and sits at Guildhall weekly on Mondays and Fridays. It is composed of Commissioners, who have a Power to settle all Debts under 40*s*. Value, and to summon the Debtors before them.

There, were so many Objections raised to it, that the Domestic Lords thought it impossible to make the necessary Amendments, and it dropp'd ; tho' it is certain a Bill of this Nature is very much wanted for destroying the Pettyfoggers, a Nest of Hornets, who prey on the Industrious, and are the Bane of Society. Domestick Affairs in 1741,

It being alledged that the Method of Insuring Ships, either *British* or Foreign, tended to encourage the Exportation of Wooll, the Trade of the *Spaniards*, and several other Practices, dangerous to the national Commerce, the House, after some Debate, on the 6th of *March*, ordered in a Bill for regulating Insurance, to be prepared and brought in by the *Solicitor General*, *Edward Southwell*, *Richard Lockwood*, and *Thomas Carew*, Esqs; and accordingly on the 17th, Mr. *Southwell* presented the Bill, which on the second Reading occasion'd some Debate. Sir *John Barnard*, and several other Gentlemen, who had great Knowledge in Trade, opposing it, as tending to rob the Nation of the beneficial Trade of insuring foreign Ships, which brought in yearly a considerable Sum to the Nation. The Corporation of *London Assurance* also petitioned against it ; so that tho' the Bill had made some Progress, it was dropp'd. Insurance Bill.

A Bill for the more easy Conviction of Felons returning from Transportation was brought into the House by Mr. *Carew* on the 26th of *March*, and passed the third Reading on the 17th of *April*, but was rejected by the Lords.

In *January* the House took under Consideration the State of the Woollen Manufacture. Petitions on this Subject had been presented from the Cities of *London* and *York*, the Town of *Colchester*, the Cloathiers of *Wiltshire*, *Collumpton* in *Devonshire*, and *Uley* and *Wotton Underedge* in *Gloucestershire*, as also the Farmers of *Romney Marsh* ; all complaining of the great Decay of the Woollen Manufacture, from the clandestine Exportation of Wooll, and other Causes, and praying for Relief. In some of these Petitions, Mention was made of a Scheme for remedying this Evil, which then lay before the Board of Trade. This Scheme was drawn up by one Mr. *Webber*, and was in Substance, " That all Wooll " should be register'd, and charged with 5 s. a-pound, till " it was manufactured so as not to be reducible to Wooll " again : The 5 s. charged, not to be paid by any but such " as exported it : A Register to be kept in every Parish, " Town, or City, under the annual Inspection of Parliament, and the constant Examination of all who paid the " Poor's Rates : No Placeman or Officers to be employ'd " in it, nor Houses visited." Mr. *Webber* was so confident

Domestick of its Success, that he engaged if it passed into a Law, “to
 Affairs in “bring in a Million yearly by it into the Exchequer, with-
 1741 “out taxing Sheep or Wooll; besides several Millions
 “Advantage to the landed and trading Interest.” But it
 was thought by many, that Mr. *Webber’s* Scheme, being
 built on too large a Calculation, his Million would fall de-
 ficient.*

On the 20th of *February*, the House resolved itself into
 a Committee on this important Affair, and on the 5th of
March came to the following Resolutions:

“I. That the Exportation of Wooll from *Great Britain*
 “and *Ireland*, was greatly prejudicial to the Woollen Ma-
 “nufacture of this Kingdom.

“II. That the Laws in being were not sufficient to pre-
 “vent this Exportation.

“III. That a publick Registry of the Wooll grown in
 “*Great Britain* and *Ireland* was the most effectual Reme-
 “dy for this Evil.”

These Resolutions being reported to the House, it was
 moved and carried, “to address his Majesty to direct the
 “Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to pre-
 “pare, during the Recess of Parliament, a Scheme for the
 “Registry of Wooll, to be laid before that House at their
 “next Meeting.”

Indeed the declining State of the Woollen Trade had, a-
 bout this Time, very justly employ’d the Attention of the
 Publick. The *French* had of late Years establish’d a very
 flourishing Manufactory at *Abbeville* in *Picardy*, where they
 gave the greatest Encouragement to Foreigners who offer-
 ed themselves, and by that means had got many Work-
 men from *England* and *Holland*; so that they soon began
 to gain upon us in this important Branch of Trade; because
 by working cheaper they were able to undersell us in foreign
 Markets. But as it was evident they could not work to so
 good Advantage without our Wooll, it seemed of the high-
 est Consequence to fall on some effectual Methods to pre-
 vent their getting it. The Difficulty was to form a Scheme
 liable to no Objections, and which should fully answer the
 End.

Murphy’s
 Scheme.

One *Murphy* proposed “erecting publick Warehouses to
 “receive the annual Growth of Wooll, with Clerks to

* He estimated the Sheep and Lambs weekly consumed in *Lon-
 don* at 36,000; whereas by the Toll Books kept at *Smithfield*, it
 appeared, on a Medium, that they did not amount to 12,000, one
 Week with another.

“ register it, and give Certificates in case of Removal.” Domestic Affairs in 1741
He also offer’d, “ that, till the foreign Markets should turn
“ in our Favour, the Sum of 2,080,000 l. should be raised
“ by a Tax of 2 s. a-week on each Loom at work, in or-
“ der to purchase Wooll.” But it was objected, that be-
sides the Oppression of it, such a Tax would enable the Go-
vernment to monopolize the whole Trade, and so reduce
the Manufacturers to Slavery. It would besides cost an
immense Sum to build and establish such Warehouses, and
be a means of introducing a new Branch of Excise.

Thus was every fresh Scheme clogg’d with new Difficul-
ties ; so that the further Prosecution of this important Af-
fair was entirely laid aside.

Several other Matters of lesser Consequence fell this Year
under the Inspection of Parliament ; but as they were ei-
ther postponed or dropp’d, it were needless to give them a
Place here.

On the first of *December* it was moved in the House of
Lords “ to address his Majesty for Copies of the Orders and
“ Instructions sent to Admiral *Vernon* from his Sailing from
“ *England* in 1739, to the 24th of *June* 1740.” But the
Question being put, it was carried in the Negative.

Motion in
the House
of Lds for
Admiral
Vernon’s
Instructi-
ons and
Letters.

As soon as this Debate was over, a Motion was made by
Lord *Bathurst* “ to address his Majesty for Admiral *Vernon*’s
“ Letters,”* and the Question being stated, an Amend-
ment, hinted by the Duke of *Newcastle*, was proposed by the
Lord Chancellor in these Words [*so far as such Letters re-
late to any Supplies of Ships, Men, Stores, &c.*] which was
opposed by the other Party, as tending to render the Mo-
tion useless. But the Question being put, Whether the
Amendment should stand as Part of the Motion, it was
carried in the Affirmative, and occasion’d a new Protest,
sign’d by the same Lords who signed the former. The
Duke of *Argyle*, who distinguish’d himself in the Debate,
declared against the Amendment (amongst other Reasons)
“ because he had been inform’d that Admiral *Vernon* had,

* On the 3d of *February* a Motion of the same Nature was
made by Mr. *Sandys* in the House of Commons ; but Mr. *Pelham*
proposing an Amendment, by adding the Words [*so far as related
to a Supply of Ships, Marines, and Landforces,*] it was carried in
the Affirmative, and the Address was agreed to and presented, but
tho’ his Majesty, in his Answer, informed the House he would
give the proper Directions, yet the Letters were never laid
before the House.

“ in

Domeslick “ in some of his Letters, made heavy *Complaints of our
 Affairs in “ Conduct here at home ; and because he had never seen,
 1741, “ nor been consulted about any Instructions sent to the
 ~~~~~ “ Admiral, tho’ he was then General in Chief of his Ma-  
 “ jesty’s Forces, Master of the Ordnance, and one of the  
 “ Cabinet Council.”

Motion for On the 8th of *December*, the like Motion was made in  
 Admiral the House of Lords, for the Instructions sent to Admiral  
 Haddock’s *Haddock*, which met with the very same Fate.

Instructions. The chief Arguments made use of for all these Motions  
 were, “ the inherent Right of that House, as hereditary  
 “ Counsellors, of advising the Crown, which could not be  
 “ done without having the necessary Lights and Informa-  
 “ tion : That no Negative had ever been put on any Mo-  
 “ tions on this Kind till the Year 1721, when Instructions  
 “ began to be of such a Nature as required their being con-  
 “ cealed : That the shameful Conduct of our Fleet at the  
 “ Siege of *Gibraltar*,† and the fatal Expedition of Admiral  
 “ *Hofier* to the *Bastimentos*,‡ evinced the Necessity there  
 “ was for the strictest Enquiry ; which the Denial of the  
 “ proper Papers not only cast a Damp upon, but must les-  
 “ sen the Weight of any Resolutions the House might  
 “ take. That the Nation so loudly call’d for an Inspec-  
 “ tion, that all Delays or Difficulties thrown in the way  
 “ of it must only increase the general Suspicion of Prac-  
 “ tices too weak or dishonourable to bear the Light.”

All the Reply made on the other Side was, “ the Dan-  
 “ ger that might arise of discovering to the Enemy the  
 “ Secrets of our Government ;” an Argument which need-  
 ed no Answer.

The next Debate in the House of Lords was relating to  
 the Army ; which happen’d on the 9th of *December*, when  
 the Duke of *Argyle* made a Motion for resolving, “ That  
 “ the Method of augmenting the Army by raising Regi-  
 “ ments, was not only the most unnecessary and expen-

\* Particularly as to the Badness of his Stores, which he said were  
 fit only for a *Spithead* Expedition.

† In 1727, when it was proved that while our Fleet lay in that  
 Bay, the Enemy’s Ships were suffered to bring Provisions and Am-  
 munitions to their Army, besieging the Place, under the very  
 Sterns of our Men of War.

‡ The *Bastimentos* are a Cluster of rocky Islands (or Keys, as  
 they call them in the *West Indies*,) lying to the E. of *Porto Bello*.  
 Here in 1733, our Fleet lay several Months rotting in the sickly  
 Season, by which we lost three Admirals, thirty Captains, 100  
 Lieutenants, and above 4000 Men.

“ five, but the most dangerous to our Liberties.” But the previous Question being moved for by *Ld Hervey*, “ Whether that Question shall be now put ?” It was resolved in the Negative ; upon which a Protest was enter’d, and sign’d by the former protesting Lords.

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The principal Arguments for the Motion were, “ That our Method of augmenting the Army was wrong : That according to the Custom of foreign Nations, we ought to have more Companies in each Regiment, and more private Men in each Company, as was the Case with the *Imperial, Prussian, Swedish, and Hanoverian* Troops. That a great Number of Officers was (on Account of their Baggage) rather an Incumbrance than an Advantage to an Army : That the Multiplication of Officers by our Ministry seemed rather to be for their Voting, than Fighting, in order to increase an undue Influence at the next Election.”

The Reasons urged against the Motion were : “ That in the last War the Method complained of, of augmenting by new Regiments was used with Success ; and therefore there was no ground to alter it : That besides, the Motion seemed to be a Censure of past Measures, particularly our raising six Regiments of Marines last Winter ; and therefore improper.”

On the 12th of *December*, *Mr. Sandys* moved in the House of Commons for an Address to his Majesty, for employing in the Army *all* such Persons as remain’d on Half-Pay. This Motion was objected to by *Sir William Yonge*, as unnecessary, “ because his Majesty had already resolved on it, and besides, was absurd in the Terms proposed, since many were infirm and unfit for Service, others unwilling, and some unworthy to be employ’d again.” To this it was reply’d, “ That whatever his Majesty’s Resolution might be, they were not to take it from any Member as a Reason for not addressing : That the Absurdity only lay in taking the Word *all* in too extensive a Sense, since no more was intended by it, than *all* such as were capable of Employment : That if many Half-pay Officers were unwilling to serve, it proceeded from the Injustice done them, by preferring Men of no Service, or inferior Rank ; or was occasion’d by their Scorn to be commanded by Striplings not born when they entered on Half-pay.” At last *Sir Robert Walpole* proposed to amend the Question by leaving out the Word *all*, and adding the Words, *who were properly qualify’d to serve his Majesty*; but the Word *properly* being objected to by *Sir John Barnard*,

Motion  
with re-  
gard to the  
Officers on  
Half pay.

*nard,*



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*nard*, as inconsistent with the Word *qualify'd*, since no Man could be improperly *qualify'd*, it was agreed to leave it out, and the Motion as amended, approved; so that the Address being presented to his Majesty, he return'd by Mr. Comptroller this Answer, *I shall always have a due regard for my Half-pay Officers, and employ such of them as are PROPERLY qualify'd in my Service.* The inserting this Word in his Majesty's Answer was looked on as a Piece of Vanity in the Minister to shew the Influence he had in his Master's Councils.

On *March* the 16th, the House of Commons began to make some Enquiry into the State of the Colony of *Georgia*; which was deferr'd till *April* 6, and then the Session being too far advanced for such a Disquisition the Matter was dropp'd.

On the 22d of *January*, a Motion was made in the House of Lords to address his Majesty, "that he would be pleased to acquaint the House, Whether the Queen of *Hungary* has made any Demand of Succours in pursuance of Treaties; and whether the Demand was made for Money or Men?" This occasion'd a long Debate; but the Question being put, was carried in the Negative by a great Majority.

The last, and most memorable Debate in both Houses this Session, was that of *February* 13, on the Motion for removing Sir *Robert Walpole*, of which we have already given the Reader a distinct Account.

King's Re-  
turn.

On the 19th of *October*, his Majesty returned from his *German* Dominions, landing that Day at *Aldborough* in *Sussex*, from whence he set out for *London*, and arrived safe at his Palace of *St. James's* the next Day at Noon, and received the following Days the congratulatory Compliments of the Nobility and City.

New Pri-  
vilege  
granted to  
the City.

In *August* this Year, his Majesty granted a new Privilege to the City of *London*, which had been greatly wanted. This was, that the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen for the Time being should each of them be for ever after a Justice of the Peace, and have a Power to execute that Office.

New Elec-  
tion of a  
Septennial  
Parliament

As the Election of a new Septennial Parliament was of the utmost Consequence to the Kingdom; so the general one which happen'd this Year, was one of the most remarkable that had been known, on Account of the Struggle between the Court and Country Parties, the former of which affected to call themselves *Whigs*, and their Opposers *Tories*. But this Distinction was no longer proper, since the Prince of *Wales*, and many of the most eminent *Whigs*, join'd that

called

called the *Country Party*, and on the other Hand the Court Side was supported by almost the whole Body of *Roman Catholicks*, and by the Bishops and dignify'd Clergy.

The Candidates for the City of *London* were Aldermen *Parsons* and *Heathcote*, Sir *Robert Godschall*, and Sir *John Barnard*. The latter indeed declined standing, but the Citizens were so justly convinced of his Capacity and Integrity,\* they resolved to put him in Nomination, and on their earnest Sollicitation, he at last consented to it. Mr. *Parsons* dying in *March*, Alderman *Lambert*, who was chosen Lord Mayor in his room, supply'd also his Place on the List. But the Court Party in the City, at a Meeting at *Merchant Taylor's Hall*, on the 29th of *March*, set up Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Edward Bellamy*,† Alderman *Perry*,‡ and Admiral *Vernon*. The Election came on *May* the 5th ; when the former List was chosen by a great Majority ; and had a Paper of Instructions deliver'd to them by the Common Council, the chief Heads of which were:

I. *To oppose all standing Armies in Times of Peace.*

II. *To oppose all Attempts for extending the Laws of Ex-  
cise.*

III. *To prosecute the Repeal of the Septennial Act, and re-  
store triennial Parliaments.*

IV. *To promote a Place Bill.*

V. *To make the Redress of Grievances, previous to the  
granting Supplies.*

I shall make but two Remarks on this Election. The first is the unquestionable Reputation of Sir *John Barnard*, whose Character was so revered and beloved in the City, that the opposite Party thought his Name necessary to give a Sanction to their List. The other is, the Setting up Admiral *Vernon* on the Court Interest in the City, while he

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\*A remarkable Instance of the just and universal Esteem this Gentleman had gained appeared this Year. At the new general Election the Inhabitants of *Taunton* wrote to desire a Candidate of his recommending, and he having modestly recommended Sir *John Chapman*, Bart. that Gentleman, tho' a Stranger, was chosen by a great Majority against all the Interest could be made for the Candidates set up by the Court.

† Tho' Sir *Edward Bellamy* had never sat in Parliament, yet his siding with the Negative Aldermen, and the Court side, added nothing to his Popularity.

‡ Alderman *Perry* had behaved in the last Parliament with great Reputation, and was beloved in the City ; but his joining with the Negative Aldermen was a Step disagreeable to his former Friends, and did him no Service on this Occasion.



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was set up by the contrary Side for that of *Westminster*. This occasion'd some Diversion between those who were Voters in both Cities; for if such a Voter was in the Country Interest, and was solicited by any Friend to vote for the Admiral in *London*, his Reply was, *I cannot vote for him in the City; but since I find he is your Friend, I'll give him my Vote in Westminster*; and, on the other Hand, if the Voter happen'd to be in the Court Interest, and was solicited to vote for the Admiral in *Westminster*, the Answer was, *I cannot oblige you there, but as I am a Liveryman, I will, if you please, give him my Vote in the City*. Such at that Time was the Popularity of the Admiral, that the unpopular Side, (which was that of the Court) neglected nothing to persuade the People, that the Admiral was not of the other Party.

Westmin-  
ster Elec-  
tion.

The Lord *Sundon* and Sir *Charles Wager* had set up as Candidates for *Westminster*, on the Court Interest; but as the latter was very agreeable to many of the Electors, an Attempt was made to detach him from Lord *Sundon*, and join him with *Charles Edwin*, Esq; on the Country Interest, which proving unsuccessful, Adm. *Vernon* and *Charles Edwin*, Esq; were set up on the Country Side. This Opposition was the more unexpected, as for many Years the Court had carried their Point here without Difficulty. But at this Time so strong a Spirit of Independency prevailed, that the Struggle was like to be very great. The Election came on *May* the 2d, in *Covent Garden*, and on a Shew of Hands a Declaration was made in favour of the Court Candidates; but a Poll being demanded, it was begun and continued till the 8th, when, on Pretence of some Riot, a Party of Soldiers was called, and the Books shut, tho' many Voters were yet coming in. On the 17th of *June*, the Grand Jury of *Middlesex* presented this as a manifest Infringement of the Freedom of Elections, and the Liberties of the People. The independent Electors also open'd a Subscription for prosecuting their Rights. The issue of this Affair we shall see, when we come to speak of the Proceedings of the new Parliament.

Disputed  
Election  
of an Al-  
derman.

A Dispute happen'd this Year about the Election of a new Alderman for the Ward of *Broadstreet*, in the room of Sir *John Lequesne*, who died on the 18th of *March*. As the Lord Mayor was then ill, Sir *John Barnard* held the Wardmote by Deputation on the 20th, and the Candidates were *Charles Ewer*, Esq; a Grocer, and *Charles Eggleton*, Esq; a Silkman, the former on the Country Interest, the latter on that of the Court; a Majority of Hands appearing for the former

former, he was declar'd, but a Poll being demanded the Numbers stood thus :

For Mr. *Ewer* — 146,

For Mr. *Egleton* — 132,

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On this, a Scrutiny was called for, which began on the 7th of *April*, when Sir *John Barnard* reported the Votes to be equal, and the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen declared the Election void. A Wardmote being called by the Lord Mayor at *Draper's Hall* for a new Election, *Charles Ewer*, was rechosen without Opposition ; for Mr. *Egleton* insisting on his former Election, resolved to prosecute his Right at Law. Accordingly, a Writ of *Mandamus* was granted him by the Court of *King's Bench*, which was tried on the 5th of *November*, when the Jury gave a Verdict in favour of Mr. *Ewer*, which ended the Dispute.

The Trustees of the several Charity\*Schools in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, caused this Year some new Regulations to be published for the better conducting the Charity. These Rules were recommended and signed by the Bishops. Regulations for the Charity Schools.

A Dispute happen'd in *January*, amongst the Proprietors of *South Sea Stock*, relating to a Dividend for the half Year, ending the preceding *Christmas*. It had been usual for the Company to declare in a general Court such a Dividend as the Directors thought their Annuity and Profits would afford. The Question now was, Whether the Dividend should be 1 and a half *per Cent.* or 1 and 3 4ths ; and was at last refer'd to a Ballot ; when, as it commonly does, immediate Self-Interest prevailed over the regard for Future, and the Dividend was declared for the highest Sum. S. S. Proprietor's Dispute.

In *November*, the Directors of the *African Company* thought fit to lay before the Proprietors at a general Court the State of their Affairs, when the following Proposals were agreed to : African Company's Affairs

I. That the present Capital Stock, consisting of 4000 Shares

\* Nothing is more certain than that all Charity Schools, except those for breeding Children to hard Labour, and till they are fitted for some useful Trade, are hurtful not only to the Society in general ; but of pernicious Consequence to the Children themselves ; because by the Education they receive at such Schools, they acquire Notions above that Station of Life they are afterwards confined to, which makes them uneasy and discontented, or they fly to bad Courses ; therefore, as in all Societies there will be but too many Children so bred up, no Society ought to promote such an Inconvenience at the Publick Expence.



Domestick (including the Trust Stock) be enlarged to any Number of Shares not exceeding 20,000.

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II. That any Number of the said Trust, and new-created Shares, not exceeding 17,500 be vested in such Trustees as the Court of Assistants shall agree upon.

III. That the Court of Assistants be impower'd to sell such Shares at the Rate of 10 l. a Share.

IV. That they be at Liberty to chuse a Committee of Seven, for the Management of the Company's Affairs, or to revive the four standing Committees as they judge proper.

Upon the Foot of these Proposals the Company will be possessed of 17,500 l. so as to pay off their present Debt, and with the Remainder extend their Trade in *Africa*, especially on the *Gambia*, a noble River, navigable for above 600 Miles, where several useful Discoveries had been made, and Factories settled.\*

Bridge  
Lottery.

This Year there was another Lottery for 275,000 l. towards defraying the Charge of the New Bridge at *Westminster*. The Tickets were 5 l. and as several high Prizes stuck long in the Wheel, on the two last Days of Drawing they sold from 17 l. to 30 l. which afforded the Jobbers a good Harvest. This late Practice of annual Lotteries, was by most thinking People regarded as of very pernicious Consequence to Trade, both as it encouraged a Spirit of Gaming, and discouraged Industry; it being reckoned that every 100,000 l. put into a Lottery, stops the Circulation of at least 300,000 l. in Trade.

Loan on  
the Land  
Tax.

In *February*, a Loan was open'd on the Land-Tax at 3 per Cent. which, to the Surprise of many, was filled in less than two Hours Time, and great Numbers disappointed. A Proof of the Wealth of the City, and the great Strength of Publick Credit.

Two  
Frauds.

In *May* two remarkable Frauds were committed: *John Waite*, one of the Cashiers of the Bank, withdrew with *East India* Bonds to the Value of above 10,000 l. and soon after one *Beely*, Clerk to Alderman *Hankey*, went off with Bank Bills to the Value of 5000 l. but being pursued by a Messenger he was found at *Calais*, and so intimidated that he deliver'd up 2800 l. in Notes. As to the former, though a Reward of 500 l. was offer'd for apprehending him, yet no Discovery was this Year made.

In *April*, five of our *East India* Ships arrived safe in the

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\* The late Duke of *Chandos*, when Governor of the Company in 1720, had first inspired them with this Design.

Road of *Leith* near *Edinburgh*, having for greater Security come North about. With these came *John Dean*, the only Survivor of those 16 Sailors, who endeavoured to save the *Suffex Indiaman*, when she was near the Isle of *Madagascar* deserted by the Captain, and the rest of the Crew.

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The Governors of the Foundling Corporation instituted last Year by the Royal Charter, having met with great Encouragement, in order to erect an Hospital, purchased the Earl of *Salisbury's* four Fields, commonly called *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, containing 56 Acres, for 7000 *l.* They also agreed to receive a Benefaction of 4740 *l.* left by General *Stuart* to the Parish of *St. George's Hannover Square*, on Condition to receive on their Foundation 12 Children out of the said Parish. In *March* several Orphans taken in on the Establishment were publickly baptiz'd, some of the chief Nobility standing as Sponsors.\* Their House in *Hatton Garden*, not being large enough to receive the Numbers offered, many Infants were put to Country Nurses, till their intended Hospital was erected.

Foundling  
Hospital.

It was thought by many People, that this Design, however laudable, gaye great Encouragement to a Vice already but too prevalent, and which seemed rather to need new Restraints from the Legislature, than any Establishment in its favour. But to this it was reply'd, *That granting it were so, it was still a settled Maxim in Morals, that of two Evils, when one is necessary, the least should be chosen; and therefore, as there was no Comparison between the Crimes of Fornication and Murder, and as the latter was too often committed to conceal the former, the Merit of this Charity rose in Proportion as the Sin of Murder it was instituted to prevent, exceeded the lesser Crime it could only accidentally promote.*

An Academy was this Year founded at *Woolwich* of the most useful Kind, and which had been long wanted. It is well known the great Heighth to which the *French* have arriv'd in the *Art of War* is owing to their Skill in Gunnery and Fortification; for which Purpose, they have Royal Schools or Academies, particularly at *Toulon*, *Perpignan*, *Rochelle*, *Brest*, *Strasburgh*, *Lisle*, and *Dunkirk*, where young Gentlemen of good Families and small Fortunes are received and taught at the King's Expence. From these Nur-

New Ac-  
cadamy at  
Woolwich

\* The first Male was christen'd *Thomas Coram*, and the first Female *Eunice Coram*, in Honour of the original Promoter of this Charity and his Wife. Many of the Boys were named *Drake*, *Raleigh*, *Norris*, after our Admirals.



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series their Armies are constantly supply'd with excellent Engineers and Gunners, and their Artillery consequently the best served of any Nation in *Europe*. His Majesty therefore resolv'd on an Establishment of this Kind, and as the Royal Foundry of Cannon was at *Woolwich*, it was thought proper to fix it here under due Regulations; and it is hop'd it will be attended with Success.

Shake-  
spear's  
Monu-  
ment.

A very noble Monument\* was this Year erected in *Westminster-Abbey*, to the Memory of our great Dramatick Poet *Shakespear*. The Expence of it was defray'd by a Benefit given by the Proprietors of each Theatre, and the Undertaking conducted under the Direction of the Earl of *Burlington*, Mr. *Pope*, Dr. *Mead*, and Mr. *Martin*.

The Poet is sculptured in the Dress of his Time, in white Marble, standing in an inclining Posture, and resting one Arm on a Pedestal, the Base of which is adorned in Basso Relievo with the Heads of *Edward VI.* *Elizabeth*, and *James I.* the Sovereigns under whom he flourished. The whole Figure is natural, bold, and easy, and animated with such Expression, as at once surprizes and charms the Beholders. Over the Head is the following Inscription rais'd in Capital Letters of Gold, on a Piece of curious dark *Egyptian* Marble.

GULIELMO SHAKESPEAR,  
ANNO POST MORTEM CXXIV.

AMOR PUBLICUS POSUIT.

Some Criticisms were made on this Inscription, and it was said that Dr. *Mead* and Mr. *Pope* differed in Opinion about the Words *Amor Publicus Posuit*, but that Mr. *Pope* insisting on them, the Doctor yielded the Point in a Letter with this elegant Complement,

*Omnia Vincit Amor, & nos cedamus Amori.*

In his Hand the Poet holds a Scroll unfolded, which for some Time remained blank; but has since been filled up with a beautiful Passage from one of his own Plays, entirely suitable to both the Place and Occasion;

*The Cloud-wrapt Tow'rs, the gorgeous Palaces,  
The solemn Temples, this great Globe itself,  
Yea all who it inherit, shall dissolve,  
And like the baseless Fabrick of a Vision,  
Leave not a Wreck behind!*

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\* It was designed by Mr. *Kent*, and executed by *Scheemaker*. This incomparable Poet, the Ornament of his own Age, and the Wonder of Posterity, lies buried at *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*, where his Tomb is yet to be seen.

The charitable Design of County Hospitals was this Year enlarged by the Erection of a new one at *Exeter*, the Foundation of which was laid in *August* with great Rejoicings,\* the Undertaking being generously promoted by the Gentry of that County.

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County  
Hospital  
at Exeter.

In *March* was laid at *Bristol* the first Stone of a *New Exchange* for that opulent and trading City; an Edifice long wanted, and which is now an Ornament to the Place. This Building, tho' much less than the *Royal Exchange* at *London*, is thought to exceed it in Elegance and Taste. Below the Pediment of the Front is the following Inscription from *Horace*, *Indocilis Pauperiem Pati*; expressing, that *Necessity or the Fear of Want is the great Spring of Industry and Commerce*.

Exchange  
at Bristol.

We have already given the Reader some Account of Mr *Whitfield* and his Doctrines. In the Beginning of the Year he returned to *London* from *South Carolina*, having made the Tour of *North America*, and spent some Time in *Georgia*, where he was very intent on erecting an Orphan House. This Year he made a Progress thro' several Parts of *Scotland*, where both his Doctrine and Manner of Preaching, gained him many Admirers amongst the Common People. But before he set out from *London*, he had a violent Difference with Mr. *Westley*, his Fellow Apostle, which rose to a great Height, and did no Service to their Cause; since it was evident that Men who disagreed so widely, and opposed each other with such Animosity, were not under the Direction of that unerring Spirit of Truth, to which they so loudly pretended.

Whitfield's  
Progress.

Mr. *Whitfield* preached up Predestination and Reprobation; Mr. *Westley* denied these Doctrines. Mr. *Whitfield* affirmed Redemption was particular; Mr. *Westley* maintain'd it was universal. Mr. *Whitfield* asserted Free-will; Mr. *Westley* opposed it. Mr. *Whitfield* taught the Doctrine of Perseverance in Grace; Mr. *Westley* contradicted it. — In short, they went so far as to anathematize such of their Followers as went to hear the other.

On the 14th of *December*, the Princess *Mary* of *Hesse*, Daughter to his Majesty, was deliver'd of a Prince at *Cassell*, to the great Joy of that illustrious Family.

\* The first Stone was laid by the Dean and Mr *Sydenham*, one of the Members for the City, attended by the Bishop, Sir *William Courtenay*, and several Gentlemen of Note. *John Tuckfield*, Esq, generously gave the Ground, and furnish'd all the Materials for the Building.



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Remarkable Cause

In *March*, this Year, was determined in the House of Lords, a remarkable Cause, in which Mr. *Dormer* was Plaintiff, and Sir *John Fortescue Aland*, one of his Majesty's Judges, Defendant; when their Lordships affirmed the Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, where Mr. *Dormer* had recover'd in Ejectment, after several Arguments on a Special Verdict. The Law Suit was for a very considerable Estate, and had cost the Plaintiff above 10,000 *l*. This, and many other Instances, shew how much our Law wants a Regulation in this Point; since a Man must have, as things stand at present, not only a good Title, but a long Purse to support it.

and Trial.

In *July* was decided at *Guild-hall*, a Cause between Sir *George Caswell* and Company Plaintiffs; and the Duke of *Portland* Defendant, on a Contract of the late Duke his Father for several thousand Pounds S. S. Stock in the Year 1720, when after a long Hearing, the Plaintiffs were nonsuited. The Case was; the late Duke of *Portland*, who had ruined his Affairs in that fatal Scheme, was thereby obliged to surrender his Estate into the Hands of his Creditors, and obtained from the King the Government of *Jamaica*, where he died. As the Estate was entailed, his Son being no way bound, ejected the Creditors, who brought this Suit on, to their own Disadvantage.

Uncommon Murder.

In *January*, a Murder of a very uncommon and tragical kind was perpetrated at *Bristol*. Sir *John Dinely Goodyere*, Bart. a Gentleman of good Family, and plentiful Fortune, had had a Difference of long standing with his Brother, who commanded the *Ruby* Man of War. The latter, whether to get the Estate (Sir *John* having no Children,) or from Motives of Revenge, or both, resolved to accomplish his Death. For this End he got some of his Crew to watch Sir *John's* Motions; who on the 17th of *January* seized him as he came out of a Gentleman's House in that City, and tho' it was Day-light, and that he made a stout Resistance, calling out *Murder* several Times, the Ruffians persisted in hurrying him to their Barge; for tho' some People did stop and ask what was the Matter, yet they went quietly away when they were told, that it was only a Thief and a Defenter, whom they were carrying on board to try. As to the Sailors, the Captain told them his Brother was mad, and he did it to take Care of him. This Accident shews how dangerous it is to allow pressing Men, seizing Deserters, or confining Lunatics, without a proper Authority from some Magistrate of good Character.

The

The Captain, who assisted all the Time, and made Answers, carried him on board his Ship, and lodged him in the Purser's Cabin, where the same Night he procured *White* and *Mahoni*, two of his Men, to strangle him, while he himself stood Centinel at the Cabin Door. When the Business was over, he gave the Villains Money, and sent them ashore to get out of the way. The Discovery of this Murder was owing to the Cooper of the Ship, who having his Wife on board with him that Night, she heard a Struggling in the Cabin, where she knew Sir *John* was, and waked her Husband, who thro' a Crevice saw the Murderers rifle his Pockets, and his Brother lay his Hands on his Throat. The Cooper communicated his Discovery to the Lieutenant and Officers, who the next Morning at Nine secured the Captain in his Cabin, and sent the Barge ashore in pursuit of the Assassines, who were both seized that Day, and made a full Confession of the Whole. The Captain, and his two Accomplices were, on a legal Trial, condemned; and tho' great Interest was made to save him, and his Lady even petition'd the King in person, his Majesty was justly inexorable, and they were all executed at *Bristol* on the 15th of *April*.

In *June* the Body of Mr. *Penny*, Principal of *New Inn*, was found in the Bog-house of that Place with his Throat cut, and several Marks of Violence. One *James Hall*, his Footman, who was taken up on Suspicion, on the Trial, confess'd the Murder, and was executed at the End of *Catherine Street* in the *Strand*, dying in a harden'd and stupid Manner. There was one remarkable Particular in this Villains Confession, which was, that while he was carrying his Masters mangled Body from his Chambers to the Bog-house, which was some considerable Distance, he thought the whole Element in Flames about him, and would have given the World to have recalled what he had done.\*

Murder of  
Mr Penny.


On the 8th of *September*, about Noon began at *St Ives*, † in *Huntingdonshire*, a violent Hurricane of Wind at West, which did not last above half an Hour, but blew down the Spire of that Place, and damaged the Church and Houses, to the Value of 1500 *l*. It also destroy'd the Spires of the Churches at *Hemingsford* and *Bluntisham*. The same Storm

Hurricane.

\* This inhuman Villain had the Cunning when he committed the Murder, to strip himself quite naked, that no blood might be found upon his Cloaths.

† Three Miles from *Huntington*, six from *Ramsey*, and forty-nine from *London*.



**Domestick Affairs in 1741,**  reached *Lynn in Norfolk*, about One o'Clock, and spread a universal Desolation round that Place, destroying *Mills, Barns, Hayricks, and Trees*. Two Spires in the Town were blown down, one of them fell thro' the Body of the Church. Several Ships in the Harbour lost their Masts and Rigging, and the whole Damage was computed at above 20,000 *l.* *Maidenhead, Slough, Rochester, Chatham, Stroude*, and several Parts of *Surrey and Kent* felt the Fury of this Storm, which came from the *South*. At Night the Shipping in the Port of *Sunderland* received great Damage by it, but then it came from the *East*.

On the 28th of *July*, was a violent Storm of Thunder and Hail felt in the South Parts of *Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire*, for forty Miles in Length, and two in Breadth; the Hail-stones being some as large as Pidgeons Eggs and lying two Days after like Ice in Heaps half a Yard deep. The Damages it did the Farmers were estimated at 4000 *l.*

**Phænomenon at Reading.**

On the 11th of *December* at Noon (the Sun shining) appear'd at *Busby near Hampton Court*, a Ball of Fire about 45 deg. above the Horizon, which ran the seeming Distance of about four Yards, and then disappeared. It increased as it ran, and at its going off was as big as a Man's Head. The same Phænomenon was observed at *Reading*, and other Places, its Direction being from East to West. On the 18th of *December*, the same Appearance passed over the City of *Canterbury*, follow'd by a violent Storm; and next Morning three Suns appeared in the Sky, attended with a Rainbow inverted, which lasted from Nine to Twelve, to the great Surprize of the Spectators.

**State of our national Strength.**

By a State of our national Strength, taken this Year, it appear'd that our Land Forces (exclusive of the *Danes and Hessians in English Pay*) amounted to 54 Regiments Foot, and eleven of Horse and Dragoons, making about 62,000 Men. Our Fleet consisted of 102 Men of War (including Frigates and Sloops) carrying 7766 Guns, and 54000 Men, besides 43 Ships out of Commission.

**Estimate of shipping taken on both Sides.**

By a Calculation made of the *British* Ships taken or destroy'd by the *Spaniards* since the Commencement of the War to the Close of this Year, their Number amounted to 337, and their computed Value (at a Medium of 3,500 *l.* each) to 1,179,000 *l.* On the other Hand, the Ships taken by us in *Europe and America* from the Enemy were 231, valued at near 1,000,000; and the Damages done at *Porto Bello, Fort Chagre, and Cartagena*, with the Booty, were reckon'd at 750,000 *l.*

1741,

Issue of  
the gene-  
ral Elec-  
tion.

As soon as the new Election was over, many Calculations were made of the Alterations it would produce, and relating to the Ascendant either Party had in it. It was observed on one Side, that 181 new Members were returned who did not sit in last Parliament; that of the Voters against the Convention 152 were re-chosen; of the Voters for it 169; so that, if the same Rule be apply'd to the new Members, the Court might have a Majority of 30: But if the new Members be equal, only of 17. On the other Hand, the Country Party publish'd the following List, as a State of the Case:

| <i>Counties</i>                   | <i>Country Memb.</i> | <i>Court Ditto.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Ten of the first Rank*            | 18                   | 2                   |
| Ten of the second Rank,†          | 16                   | 4                   |
| Ten of the third Rank,‡           | 18                   | 2                   |
| Ten of the 4th Rank,              | 13                   | 7                   |
| Cities                            | 33                   | 17                  |
| Boroughs                          | 144                  | 197                 |
| Eight Cinque Ports                | 5                    | 11                  |
| Twelve Counties of <i>Wales</i> * | 6                    | 6                   |
| Towns in <i>Wales</i>             | 5                    | 7                   |
| Shires of <i>Scotland</i>         | 19                   | 10                  |
| Cities and Royal Boroughs         | 8                    | 5                   |
|                                   | 285                  | 268                 |

Majority 17, excluding doub'l Returns.

We shall soon have occasion to discover, on which Side the Strength lay. In the mean Time, it may not be improper to remark, that by the Tenour of the Instructions given to the new Members, and by the Choice of the Counties (where the People had most room to shew their real Affection) it plainly appeared, that the Inclinations and Temper of the Nation leaned to those called the *Country*

\* Counties of the first Rank *Middlesex, Yorkshire, Essex, Devon, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, Lincoln and Surry.*

† *Suffex, Hampshire, Wilts, Northampton, Gloucester, Buckingham, Hertford, Berks, Oxford, and Warwick.*

‡ *Leicester, Dorset, Worcester, Cambridge, Cornwall, Salop, Bedford, Chester, Nottingham, and Stafford.*

|| *Derby, Hertford, Lancaster, Huntington, Northumberland, Durham, Monmouth, Rutland, Cumberland, and Westmorland.*

\* *S. Wales*] *Pembroke, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Cardigan, and Radnor.*

*N. Wales*] *Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Anglesey, Merioneth, and Montgomery.*

Party.



Domestick Party. Whether those admired *Patriots* acted conformably to the Confidence reposed in them will better appear in the Sequel.

1741

Towards the End of the Year, and just before the Meeting of the new Parliament, the Merchants of *London* drew up a Petition to his Majesty, setting forth their great Loss, and requesting his Protection of the Trade by proper Convoys and Cruizers. This Petition being deliver'd to the E. of *Wilmington*, President of the Council, to be laid before his Majesty, a Committee of the Merchants attended the Council on the 19th of *November*, and received a gracious, tho' not a satisfactory, Answer.

*Wednesday* the 9th of *November* was observed throughout the Kingdom as a General Fast, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation soon after his Return.

On the 2d of *December* both Houses of Convocation met at *St. Paul's*, and chose the Rev. Dr. *Lisle*,\* Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, for their Prolocutor; but after they had addressed the King, were prorogued, as usual.

Affairs of  
Scotland.

In *February* came on at *Edinburgh*, before the High Court of *Jusficiary*, the Affair of *Dingwell*, which we mentioned under the preceding Year. Sir *Robert Monro*, of *Foulis*, and Capt. *Monro*, his Brother, were indicted for an Attempt to force the Election of Magistrates in that Borough by an armed force, and carrying off ten Members of the Town Council Prisoners to *Tayne*; as also for Firing on the People, by which several were wounded, and one Woman killed.

In Defence of those Gentlemen it was alledged, "That there was no Law to restrain a Man's seeking his Debt on one Day more than another; that the Messengers or Bailiffs in whose Hands the Captain was put, met a Deforcement in doing his Office; so that the Law of Nature authorized them to defend themselves: That the Populace assembled in a riotous manner, and tho' the Proclamation was read five times not only refused to disperse, but attempted to set fire to the House where Sir *Robert* and his Brother was, so that all the ill consequences of the Soldiers firing was owing to themselves.

On the other Hand it was urged with great Force, That the arresting and carrying off Ten out of Fourteen of the Town Council, was a plain Evidence, it was done to force

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\* Now Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

the Election. That the Messengers, tho' required, refused to shew their Writs. That the introducing Soldiers on such an Occasion, was an Aggravation of the Crime, as it was expressly against Law. That the Populace were unarmed, and offer'd no Shew of Violence: So that all the Blame lay on Sir Robert and his Party, who were the only Aggressors.

But before the Court could come to any Decision, the matter was hush'd up, and the Prosecution drop'd.

This Year, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* caused the *North Loch* to be drained, and converted to a Canal, by which Means, the Water having a Course, was fitter to answer the Purpose of carrying away the Filth on that Side of the City, and the Ground recover'd by the Drains, improved to better Advantage.

On the 9th of *May*, in the Afternoon, a dreadful Fire broke out at *Edinburgh*, by which one of the largest Houses in the City was burnt to the ground; and it was owing to the Vigilance of the Magistrates, and the Courage of the Firemen, that the *Parliament Close*, the noolest Square in the City, and *St. Giles's Church* escaped the Flames.

Occurences.

On the 13th of *June*, came on at *Edinburgh*, the Election of Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, when the following Lords were chosen without Opposition.\* The Marquis of *Lothian*; the Earls of *Crawford*, *Sutherland*, *Morton*, *Murray*, *Home*, *Lauderdale*, *Loudon*, *Findlater*, *Broadalbaine*, *Dunmore*, *Hyndford*, *Portmore*, *Hopton*, and *Islay*, and Lord *Somerville*. As this List was recommended by the Court, so the carrying it shew'd the manifest Superiority that Interest had amongst the *Scots* Peers.†

In *May*, the General Assembly of the Church met as usual at *Edinburgh*, and the Earl of *Leven* was appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner on this Occasion. The same Month *Archibald Stuart*, Esq; was chosen Representative for that City on the Country Interest, in the New Parliament.

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\* There were present the Dukes of *Gordon* and *Athole*. The M. of *Lothian*, the Earls of *Morton*, *Glencairn*, *Capills*, *Murray*, *Wigton*, *Home*, *Kelly*, *Lauderdale*, *Laudon*, *Findlater*, *Leven*, *Balcarras*, *Kilmarnock*, *Brodalbaine*, *Dunmore*, *Cromarty*, *Roseberry*, and *Islay*, Lords, *Forbes*, *Gray*, *Sempil*, *Botherick*, *Ross*, *Somerville*, *Lindores*, *Ray*, *Kircudbright*, *Bamff*, *Bellhaven*, *Rutherford*, *Newark*.

† The Dukes of *Hamilton*, *Buccleugh*, *Queensbury*, *Argyle*, and *Montrose*, the Marquisses of *Tweedale* and *Annandale*, and the Earls of *Aberdeen*, *Stair*, &c. tho' at *Edinburgh*, did not think fit to assist at the Election.

The



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1741



The Scarcity of Corn, which continued in this Kingdom all the Year, occasion'd several Tumults, especially in the small Boroughs, where the Populace committed some Disorders, breaking open the Granaries of such who held up their Grain at an exorbitant Price. Indeed the Distress of the lower Class of People was such, that the Magistrates were obliged to connive at an Evil they had not the Power to redress.

Affairs of  
Ireland.

About the End of *September*, his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, landed at *Dublin*, and on the 6th of *October*, open'd the Session of Parliament there with a Speech to both Houses, importing, " That in  
" Consideration of the late great Sickness and Mortality  
" thro' the Kingdom, occasion'd by the Scarcity of Pro-  
" visions, he hoped the House would consider of some  
" means to prevent the like Calamity, by the Encourage-  
" ment of Tillage. He informed them, that a considera-  
" ble Part of the 20,000 Arms which they had voted last  
" Session were procured, tho' the great Demand for Arms  
" abroad had made it impossible to get the whole Quanti-  
" ty. He concluded with recommending the Hempen and  
" Linnen Manufactures." In Answer both Houses pre-  
sented very affectionate and loyal Addresses. But as no-  
thing extraordinary happen'd in this Session of the *Irish*  
Parliament, we shall give no farther Account of it.

In *September*, the *Dublin Society* for encouraging Im-  
provements in Trade and Manufactures publish'd several  
Premiums for those good Ends, to the Amount of 318 l.  
The Design of Protestant Working Schools seem'd also to  
meet with deserved Encouragement.\* Some useful Disco-  
veries† were made this Year for the Advantage of the Lin-  
nen Manufacture, the Increase of which was of the greatest  
Benefit to the Kingdom.

The Embargo laid on Provisions in *Ireland* the End of

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\* In these, besides learning to write and read, the Boys are em-  
ployed in Gardening, Fencing, Digging Turf for Firing, making  
Hay, &c. and the Girls in Spining, Washing, Milking, baking  
Bread, so that they cloath and maintain themselves.

† Of this sort, was a Method discovered by Mr. *Gent* of *Kilkenny*,  
for meliorating the worst and coarsest kind of Flax, by boyling it  
in Lees of Vegetables, by which it acquires a Softness and Fineness  
almost equal to the best Flax. As also a Machine for beatling Lin-  
nen, invented by Mr. *Dobbin* of *Belfast*. It is wrought by two  
Men, and goes with such Force and Rapidity, as to strike about  
1000 Strokes in a Minute.

last Year continued all this Year, *Butter* excepted, which was allowed to be exported till the 15th of *February*, 1741, though it had before been at a high Price even in *Ireland*, which should have been a Reason for prohibiting the Exportation of it. It is certain, whatever the Gentlemen of the landed Interest may think, that the free Exportation of Provisions necessary for the Support of our Poor, or of the Materials necessary for our Manufactures, is prejudicial to the Nation, because it enables Foreigners to rival and undersell us at Foreign Markets; therefore no such Exportation ought to be allow'd, but when such Goods are at the lowest Rate, and even then they should be clogg'd with a Duty.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1741

In *September* one Capt. *Chipp*s arrived at *Corke* from *Dantzick*, in thirty Days, in an open Boat of 6 Tons burden, with only one Boy. He had made a former Voyage of the same Kind from *Barbadoes*, with but one Man; so that he seem'd to bid Defiance to the Wind and Seas, and might justly claim *Horace's* Description for his Motto, *Illi robur & Æs triplex*.

Occur-  
ces.

A most terrible Murder was the same Month committed near *Tuam*,\* in this Kingdom. One Mr. *Oliver Bodkin*, a Gentleman of Fortune, lived retired about three Miles from thence. He had married a second Wife by whom he had a Son about seven Years of Age. Either Revenge for this, or some unknown Motive, tempted his eldest Son *John*, about 25 Years old, to commit this shocking Parricide. He engaged in the Design one *Dominick Bodkin*, a Kinsman, (a blind Man of a gigantick Form, and horrid Aspect) and *John Hogan*, his Father's Shepherd. They enter'd the House at Dead of Night, and murder'd the Father, Wife, and Son, one Mr. *Lynch*, a Stranger, who had come to lodge there that Night, three Maid Servants, and four Men Servants in the Barn; in all eleven Persons: Their Throats were all cut, and the Child's Head was cut off, and laid on the Father's Breast. The old Gentleman had a few Days before wrote to Lord *Athenree*, that he had an Apprehension of Mischief from his Son; so, on hearing the Murders, my Lord secured him. The Parricide† and his Accomplices pleaded all guilty on the Trial, and were executed together.

\* *Tuam* a small City of the County of *Galway*, and an Archbishops See.

† This Wretch had been concerned before in murdering a Cousin of his, and that continuing undiscovered, it tempted him to commit this Parricide.



M.DCC.XLII.

1742

New Par-  
liament.

On the 1st of *December* 1741, the new Parliament met, and as their Proceedings, and the Change it occasioned in the Ministry, had a very visible Influence on the Affairs of *Europe*, we shall trace it this Session till its breaking up, before we enter on the foreign Transactions of the Year.

Tho' the Choice of every Parliament, since his late Majesty's Accession, had been generally on the Court Interest, yet it was on the Issue of the late Election question'd, if this great Assembly of the Nation would be of the same Complexion with former ones; both Parties, as we have seen, pretending to a Majority. The Parliament being met, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and by the Ld Chancellor signify'd his Pleasure to the Commons, to chuse a Speaker, and present him to the King for his Approbation the *Friday* following. Accordingly, the Right Honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; was unanimously chosen,\* and approved; after which his Majesty made a Speech, importing, "his Desire to have the immediate Sense of the People by their new Representatives on the present Posture of Affairs. He took Notice of the impending Dangers which threaten'd *Europe* from the formidable Confederacy rais'd against the House of *Austria*, and how much he had interest'd himself for its Support, tho' his Endeavours had not met with the desired Success. He recommended to them the putting the Nation in a Condition to support its Allies in such a manner as the Exigency of Affairs should require, and to enable his Majesty to defeat all Attempts made against him and his Dominions, for which good Ends he hoped the Commons would raise the necessary Supplies, according to the Estimates laid before them: His Majesty concluded with recommending Unanimity and Dispatch in their Proceedings."

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\* He was propos'd by *Henry Pelham*, Esq; seconded by Mr. *Cletterbuck*, and unanimously voted into the Chair, from whence he made this short, but elegant address of thanks to the House. 'Gentlemen, since its your Resolution, that I should once more receive the honour of being exalted to this important Office, for which it is not necessary to mention how little I am qualify'd, may I hope my Defects hitherto excus'd, will still find the same indulgence. My Gratitude for a Distinction so little merited, will always invite me to consult the Honour of this House, and supply my Duty and Dilligence what I want in Knowledge and Capacity.'

The Lords return'd a dutiful Address the next Day ; but the House of Commons did not present theirs till the 10th, when Mr. *Pultney* moving, that the House should on the 21st of *January* resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the State of the Nation, it was agreed to without Opposition ; for as both Sides distrusted their Strength, neither yet cared to venture the thwarting any popular Motion.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1742

As the settling the disputed Elections was likely to give either Party a sensible Advantage ; so the Attention of the Publick was turn'd to this Point. The first which came on, was that of *Bossiney* in *Cornwall*, which was heard at the Bar of the House on the 11th of *December*. As the Return to the Sheriff was made by one, who in strict Terms of Law, was not the due returning Officer for the Borough, the Court Party thought they had a clear Case ; yet on the first Division they carried the Question only by a Majority of Six.\* But tho' the Court Party carried their Point, as to the Return, the two Gentlemen concern'd had Leave to petition, and their Petition being heard at the Bar on the 18th, their Right of Election appeared so evident, that the Sitting Members did not think fit to contest it, and the Petitioners were declared duly elected.

Disputed  
Elections.

The next Affair, which came on before the House, was the *Westminster* Election, of which we have already given a particular Account.

On the 9th of *December*, the independent Electors of that City, (as they affected to call themselves) presented a Petition, setting forth, “ the Violence committed by *John Lever*, Esq; High Bailiff and Returning Officer, in illegally closing the Poll, and by an armed Force, or Body of Soldiers, returning the Lord *Sundon* and Sir *Charles Wager*, while the other Candidates had many thousands to poll, an Example of the most pernicious and fatal Influence, as committed under the Eye of the Legislature, and such as loudly called for Redress.

Westminster  
Election.

On the 15th the House went on this Affair, the Examination of which took them up several Days, and at last the Election was declared void by a Majority of 4. A Mo-

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\* This small Majority gave great Encouragement to the Country Party, because they knew several who voted against them in this Affair, would join them in Matters of a National Concern, and it also contributed to make some New Members declare on their Side, who would probably have been on the other, if it had set out with any considerable Majority at first.



Domestick  
Affairs in

1742

tion was then made, "That Mr. *Lever* had acted in an illegal and arbitrary manner, in prejudice of the Rights and Liberties of the Electors, and in manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections." This Motion was carried too by 4; whereupon he was order'd into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. The House then Resolved,

I. *That it appeared a Body of Soldiers did on the 8th of May, in a military Manner, before the Election of Westminster was ended, come and take Possession of the Place of Election.*

II. *That this Procedure was an Infringement of the Liberties of the Subject, a manifest Violation of the Freedom of Elections, and an open Defiance of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.*

On the 18th of *January*, General *Folliott*, who had order'd those Soldiers to march, on a Letter he had from *Nathaniel Blackerby*, *George Howard*, and *Thomas Lediard*, Esqs; *Westminster Justices* of Peace, was with those Gentlemen order'd to attend the House on the 22d, when the Letter being produced by the General, and they owning it, were the next Day reprimanded by the Speaker on their Knees at the Bar of the House, and discharged: A Punishment by many thought too gentle for so dangerous a Practice. Mr. *Lever*, however, continued in Custody till the 23d of *January*, and then, on his humble Petition, expressing his Sense of his Offence, and setting forth his Sufferings by his Confinement, he was reprov'd at the Bar on his Knees, and discharged on paying his Fees, which he was well enabled to do.\*

As the Choice of a Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections was an Affair of great Consequence, so the Country Party continued to maintain a Majority on this Occasion also; for on the 16th of *December*, having put up *George Lee*, L. L. D. in opposition to *Giles Earle*, Esq; who was set up by the Court, they carried it by the old Number 4.

Berwick  
Election.

The next disputed Election was that for the Shire of *Berwick*, which came on at the Bar of the House on the 19th of *January*, when the House resolved, that the Hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, the Petitioner, was declared duly elected. They also order'd Mr. *Hume* of *Wedderburn*, the Sheriff Depute, into Custody; but he was in a few Days, on his Submission, released.

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\* He received 1500 *l.* from the Treasury during his Confinement, as appears from the Report of the Secret Committee.

On the 28th of *January*, the Election for *Chippenham* Domestic Affairs in 1742 came to a Hearing. Here the Petitioners were of the Court Party, and the sitting Members supported by the Country-Side ; but, upon some Dispute concerning the Right of Electing, the Affair was adjourned to the 2d of *February*, when both Parties having collected all their Strength, the Sitting Members were confirmed by a Majority of 16 ; on which Sir *Robert Walpole* (who had taken the Resolution in case this Question went against him) quitted the House ; and the next Day his Majesty came to Parliament, and adjourned both Houses till the 18th. Sir *Robert* had foreseen what would be the Issue of this important Affair, by which his future Influence in the House of Commons was to be determined, and had wisely provided against the impending Blow ; for on the 8th he was created Earl of \**Orford*, and on the 11th, he resign'd up all his Employments.

*Chippenham Election.*

On the Turn the *Westminster* Election took, this Minister, who was not without his Fears from the Ascendant the Country Party had gain'd in the House, endeavour'd to support himself by gaining over some of the Chiefs of the opposite Side. For this Purpose, he attempted to promote a Reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince of *Wales*, who was then consider'd as the Centre of the Country Party. Accordingly on the 5th of *January*, the Bishop of *Oxford* was sent to his Royal Highness with a Message deliver'd to him (as he said) by the Earl of *Cholmodeley* from his Majesty, declaring, *That if his Royal Highness would write a Letter of Condescension to the King, his Majesty would receive him, and all who were in his Counsels and Confidence into Favour ; that 50,000 l. a-year should be added to his Revenue ; 200,000 l. disburs'd immediately to pay his Debts, and his Followers in due Time provided for.* To all which his Royal Highness return'd this immediate Answer : *That he had the utmost Duty for his Majesty, and whenever he thought fit to admit him into his Presence, he was ready to throw himself at his Feet without insisting on any Terms for himself ; but that while Sir Robert Walpole continued in the Direction of publick Affairs, he could not prevail on himself to give them any Countenance : That Sir Robert was a Bar between his Majesty and the Affections of his People, between his Majesty and foreign Powers, and between his Majesty and himself — That he look'd on him as the Author of our Grievances at home,*

*Account of Sir Robert's Resignation.*

*Message to the Prince of Wales.*

*His Answer.*

\* Earl and Viscount *Orford*, and Baron *Walpole* of *Houghton*, with precedency to his Daughter *Mrs. Mary Walpole*, as the Daughter of an Earl.



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1742

and of our ill Success in the West Indies ; and that the Dis-  
advantageous Figure we then made in all the Courts of Europe  
was to be ascribed alone to him. Adding, *This is my Answer.*  
But I would have it understood, that I take this Message to  
come from Sir Robert Walpole, not from the King.

Issue of  
Affairs.

The Prince having rejected these Offers had such an In-  
fluence, that it was affirmed all the principal Leaders of the  
Country Party had enter'd into firm Engagements to agree  
to no Terms with the Minister, or accept of no Post in the  
Government without a general Concert and previous Con-  
sent. This, indeed, had render'd them not only formida-  
ble, but irresistible. In these Circumstances Sir Robert was,  
when the *Chippenham* Election shewed him how dangerous  
it was for him to continue longer in that House, where the  
Majority of a single Vote might have sent him to the Tower.  
However, tho' the Adjournment of Parliament seem'd cal-  
culated to secure him from any immediate Hazard of this  
kind from either House ; and tho' his sudden Exaltation to  
the Peerage surpriz'd those who were not in the Secrets of  
the Cabinet, the Surprise was greatly increased, when on  
Sir Robert's Resignation, it was whisper'd, that *Ld Carteret*  
had accepted the Post of Secretary of State, and *Samuel San-  
dys*, Esq; that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and first  
Commissioner of the Treasury, without the Consent or  
Knowledge of the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke of *Argyle*, the  
Earl of *Chesterfield*, or any of the Leaders of the Country  
Party, except *William Pulteney*, Esq; (since created Earl of  
*Bath*.)

Change at  
Court.

Country  
Party dis-  
united.

This Rumour occasion'd, on the 12th, a very numerous  
Meeting of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country Party  
at the *Fountain Tavern* in the *Strand*, where what had been  
surmised the Day before, was publicly own'd both by Mr  
*Sandys* and Mr *Pulteney*, and occasion'd warm Speeches on  
both Sides ; but as great Protestations were made by those  
Gentlemen of their Sincerity and Uprightness, no open  
Breach ensued.

New Pro-  
motions.

On the 16th of *February* a new Commission was issued,  
by which the Earl of *Wilmington*, Sir *John Rushout*, *Samuel  
Sandys*, *George Compton*, and *Philip Gybbon*, Esqs; were ap-  
pointed Lords of the Treasury. The Lord *Harrington*,  
created E. of *Harrington*, was made President of the Coun-  
cil, and the Marquis of *Tweedale* constituted Secretary of  
State for *Scotland*, a Post which had been suppressed during  
Sir Robert's long Administration.

The Nation had always regarded the declared Design of  
the Opposition to be an impartial and strict Enquiry into  
past

past Measures, and the enacting some necessary Laws to secure the Constitution against Corruption, as well as to obtain an upright and disinterested Ministry. Those valuable Ends might certainly have been attained, had the Party continued firm in their avowed Principles.

Domestic  
Affairs in  
1742

On the 17th of *February* his Royal Highness, attended by a great Number of Persons of Quality and Distinction of all Parties waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, and met a gracious Reception. Soon after, by his Majesty's Order, his Guards were restored.

The King  
and Prince  
reconciled.

This Reconciliation, with the Change in the Ministry, occasioned great Rejoicings all over the Kingdom, and on the first Meeting of Parliament, after the Adjournment, the Country Party seemed to shew a Concord and Harmony, which promised fair. But it began soon to be suspected, that the Design of the Opposition would not be heartily prosecuted by those new Ministers, who had once so violently declared for the Necessity of a Reformation. This Apprehension was increased, or rather confirmed, by the Conduct of the Duke of *Argyle*, who being restored to his Places\* on Sir *Robert's* Resignation, laid them down again on the 10th of *March*; but none of the Placemen followed his Example: And, before the End of the Session, it appeared that a new Court Party, consisting of all the former to a Man, with the Addition of the new Ministers and their Friends, which restored again the Majority on the Court Side of the *Question*, where it is likely to remain, till national Distress restore national Virtue. This Change in the Ministry, however, tho' it produced no Alteration of Measures at home, occasion'd a very great one with regard to the Conduct of Foreign Affairs, as we shall have sufficient room to remark in its Place.

The Parliament met, pursuant to his Majesty's Adjournment, and on the 22d was heard at the Bar of the House, the Merits of the Election for *Denbigh*, when Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, the Petitioner, proved by several Witnesses, *William Myddleton*, High Sheriff of that County, guilty of gross Partiality in favour of the Sitting Member, by protracting the Poll, refusing a Scrutiny, and several other illegal Practices; and the House, on examining both Sides, the next Day declared Sir *Watkin* duly elected, and order'd his Name to be inserted in the Rolls, in the room of *John*

Parliament  
meets.

\* He was Master of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse, and Field Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in South Britain.



**Domestick Affairs in 1742** *Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, Esq; the Sitting Member. They also committed William Myddleton, Esq; to Newgate, and addressed his Majesty to remove him from the Office of Receiver General of the Revenue in North Wales; which Address his Majesty comply'd with. The Sheriff continued in Prison till April the 12th, when, on his Petition, he was discharged at the Bar of the House, after begging Pardon on his Knees.*

**Grants for 1742.** The Committee of Supply was established on the 18th of *December*, but being put off from time to time, did not sit till the 18th of *January*, and then continued sitting till then 12th of *May*, when they had finish'd the Grants for the current Service of the Year, which amounted to

5,723,536 6 1

The Committee of Ways and Means was established on the 19th of *January*, and sat till the 2d of *June*, when the Total of the Sums they provided stood thus:

|              | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Malt Tax,    | 700,000   |           |           |
| Sinking Fund | 1,000,000 |           |           |
| Land Tax     | 2,000,000 |           |           |
| Bank Loan,   | 1,600,000 |           |           |
| Annuities,   | 800,000   |           |           |
| Total        | 6,100,000 |           |           |

Which was a Surplus of 376,462 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* The Year before there was a Deficiency of 67,000 *l.* in the Provisions; but as neither the Grants nor Provisions can ever be calculated to any great Nicety, there is often a much greater Difference when they come to be apply'd.

**Motions for an Enquiry.** On the 9th of *March*, the Lord Viscount *Limerick* moved the House, *That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Affairs at Home and Abroad for the last 20 Years*, which after a long Debate was rejected by a Majority of 2. But as some Gentlemen were believed to oppose it, because it was too general, and extended too far back, on the 23d the same Lord renew'd his Motion in these Terms: *That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford, during the last ten Years of his presiding at the Treasury Board*; which after some Dispute was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 7; and the House then resolved that a Committee of Secrecy, in number 21, should be chose by balloting. On the 26th, the

Ballot

Ballot was taken, and 21 Gentlemen chosen,\* of which the House directed five should be a *Quorum*, and have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records; but they soon met with great Obstructions in their Enquiries, for having order'd *Nicholas Paxton*, Esq; Solicitor of the Treasury, before them for Examination, that Gentleman absolutely refused to answer any Questions put to him: Report of this Contumacy being made to the House, he was order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and still continuing obstinate, was sent to *Newgate*. *Gwyn Vaughan*, Esq; and some others cited before the Committee, follow'd the same Example; Mr. *Scrope*, Secretary to the Treasury, in whose Name all the Secret Service Money was issued, amounting to above a Million, on appearing before the Committee, refused to be examined, or to answer any Questions, pleading his Majesty's Injunctions to the contrary; and that he was not permitted to reveal any Thing on that Subject. The Plea urged in general for not answering the Interrogatories of the Committee was, *That by the Laws of England no Man was obliged to say any thing that might affect his Life, and as they could not tell how far their Lives might be endanger'd by their Responses, they chose to be silent*; it was therefore, found necessary to bring in a Bill for indemnifying such Persons as should on Examination make Discoveries in Relation to the Conduct of the late Minister; which being passed the Lower House, and sent up to the Lords, it was there rejected by a vast Majority; but a strong Protest was enter'd signed by 32 Lords.

The Committee made two Reports, full of very flagrant Instances of Corruption, particularly with regard to influencing the Elections for *Wendover* and *Weymouth*; the Contract for furnishing the Troops at *Jamaica*; the Granting 1500 *l.* to Mr. *Lever* out of the Treasury, as has been already observed; and, above all, that vast Profusion of Secret Service Money for the last ten Years, amounting to 1,453,400 *l.* of which no less than 50,777 *l.* had been paid to Authors, and Printers of News-papers and political Writings in favour of the Ministry. Add to all this, that but two Days before his Resignation, it appeared Sir *Robert*

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Committee of Secrecy.

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\* These were, the E. of *Granard*; the Viscounts *Limerick*, *Quarendon*, and *Cornbury*, Sir *John Ruskout*, Sir *John Strange*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Henry Liddell*; *Samuel Sandys*, Esq; *George Compton*, *Thomas Prowse*, *Edmund Waller*, *William Noel*, *Edward Hooper*, *Nicholas Farakerley*, *Henry Furnese*, *John Talbot*, *Edward Bowles*, *William Pitt*, *Cholmley Turner* Esqrs.



**Domestick Affairs in 1742** had signed Orders on the Civil List Revenues for above 30,000 *l.* tho' there was then but 14,284 *l.* in the Exchequer. So that by pawning the Orders to a Banker for immediate Payment, he got 17,461 *l.* into his Hands on the last Day he remained in the Treasury. But while they were preparing, and had near finish'd a third Report, they were prevented by a Prorogation.

**Place Bill.** On the 21st of *January*, Mr. *Sandys* moved for Leave to bring in the Place Bill, so often mentioned, which was granted, and it was read a second time before the End of the Month; but the Change in the Ministry, which happened in *February*, occasioned the Bill to be put off till the 16th of *March*, when it was reported and order'd to be engrossed. On the 22d it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Lords, where it met its usual Fate, being on the second Reading thrown out, by a Majority of 28. But as the new Ministry, who had so often urged the Necessity of some Provision of this Kind, thought themselves bound to do something for the Satisfaction of the People, on the 8th of *April* Mr. *Pulteney* moved for Leave to bring in a Bill to "exclude certain Officers from being Members of Parliament," which being granted, the Bill was brought in, and passed both Houses without Opposition.

**Woollen  
Affair.**

The Case of the Woollen Manufacture was this Year revived by the Commons, on several Petitions being presented on that Head; and the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations having laid before the House (pursuant to the Directions given last Session) their Report of a Scheme for the Registry of *Wooll*, on the 2d of *April* the House resolved itself into a Committee on this Subject; and Mr. *Webber* and Mr. *Cooper*\* were heard on their respective Schemes. But as both these, and the Plan offered by the Lords of Trade and Plantations, appeared either impracticable, or too dangerous to make an Experiment of, the Matter was drop'd, and all the House did, was to address his Majesty to give strict and immediate Orders for putting in Execution the Laws in being for preventing the Exportation of *Wooll* and *Yarn* from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* to foreign Parts.

On the 29th of *April*, two Petitions were presented to

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\* Mr. *Cooper*'s Scheme was published, by the Title of 'A short Essay on Trade, but more particularly relating to the Woollen Manufacture; with a Method for preventing the Owling *Wooll* by a Publick Registry, at such Expence as the Crown might not suffer, nor the Growers be oppressed.'

the House, one from the Merchants of *London*, Dealers in Domestic the Linnen Manufacture, and the other from the Town of *Perth* in *Scotland*, setting forth, the great Increase of that Manufacture, by which considerable Sums were saved at home, and great Numbers of the Poor employ'd; and praying for its better Encouragement, the House would withdraw the Drawback on foreign Linnen granted at Exportation. On which the House came to these Resolutions:

1742

Linnen Bill.

I. *That it is the Opinion of this House that the Linnen Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland is greatly improved and increased, whereby the Price of Linnen, as well of Foreign as Home Fabrick, is greatly reduced.*

II. *That the further Extension of it will be a national Advantage.*

III. *That the granting a Bounty on British and Irish Linnens will be a Means of extending this Manufacture.*

IV. *That the allowing of a Penny a Yard on all such Linnen of the Value of Twelve-pence a Yard and under, is a proper Bounty.*

For effecting this, the House passed a Bill for laying a Duty on Foreign Cambricks,\* in order to pay out of it the Bounty on our own Linnens, which being sent up to the Lords, received their Concurrence.

On the 25th of *February* the House gave Leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating Elections for Members of Parliament, which on the 17th of *March* was presented to the House by Mr *Pulteney*, read a first Time, and ordered to be printed. On the 30th of *March*, it received a second Reading, and was after different Amendments reported on the 11th of *May*, but meeting Opposition continued under Consideration till the 28th of *June*, when a Motion was made for recommitting it; but was carried in the Negative, and the Bill engrossed. On the 6th of *July*, it was read a third Time, and after a long Debate passed by one Vote, but was rejected by the Lords.

Bill for regulating Elections.

The great Success of the *Spanish* Privateers in taking our Ships,† having fallen heavy on our Merchants, those of *London*

\* The Duty was 5 s. 8 d. on every Piece of Cambrick, containing 13 Yards, and 2 s. 10 d. for the half Piece, containing 6 Yards and a half. The Dealers in Cambrick petitioned against it, but without Effect.

† It was proved at the Bar of the House, that upwards of 300 Ships had been taken, (the greatest Part in the British Channel and Soundings) and carried into St. *Sebastians* and the adjacent Ports. Mr. *Gay* and Mr. *Child*, two private Insurers, prov'd, the first, that he



Domestick Affairs in 1742 *don* did on the 20th of *January* present, by the Hands of the Lord Mayor, a Petition setting forth “ the great Decay of Commerce, as well as the Dishonour which accrued to the Nation by these Losses; that this Evil was owing to the want of Cruizers properly station’d,\* the Neglect and Delay of Convoys,† the impressing Men out of Ships homeward bound,‡ and the Disregard and Contempt shewn to the repeated Applications and Remonstrances of the Merchants,|| — as well as the Omission of settling a proper Cartel with the *Spaniards* for the Delivery of our Captive Seamen.”§ Petitions to the same Purpose being presented from the Cities of *London, Bristol,*

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had paid 22,000 *l.* and the latter 12,000 *l.* for the Losses sustained by the *Spaniards*.

\* On this Head, it was proved by several Masters of Ships, that they had in tedious Passages from the *West Indies*, never met with any Cruizers. It appeared, it was not till 8 Months after the Declaration of War, that any Ship was stationed off *Cape Clear*, and that this important Point was greatly neglected, not to say disregarded.

† With regard to this Article, Mr. *Wilkinson* proved at the Bar, that the *Portugal* Fleet had been detained for near 12 Months, partly for want of Protections, partly by Delay of Convoys, which gave the French an Opportunity of undermining us in that Trade, as appeared from a Representation of the Factory at *Lisbon*. A Captain of one Man of War, was accused of taking 27 Ships under Convoy at *Lisbon*, and not bringing one safe to *England*. The *West India* Fleet, after waiting 4 Months, was obliged at last to sail without a Convoy. The *Carolina* Coast was left some Months without one Ship on that Station, which in Times of Peace had usually two.

‡ Several violent Proceedings of this Sort were produced, particularly one relating to the *Cæsar*, belonging to Mr. *Blidestein* of *London*, which was boarded by one *Batters*, Master of the *Tartar*, who killed *John Radford* a Sailor, and fled from Justice to *England*, where being prosecuted for the Murder, he had the King’s Pardon.

|| The Answers given to the Merchants Complaints were, *What would you have done with this Captain? Would you have him turned out, and the Master of a Merchant Man put in his Room?* And one of the Commissioners on a Complaint exhibited said, *It is your own War, and you must take it for your Pains.*

§ As to a Cartel, it was proved, that at the beginning of the War, the Intendant of the Marine at *St. Sebastians*, was well inclined to an Exchange of Prisoners, and had cheerfully released many of our Men, but that our Ministry had constantly discouraged all Measures of this Kind, as was proved by repeated Instances at the Bar of the House.

*Exeter,*

*Exeter, and Glasgow, and the Towns of Southampton, Liverpool, Whitehaven, Pool, Barnstaple, and Lancaster,* were referr'd to a Committee of the whole House, which having called for the necessary Memorials, Letters, Accounts, and Papers, relating to Trade, and our naval Conduct, sat on this important Affair, at different times, till the 2d of *March*, when the Lord Mayor of *London*, their Chairman, gave in the Report ; on which the House came to the following Resolutions :

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I. *That it appears to this Committee, that notwithstanding the repeated Applications of the Merchants for Cruizers, to be properly station'd for the Protection of their Trade, due Care has not been taken in this Respect, for want of which many Ships have been taken by the Enemy to the national Dishonour and Loss.*

Resolu-  
tions upon  
this Head.

II. *That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Detention of the Portugal Fleet for 12 Months, by the Refusal of Protections, and the Delay of Convoy, gave our Rivals in Trade an Opportunity of introducing new Species of their Woollen Manufactures into that Country, to the great Loss of this Kingdom.*

III. *That it is their Opinion, the House be moved for Leave to bring in a Bill "for the better Protecting and Securing " the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom in Times of " War.\**

These Resolutions being reported (according to Order) on the 4th of *May* were agreed to ; and it was ordered the two first should be laid before his Majesty by such Members as were Privy Counsellors ; which being done accordingly, Mr. Comptroller of the Household, on the 18th, deliver'd his Majesty's Answer, which was, *That he will always have regard to what is represented by the House of Commons.* In the mean time, the Bill mentioned in the third Resolution being brought in by the Lord Mayor and Sir *John Barnard* (who were appointed to draw it up) was on the 17th of *May* passed, and sent up to the Lords ; where, on the second Reading, the Motion being made for committing it, it passed in the Negative by a vast Majority.

Thus, to the Surprize of the Publick, ended an Affair, which had engrossed so long Attention ; nor did the House

\* Mr *Glover*, who summed up the Evidence to the House on the Merchants Complaints, did it in such a pathetick and masterly Manner, as justly gained him great applause ; and shewed manifestly from collected Attestations, that the Merchants had been exposed to the Insults and Rapine of the *Spaniards*, not by Inattention or Accident, but by one uniform and continued Design.

think



**Domestick Affairs in 1742** think fit to carry either their Resentment higher, or push the Enquiry farther; for tho' an Alteration was made in the Commission of Admiralty, yet that was rather a natural Consequence of the Change in the Ministry, than any way owing to this Complaint.

**Bill for stating the Publick Accounts.** On the 27th of *April*, a Bill was (pursuant to Leave given on the 20th of *January*) brought in by Sir *John Rushout*, "For taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts." But, tho' seven\* Commissioners were chosen by Ballot for this End, yet on the first of *June*, when it was read a third Time, it was thrown out by a Majority of Seventy.

On the 1st of *March* a Motion was made, "for the Repeal of the *Septennial Act*, and restoring triennial Parliaments,† which met with violent Opposition, and after a long Debate was rejected.

**Affair of select Vestries.** An Attempt was made this Session to remove an Evil, long complain'd of, I mean the exorbitant Power claimed, and the illegal Methods practis'd by select Vestries. For this End Petitions were presented from the Parishes of *St. Martins in the Fields*, *St. Anne*, *St. James*, *St. George Hanover Square*, and *St. Margaret, Westminster*; shewing, "That a particular Set of Persons, taking the Advantage of the Ambiguity of the Law, had, under the Title of *Select Vestrymen*, assum'd a Power of assessing and levying the Parochial Rates, and of electing Church Wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and other Parish Officers, passing their Accounts, applying the Money collected, and in general managing all Affairs without the Knowledge and Concurrence of the rest of the Inhabitants: That in pursuance of this *illegal Power*, these Vestrymen assessed the Rates unequally, collected them partially, by favouring some, and oppressing others, and apply'd the Money illegally to other Purposes, than those for which it was \*raised: That they imposed burthensome Offices on  
" some

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\* These were Sir *William Myddelton*, Sir *Richard Corbet*, *Charles Hamilton*, and *James West*, Esqrs; on the Court List, and *George Grenville*, *Edward Hooper*, and *John Bance*, Esqrs; on the Country Side.

† All the Instructions from different Parts of the Kingdom, strenuously insisted on this Article, as a Preliminary to the Grant of any Supplies.

\* Some surprizing Instances of this were produced. In the Parish of *St. Martin's*, a Bill of 900 Poor was brought in at 3 s. 6 d. a Head a Week, tho' there never were above 600 Poor on that Establishment.

“ some without any Rule of Rotation, and excused others  
 “ from serving for pecuniary, and other unwarrantable  
 “ Reasons: That these Vestrymen held their Offices for  
 “ Life; and in case of a Vacancy, fill it up as they please:  
 “ That they secreted their Accounts and Transactions,  
 “ refusing the Inhabitants any Inspection or Knowledge  
 “ thereof, a Power the Petitioners apprehend foreign to our  
 “ Constitution, and inconsistent with the Liberty of the  
 “ Subject; therefore pray’d the House would order in a  
 “ Bill for regulating Vestries, and the better Government  
 “ of Parishes.” This Petition was referr’d to the Con-  
 sideration of a Committee, who made their Report of it  
 on the 4th of *May*. On the 10th of the same Month the  
 Vicar, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of *St. Martin in*  
*the Fields* petition’d to be heard against the Report, as did  
 also those of *St. Anne’s*. On the 28th, the Lord *Percival*,  
 Chairman of the Committee, moved to bring in a Bill for  
 the better Regulation of Select Vestries in the City of *West-*  
*minster*; but, after some Debate, the Question was carry’d  
 in the Negative; so that the Evil complain’d of was left  
 without Remedy.

On the 27th of *January*, the Lords took under their Enquiry  
 Consideration the State of the Island of *Minorca*; and ex- into the  
 amined Major General *Anstruther* about the List of the State of  
 Officers on that Establishment; by which it appeared that *Minorca*.  
 most of them were absent from their Posts: But the En-  
 quiry, after all, ended in an Address to his Majesty, “ that  
 “ he would order the Officers of that Island to their re-  
 “ spective Posts.” But a Protest was enter’d, signed by  
 39 Lords.

The State of the national Debt, as laid this Year by Or- State of  
 der before the House of Lords, as it stood on the 1st of *De-* the Natio-  
*cem*. 1741, amounted to 46,956,146*l.* of which 1,200,000 nal Debt.  
 had been increased since *December* 31, 1750.

Establishment. A Bill was annually brought in for 1000 Coffins,  
 tho’ it was much questioned if 300 were used. Other extravagant  
 Articles were, for Bell Ropes yearly 110*l.* for Brooms, Pails, Mops,  
 &c. to wash the Church 36*l.* for a Flag for the Steeple 22*l.* 10*s.*  
 tho’ it was proved to be bought at a Slop Shop at *Wapping*, for  
 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* One Instance of Misapplication was a little divert-  
 ing; a Shoe Cleaner had got a Girl in this Parish with Child, and  
 the Church Wardens, in discharge of their Duty, after three Days  
 search in different Taverns, lost their Labour, and brought in a Bill  
 to the Parish of Expences on this worthy Occasion of 43*l.*

† Out of 19 Officers only 5 were on the Island.

Having



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1742

Stop put to  
the Pro-  
ceedings  
on Elec-  
tions.

End of the  
Session.

Affairs of  
Germany.

Having mentioned the Establishment of a Committee of Elections, and the Country Party's having carry'd the appointing a Chairman of that Committee, it was expected, that all the controverted Elections would have been carry'd in their favour. But on the 15th of *March*, a Motion was made, "That the Committee of Elections should not proceed on any Petitions complaining of undue Returns;" which, to the Astonishment of many Gentlemen of the Party, was supported by all their Brethren who had obtain'd Places on the late Change of the Ministry; and consequently was carried in the Affirmative; as well as a second "That no Petitions of this kind should be heard this Session at the Bar of the House." This convinced those who remain'd of the Country Party, that they had nothing further to expect from those who lately professed to be their Friends.

On the 15th of *July* his Majesty put an End to the Session, by passing the\* Acts ready for the Royal Assent; and after acquainting the House "of the favourable Aspect of Affairs abroad by the Treaty of *Breslaw*, the Q. of *Hungary's* Successes in *Germany*, and the King of *Sardinia's* declaring for her in *Italy*; and assuring them of his Resolution to prosecute vigorously the War with *Spain*, he thank'd them for the Supplies granted;" and the Lord Chancellor by his Order prorogued the House to the 16th of *September*.

The late Change of the Ministry, tho' it produced no Alteration in the Measures at home, yet effected a very visible one in our Conduct as to foreign Affairs; for in *April* a considerable Body of *British* Troops† were order'd for *Flanders*,

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\* The Acts pass'd this Session were—The Malt Act—The Waggon Act—The Act for granting a Million out of the sinking Fund, for the Year 1742—The Act against Mutiny and Desertion—The Land-Tax Act—The Bank Act for raising 1,600,000*l.*—Act to exclude certain Officers from the House of Commons—Act against counterfeiting Gold and Silver Lace—Act for encouraging Sail Cloth—Act against stealing Cattle and Sheep—Act against the Marriage of Lunatics—Westminster Bridge Act—Seven Road Acts, and several Particular and Private Bills.

† These were, the third and fourth Troops of Horse Guards, the second Troop of Grenadier Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, the Kings Regiment of Horse, General *Ligonier's* Horse, *Honeywood's*, *Campbell's*, *Hawley's*, *Cadogan's*, Sir *Robert Rich's*, and *Cope's* Dragoons. Three Battalions of Foot Guards, *Howard's*,

*Cornewall's*

*Flanders*, under the Command of the Earl of *Stair*,† being in all 16334 effective Men : But as the Resolution of sending these Troops to *Flanders* was taken without any previous Concert with the States General ; and as it was necessary to bring them into our Views, this great General and Statesman, who had been made Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and Commander in Chief in *Flanders*, was also appointed his Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses. It may, therefore, not be amiss to give some Outlines of his Character, as we shall often have occasion to mention him in the Sequel of this History :

Domestic  
Affairs in  
1742

Troops  
sent to  
*Flanders*.

This Nobleman, descended of an honourable Family in *Scotland*, served under the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flanders*, with great Reputation ; and was by *Q. Anne* raised to the Dignity of Earl, and honoured with the Order of the Thistle. It is a Question, which has been most conspicuous, his Valour in the Field — or his Wisdom in the Cabinet ? To the utmost Probity and Integrity he joins a Penetration and Force of Genius, which qualify him for the most arduous Enterprizes, or the most difficult Negotiations. As he was bred up in Revolution Principles, so in the long Course of an active Life, he has never once varied from what appear'd the true Interest of his Country, from which he never suffer'd himself to be diverted by any interested Views. Tho' he has in the Series of his Publick Conduct happily entwined the Laurels of the Hero, with the Statesman's Olive ; yet his distinguishing Characteristick is that of the steady and unbiass'd Patriot. To the utmost Politeness and Elegance of Taste, he joins a Purity and Simplicity of Manners, which resemble the antient Worthies of *Greece* and *Rome*. Untainted in his Manners, and unblemish'd in his Honour ! not Envy herself could darken his Virtues or obscure his Merit. When the first Rebellion broke out in *Scotland* in 1715, he was then Embassador for his late Majesty at the Court of *France*, and by his memorable Services contributed greatly to the timely Suppression of it. He maintain'd his publick Character there with that Firmness and Dignity which has ever distinguish'd him,

Character  
of the E.  
of *Stair*.

*Cornwallis's*, *Daroure's*, *Pultney's*, *Campbell's*, *Peer's*, *Handasyde's*, *Huske's*, *Bragg's*, *Ponsonby's*, *Johnson's*, and *Bligh's* Foot.

† His Lordship had under him as Lieutenants General, *Honeywood*, *Campbell*, and Earl of *Dunmore*. — Majors General, *Howard*, *Cope*, *Ligonier*, *Hawley*, and Earl of *Albemarle*. — Brigadiers, *Cornwallis*, *Pultney*, *Bragge*, *Huske*, *Ponsonby*, *Frampton*, Earl of *Effingham*, and Earl of *Rothes*.

whether



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

whether in Favour or Disgrace. His Vigilance and Circumspection were acknowledged such as could not be deceived; and his Presence of Mind and Resolution was neither to be disconcerted, nor over-aw'd.\* In a word, his Address and Deportment were the Admiration and Wonder of a Court, which till then had the Vanity to think those delicate Flowers were only to be found in her own Soil. In Power he still preserved a generous Independency; so that in 1733, for voting against the Excise Scheme, he fell under the Displeasure of the Minister, and was dismissed from all his Employments, retiring to his patrimonial Estate, where like the Dictator of old, he employ'd his Leisure in improving his Fields.† But on the late Change of Ministry, his Majesty thought fit to recall him from his honourable Exile, and make use of his Services for the Advantage of his Country. — The Success of his Negotiation we shall see when we come to the Affairs of *Holland*.

New Em-  
peror cho-  
sen.

The first remarkable Event which presents itself abroad, is the Elevation of the Elector of *Bavaria* to the Imperial Throne. We have already seen the previous Steps taken for this End, and how *France* had by different Methods secured all the Electors in his Interest; so that the Vote of *Bohemia* being suppressed, there remained no Obstacle to his Advancement. This Prince, who had been crown'd King of *Bohemia* at *Prague* in *December* 1741, arrived at ‡ *Manheim* on the 16th of *January*, attended by his Queen, the

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\* He had obtained by his Abilities, such an ascendant over the Regent Duke of *Orleans*, that it being once publicly ask'd, what Part his Royal Highness would take in a certain Grand Affair? It was publicly answered, *What the British Ambassador pleases*.

† The Improvements this Noble Lord has made at his two Seats of *Castle Kennedy* in *Galway*, and *New-Liston* near *Edinburgh*, in Planting and Gardening, have been admired by Foreigners, as extraordinary in so Northern a Climate.

‡ *Manheim*, the Residence of the Elector Palatine, lies at the Confluence of the *Rhine* and the *Neckar*, and was founded by *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, Son in Law to King *James I.* But in 1693 the *French* raz'd it to the Ground. The Elector *John William* began to re-edify it, and the Work was compleated by his Brother *Charles Philip*. The Fortifications are all faced with Brick. The City has three Gates, and the whole Town is laid out in such a regular and elegant Manner, that it is justly reckon'd one of the prettiest Places in *Europe*: But the Houses are rather too low. The Electoral Palace is very large, but the Building is irregular and confused, tho' the Apartments are richly furnish'd, and command an extensive Prospect over all the Country. This City lies ten Miles West of *Heidelberg*.

Electoral

Electoral Prince, and Prince *Clement* his Brother, where Foreign Affairs in next Day the Marriages of the two Princesses of *Sultzbach*, 1742 with Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, and the hereditary Prince of *Sultzbach*, were celebrated in his Presence. On the 24th, he was elected Emperor at *Frankfort*,\* where he arrived on the 31st, and swore to the Imperial Capitulation. On the 12th of *February*, he was crowned by the Name of *Charles VII.* in the following Manner :

He was received at the Gates of the Cathedral by the Electors of *Mentz* and *Cologne*, and the Proxies of the secular Electors, who conducted him to his Throne opposite the High Altar, where being invested with the *Imperialia* of *Charlemain*, viz. the Crown, Mantle, and Sword, he heard Mass, during which, 100 Cannon were discharged round the Town. He was then reconducted to the Town-house, the Procession beginning with the Proxies or Ministers of the Electors, follow'd by Count *Papenheim*, hereditary Marshal of the Empire, who carried the Sword of State. Then came the Emperor on Foot, supported by the Electors of *Mentz* and *Cologne*, under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, adorn'd with Silver Fringe, embroider'd with the Imperial Eagle in black, and born by ten Deputies of the City. His Majesty being enter'd the great Hall of the Town-House, where the Imperial Feast was prepared, seated himself at a Window, looking into the great Square, to be seen by the People, who fill'd the Air with their Acclamations. During this, Count *Papenheim* on Horseback, rode to a Heap of Oats, laid in a Corner of the Square, and filling a Silver Measure, carried it to the Emperor, leaving the rest to the Populace. The Proxy of the Elector Palatine next appeared, and riding to a Kitchen in the great Square, where an Ox was roasted whole, cut off a Slice on a Gold Plate, and carried it to the Emperor. The Chief of the *Brandenburgh* Embassy, as great Chamberlain, carried a Silver Ewer and Basin of Water to the Emperor to wash, while Count *Stolberg*, as Plenipotentiary to his Majesty, Elector of *Hanover* (Arch Treasurer of the Empire) scatter'd Gold and Silver Medals amongst the People. All the Time, two Fountains ran, one with white, and the other with red Wine; and the Evening concluded with another Discharge of 100 Guns, Illuminations, and other Rejoicings.

\* *Frankfort*, on the *Main*, [so called to distinguish it from *Frankfort* on the *Oder*] is an Imperial City, and the Place where the Emperors have for some Ages past, been Elected and Crowned. It is noted all over *Germany* for its Fairs. It is a large, well fortified and populous City, govern'd by its own Magistrates.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

The two first Steps of the Emperor were to establish a new *Aulic Council*,\* which sat at *Frankfort* for the 1st time, in *March*, and in which the Elector of *Mentz*, as Chancellor of the Empire, wrote to the Q. of *Hungary* to transmit the Records and Papers belonging to that Council; but this Princess did not think fit to comply with the Request, as she did not acknowledge the Emperor's Election to be valid.†

Diet re-  
moved fr.  
Ratisbon  
to Frank-  
fort.

The other Point was, the Removal of the imperial Diet from *Ratisbon* to *Frankfort*, which in spite of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Opposition, and Remonstrances, took Effect, and in *October*, the same Diet confirmed the Emperor's Election, and granted him a Subsidy of 50 *Roman Months* (amounting to about 200,000*l.*) which was, in some Sense, approving the War against the Q. of *Hungary*, tho' they had never enquired into the Grounds of it.

Austrians  
overrun Ba-  
varia.

But while the new Emperor was thus settled in his Throne, and acknowledged by the principal Powers in *Europe*, he had the Mortification to see his hereditary Countries, and his Capital in Possession of his Enemies. For Count *Khevenhuller* having defeated Marshal *Thoring* at *Landshut*,‡ and reduced the strong Castle of *Ranshoffen*, in which 700 *Bavarians* were made Prisoners of War, detached Col. *Mentzel* to invest *Munich*,|| which on the 13th of *February* surrender'd by Capitulation. A late Writer§ has charged the *Austrians* with committing great Excesses of Cruelty on

\* This tho' appointed by the Emperor, is a Council of the Empire, and as it is always held where the Emperor resides, had for some Ages been kept at *Vienna*.

† On account of the Vote of *Bohemia* being suspended or suppressed, against which she loudly protested, and which indeed the Electoral College had no Right to do without the consent of the two other Colleges of the Diet, and the Imperial Cities.

‡ *Landshut*, a handsome well fortified Town of *Bavaria* on the River *Iser*, 30 Miles N. E. of *Munich*, and as many from *Ratisbon*. The Electors have a good Palace here, and the Tower of the great Church is reckoned the highest in *Germany*.

|| *Munich*, The Capital of *Bavaria*, and Residence of the Electors, lies on the River *Iser*, 70 Miles E. of *Ulm*, 40 S. of *Ingolstadt* 60. N. of *Inspruck*, and 100 W. of *Lintz*. It is seated in a Spacious Plain, and is one of the largest and most flourishing Towns in *Germany*. The Buildings are uniform and the Streets regular, but the Fortifications are inconsiderable. The Electoral Palace is one of the largest Structures in *Europe*, but its Magnificence consists chiefly in the Bulk. This City was Founded in 962, Walled in 1156, and taken by *Gustavus Adolphus K.* of *Sweden* in 1632.

§ The Author of the *Perseis*.

this

this Occasion, but his Assertions do not seem well ground- Foreign  
ed ; for it appears both by the Articles of Surrender, and Affairs in  
Count Khevenhuller's Letter to the States of Bavaria, that 1742  
there was as much Care taken as possibly could be, to pre-  
vent any Complaints of this Kind.

During this General's Stay at *Munich*, he received from his Royal Mistress her Picture, with that of the young Arch Duke her Son, and a *Latin* Letter, of which the following is a Translation :

**YOU** have now before your Eyes a Queen forsaken by all the World. What do you imagine must be the Destiny of this Infant ! You cannot but perceive with what Confidence your Sovereign commits to your Charge, as to that of a faithful Minister, all her Power, her Forces, and the whole Fate of her Kingdoms ! Make use of this Confidence, great Hero and faithful Subject, so as not to be afraid of rendering an Account of your Conduct to God and Man. Let Justice be your Buckler, let Equity be the Rule of your Actions ; but be inexorable to those who have forfeited their Oaths and Allegiance. Tread in the Footsteps of the great Prince Eugene, of glorious Memory, your Predecessor and Master. Imitate his immortal Example. Assure yourself that we and our Descendants shall ever have for you and your's a grateful Remembrance. This we protest to you in the Name of every thing that is dear to us, and we wish you continual Success.

This Letter being read to the Officers, and the Pictures exposed to the View of the Army, they all vowed to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for the Queen, and filled the Air with repeated Cries of *Long live Maria Teresa !*

As the *Electo*r Palatine had join'd a Body of his Troops Q of Hun-  
to the imperial Army in *Bavaria*, the Court of *Vienna* gary  
look'd on this Step as a Violation of his Neutrality, which breakswith  
that Prince deny'd, alledging, those Troops were only Au- the Elec  
xiliaries. However Marshal Khevenhuller in March, laid the terPalatin  
City of *Neuburgh*\* in the *Upper Palatinate*, under a Contribution of 200,000 *Florins* on this Account, which with some small Abatement was paid. Towards the End of March the *Austrians*, under the Command of Baron *Bern-*

\* *Neuburgh*, the Capital of a small Dutchy of the same Name, lies on the Side of the *Danube*, 45 Miles W. of *Ratisbon*, 55 E. of *Ulm*, 25 N. of *Augsburgh*, and 40 S. of *Nuremburgh*. It is well fortify'd, and has a good Trade for Wines. It belongs to the *Electo*r Palatine, who has a handsome Palace here.



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*claw*, advanced to \**Ratisbon*, and took Possession of the Suburbs of *Stadtamhoff*, with four Regiments of *Curassiers* and *Hungarian Horse*, follow'd by a large Body of *Pandours*, *Wuradins*, *Croats*, and other irregular Troops, whose Appearance spread a general Consternation, † and not without Cause, there being something savage and terrible in their Dress and Aspect. ‡ From *Ratisbon* the *Austrian* General advanced on the North Side of the *Danube*, crossing the Rivers *Regen*, *Naab*, and *Altmul*, tho' greatly swelled with the Snows, till he arrived at *Kelheim*, which the *Bavarians* deserted on his Approach, leaving a vast Magazine behind them. Baron *Bernclaw*, putting a good Garrison in the Place, pursued Count *Thoring* and the *Bavarian* Army to *Ingolstadt*. § and having attack'd them under that City, obliged them to retire to *Donawert*; but on the *Austrians* returning towards *Ratisbon*, Count *Thoring* in his Turn advanced, and laid Siege to *Kelheim*, but being repulsed three Times in his Attack on the Place, and General *Bernclaw* coming up to its Relief, he abandon'd the Enterprize.

Eigra taken by the  
French

During these Operations in *Bavaria*, Count *Maurice* of *Saxe*, with a Body of *French* and *Bavarians*, on the 23d of *March*, invested *Egra*; and on the 19th of *April* the Place

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\* *Ratisbon*, is an Imperial City on the *Danube*, 60 Miles N. of *Munich*, 60 W. of *Passaw*, 60 N. E. of *Augsburgh*, and 25 S. of *Amberg*. It is a large, well built, and populous City, and the usual Place of meeting for the Imperial Diets, who assemble in the Castle. Here is a noble Stone Bridge over the *Danube*, consisting of 15 Arches, being in length 1091 Feet and 32 broad. The Town is well fortify'd, and is the See of a Bishop, who is a Sovereign Prince of the Empire. and usually of the *Bavarian* Family. The Suburb of *Stadt-am Hoff*, lies opposite to the City on the other Side of the *Danube*.

† The Queen of *Hungary* gained this singular Advantage, from her being at Peace with the *Turks*, as to draw from the remote Provinces of that Kingdom, as well as *Croatia* and *Sclavonia*, large Bodies of a wild irregular Militia, who being disciplin'd by good Officers, became afterwards of great use to her in the succeeding War.

‡ They were generally large bodied Men, of a wild appearance, dressed in the Skins of Bears, Wolves, and other Beasts, armed with Guns and large heavy Scymetars, and a sort of Knives shaped like a Bayonet with broad Handles. They marched some on Horseback and some on Foot.

§ *Ingolstadt*, is a strong City of *Bavaria*, seated on the North Side of the *Danube*, 40 Miles N. of *Munich*, 12 Miles E. of *Neuburgh*, and 30 W. of *Ratisbon*. It is well built, has a University, and a good Castle. Here is a fair Bridge over the *Danube*.

surrendered

surrendered by Capitulation, the Garrison being allowed to march out with all Military Honours, to be conducted to *Passau*; and not to bear Arms against the Emperor till ransomed, or exchanged by Cartel.

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About the Middle of *April* the *Bavarian* Army being re-inforced by a large Detachment of *French* under the Duke of *Harcourt*, Count *Khevenhuller* was obliged to draw all his Forces together; for which End he quitted *Munich*, and took Post at *Ortenburgh*, near *Passau*, while General *Bernclaw*, after dismantling *Kelheim*, retired to *Dinglefing* on the *Iser*, to observe the Motions of the Enemy. The People of *Munich*, in the mean time, imagining they had got rid of their Conquerors, began to shew their Loyalty by detaining some *Austrian* Officers, but Col. *Mentzel* undeceived them to their Cost, by appearing again before the City on the 5th of *May*; but the Citizens shutting their Gates, and General *Bernclaw* arriving with a strong Re-inforcement, the *Austrians* attack'd the Place so vigorously, they were glad to surrender on their former Capitulation, after the Loss of many Lives.

Austrians  
evacuate  
Bavaria.

Retake  
Munich

Towards the End of *May* Count *Thoring*, the *Bavarian* General, and the Duke of *Harcourt*, with all the *French* Grenadiers and Piquets, and 3000 *Bavarian* Horse, advanced to *Hilkersbergh*, a Castle on the *Danube*, with a Design to seize the Bridge the *Austrians* had there. The Garrison, which consisted of *Croats*, observing the Enemy's Approach, march'd out, and being supported by a Body under Gen. *Helfreich*, advanced to meet them, and attack'd them Sword in Hand. The Action was obstinate and bloody, and ended to the Advantage of the *Austrians*, who pursued the Enemy to their Camp. The *Bavarians* lost five Field Pieces on this occasion, and a Nephew of the Duke of *Harcourt* was taken Prisoner, besides near 1000 Men kill'd and wounded.

Bloody  
Action at  
Hilkeri  
bergh.

Let us now turn our Views towards the King of *Prussia*. The End of last Year, the Q. of *Hungary*'s Enemies were in Possession of *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, and the greatest Part of *Moravia* and *Upper Austria*. After the Reduction of *Prague* the Body of the *French* Army had Cantoned themselves along the *Muldaw* as far as the Confines of *Austria*, but the *Saxons* and *Prussians* marched into *Moravia*, the latter taking up their Quarters about *Znaim*;\* and the former In-

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\* *Znaim* or *Znoymo*, stands on the River *Taya*, in *Moravia*, 5 Miles from the Confines of *Austria*, and 20 S. of *Brinn*. It has a strong Castle.



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vesting *Brinn*.\* In the mean time a Detachment of the *Prussian* Army besieged †*Glatz*, which surrender'd on the 9th of *January*; but the Castle held out till the 27th of *April*, when the Garrison made an honourable Capitulation, and were conducted to the *Austrian* Army.

About the Middle of *April*, the Queen of *Hungary* found means to assemble two considerable Armies. That in *Moravia*, under Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, consisted of 30,000 Foot, and 19000 Horse, making in all 49000 Men. That in *Bohemia*, under Prince *Lobkowitz*, consisted of 10,700 Foot, and 5200 Horse, making 15900 Men. On Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*'s Advance, the *Prussians* and *Saxons* evacuated *Moravia* with great Precipitation, the former returning towards *Leutmaritz*† in *Bohemia*; so that the *French* in that Country, under Marshal *Broglia*, had been left to the Mercy of the *Austrians*, if the K. of *Prussia*, who had just received a strong Reinforcement of 32,000 Men under Prince *Leopold* of *Anhalt Dessau*, had not speedily enter'd *Bohemia*, before Prince *Charles* could attack them.

Battle of  
Czaflaw.

The Beginning of *May* was spent by these two Generals in marching and countermarching till the 17th, when Pr. *Charles* advanced to ||*Czaflaw*, with a Design to cut off the Communication between the *Prussian* Army, and their Magazines, and open his way to *Prague*. This Step brought on a general Engagement, in which the *Austrians* at first had the Advantage, having penetrated as far as the *Prussian* Baggage; but falling too eagerly to plunder, they gave the Enemy's Infantry time to recover themselves, and snatch the Victory out of their hands. The Battle was very obstinately fought on both sides. The *Austrian* Grenadiers, and the *Prussian* Foot distinguishing themselves in a particular manner. The *Prussian* Horse suffer'd greatly. They also lost five Standards, Major General *Werdeck*, and several

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\* *Brinn* or *Brino*, a City of *Moravia*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Schwanita* and *Zwittia*. 50 Miles N. of *Vienna*, and 120 S. of *Prague*. It is strongly fortify'd, and was besieged by the *Swedes*, in 1646 without Success.

† *Glatz*, the Capital of a County of the same Name (in which are 9 Towns and 100 Villages) lies on the River *Myza*, near the Confines of *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, and is well fortify'd, having a strong Castle on the Top of a Hill. It lies 80 Miles E. of *Prague*, and 55 N. W. of *Olmütz*.

‡ *Leutmaritz*, a Town of *Bohemia*, at the Confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Eger*, near the Borders of *Saxony*.

|| A small City, but the Capital of a very considerable Territory, 40 Miles East of *Prague*, and 25 South of *Königgrätz*.

Officers, and 2000 Men. The *Austrians*, on their Side, lost 18 Pieces of Cannon, and some Standards, General *Pallant*, and about 5000 Men killed, and 1200 Prisoners. The King of *Prussia* remain'd Master of the Field of Battle, *Pr. Charles* retreating in good Order to the Camp of *Willimow*.

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In the mean Time Prince *Lobkowitz* lay encamped at *Sahay*, with ten thousand Men to cover the Siege of the Castle of *Frauenburgh*. The two *French* Marshals *Belleisle* and *Broglio*, being inform'd of his Situation, advanced towards \**Budweiss* on the 25th of *May*, with about twenty thousand Men, in order to cut off his Communication with that Place, and relieve the Castle. This occasion'd a pretty smart Action, which lasted till Night, when the *Austrians* retreated to *Budweiss*, and the *French* to *Frauenburgh*, the Loss being nearly equal on both Sides; only the latter gain'd their Point in raising the Siege of the Place. Soon after Marshal *Belleisle* set out for the K. of *Prussia's* Camp in his way to *Dresden*,† and M. *Broglio* sent a Detachment of five thousand Men under the Duke of *Boufflers* to take Possession of *Teyn*.‡ But Prince *Charles* took his Measures so as to surprize this Post on the 5th of *June*, most of the Garrison being either killed, or made Prisoners of War. Being joined by Prince *Lobkowitz* on the 16th, his Highness advanced towards the *French* Marshal, who being by this time informed of the Treaty of *Breslaw*, retreated with the utmost Precipitation, leaving his Magazines and Baggage behind him, and never once halting till he got himself entrenched under the Cannon of *Prague*.

Battle of  
Sahay or  
Frauen-  
burgh.

P. Charles  
Surprized  
Teyn.

About the same Time General *Nadaſti*, with a Detachment of *Croats* attacked *Pisek*,|| and the Garrison refusing to Surrender, the *Croats* swam the River with their Sabres in their Mouths and scaled the Walls, which so astonish'd the Enemy, they laid down their Arms. Here the *Austrians* found large Magazines; as also at *Pilsen*,§ which capitulated to Prince *Lobkowitz* on the Second Summons; the

\* A small City of *Bohemia* near the Borders of *Upper Austria*.

† It is probable this Journey was taken with a View to sound those two Monarchs, and, if possible, keep them steady to their Alliance with the Emperor and *France*.

‡ *Teyn*, a City of *Bohemia* at the Confluence of the Rivers *Muldaw* and *Lausnicz* about 50 Miles S. of *Prague*.

§ A small Town in *Bohemia*.

¶ A strong well Fortified Town of *Bohemia* at the Confluence of the Rivers, *Myse* and *Caburz*, 40 Miles S. W. of *Prague*, and 40 S. E. from *Egra*. It is well built, and has two fine Churches.

Garrison



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K of Prus-  
sia makes  
a Seperate  
Peace.

Treaty of  
Breslaw.

Garrison of 540 Soldiers and 28 Officers remaining Prisoners of War : In this last Place the *Austrians* got 9 large Cannon, 6 Mortars, and great Stores of Corn, Flower, Bread, Hay, and Straw.

The King of *Prussia*, whether from a Discovery of Treachery in his new Allies the *French*,\* as some say, or what other Motives† is uncertain, begun soon after the Battle of *Czaslaw* to discover an Inclination to accomodate Matters with the Queen of *Hungary*. The Earl of *Hyndford*, the *British* Embassador, who had obtained the necessary full Power from that Princess, and who closely attended his Majesty in his Progress, did not fail to cultivate this favourable Disposition, so that in conjunction with Count *Podewils*, the King of *Prussia*'s Cabinet Minister, a seperate Treaty of Peace was signed between these two Powers at *Breslaw* the 1st of *June*, consisting of the following principal Articles :

I. *The Queen of Hungary yields up to the King of Prussia and his Successors, the Upper and Lower Silesia (except the Principality of Teschen, City of Troppau, and some other Districts) as also the County of Glatz in Bohemia.*

II. *In return for this Cession his Prussian Majesty renounces all further Pretensions whatever on the Q. of Hungary.*

III. *The K. of Prussia shall preserve the Catholick Religion in Silesia in its present State ; as also continue the Inhabitants in their Rights and Priviledges, without derogating however from the Liberty of Conscience granted to the Protestants, or the Rights of the Sovereign.*

IV. *The K. of Prussia charges himself wholly with the Repayment of what was lent by the English Merchants, on the Security of the Revenues in Silesia, by a Contract made at London the 21st of Jan. 1735.*

V. *The King of Prussia engages to observe a strict Neutrality during the Continuance of the War, and to withdraw his Troops from Bohemia, in 15 Days after signing the Treaty.*

VI. *A General Amnesty on both sides, and Hostilities to cease. Such Inhabitants of Silesia as have a Mind to leave the Country shall be allowed five Years to sell their Effects, without being subject to any Tax or Imposition whatever.*

VII. *The contracting Parties agree to comprehend in this*

\* It was reported a Letter of *M. Broglia* was intercepted, which shewed that *France* designed to Sacrifice this Prince to her own safety.

† It was given out Prince *Charles* after the Action of *Teyn*, had a secret Interview with the King, in which Matters were adjusted.

*Treaty his Britannick Majesty both in his regal Quality and as Elector of Hanover, the Czarina, the King of Denmark, the Statcs General, the House of Wolfenbottle, and the King of Poland as Elector of Saxony, provided that within sixteen Days after the Notification of the Treaty, he withdraw his Forces from the French Army in Bohemia, and out of the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary.*

Foreign Affairs in 1742

It is certain that the Defection of the K. of *Prussia* was a terrible Mortification to the Court of *Versailles*, as it left their Army in *Germany* in a dangerous Situation. Yet the Matter was not carried on so secretly, but the Cardinal had Intelligence of it; for M. *Broglio*, by several Dispatches, assured him, there was no Confidence to be reposed in the K. of *Prussia*; and that he was certainly engaged in a separate Treaty. But the less Credit was given to these Advices in *France*, as M. *Belleisle* sent a quite contrary Account. This great Politician, in spite of his Penetration and Abilities, in the frequent Conferences he had with the *Prussian* Monarch, was effectually duped to believe him sincere. The *French* however (tho' the most faithless and unsteady Allies in the World) did not fail loudly to exclaim against the K. of *Prussia's* Conduct, which they represented as such a Stain on his Reputation, as no time could efface.

Treaty of Breslaw fatal to France.

An Event so favourable to the Q. of *Hungary*, was follow'd by another of equal Advantage; for the K. of *Poland* no sooner received an Account of the Conclusion of this Treaty, than he order'd his Troops in *Bohemia* to halt till further Orders. A Negotiation was in consequence of this Step set on Foot, and a Peace concluded between him and the Court of *Vienna*, which was proclaim'd at *Dresden* on the 17th of *September*. By this Treaty the Queen yielded to his *Polish* Majesty, as Elector of *Saxony*, some Places in the Circles of \* *Elnbogen*, *Saatz*, *Leutmaritz*, and *Buntzlaw*, in consideration of which, his Majesty guaranteed to her the rest of *Bohemia*.

King of Poland accedes to it

The *French* and *Bavarians* in *Bohemia*, being now left alone to sustain the collected Force of the *Austrians*, thought of nothing but how to secure themselves under the Cannon of *Prague*: For this End the two *French* Marshals (*Belleisle* and *Broglio*) chose a sort of *Peninsula*, surrounded by the *Muldaw*, just North of the City, so situated that they

French Army intrench themselves under the Cannon of Prague.

\* *Elnbogen*, is a strong Town of *Bohemia*, on the River *Eger*, near the Borders of *Misnia*, 16 Miles W. of *Egra*, and is called the *Bohemian Key to the German Empire*.



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Affairs in  
1742

Siege of  
Prague.

could be only attack'd in a narrow Front, which was defended in Flank by the Cannon of the Ramparts, as well as by strong Entrenchments, raised between the Town and the River. The 25th of *June* the *Austrian* Army, under Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, encamped on the Hills of *Girsnitz*, † in sight of the City; and on the 27th, the Grand Duke arrived in the Camp from the Court of *Vienna*. Soon after *Marthal Belleisle* and Count *Koningssegg*, had a Conference, at an appointed Place, when the *French* General said he had Instructions from his Court to treat of a General Peace; but the Count declaring the Queen, his Mistress, would hearken to nothing of that Kind without consulting her Allies, the Proposal was dropt.\* These two Generals had several subsequent Meetings, in which the *French* offered to evacuate *Bohemia*, and deliver up *Prague*, *Egra*, and all the Places they held in that Kingdom, provided they might march off with their Artillery, Arms, and Baggage; but the Court of *Vienna* insisting they should surrender Prisoners of War, all Negotiations ceased, and the Place being invested on all Sides, the Trenches were open'd the 28th of *July*. On the 29th at Day-break, the *French*, under the Duke de *Grammont* and Count *Clermont*, † made a vigorous Sally with two Regiments of Foot, and seven of Horse on the *Hungarian* Quarter, where General *Festinitz* commanded; but after five Hours obstinate Engagement, were driven back with great Loss. On the 19th and 22d of *August*, the *French* made two other Sallies, in which they gave the Besiegers some little Disturbance, but without much Advantage to themselves; for, in the last, they lost 2000 Men. The Place now also began to be in Want, Provisions selling at an excessive Rate. ‡ Indeed as the *Austrians* made no regular Approaches, the City might more properly be said to be blockaded than besieged.

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† These Hills are about a Mile from *Prague*.

\* The Author of the *Perseis* represents this Matter in a different Light. He says that *Marshal Belleisle* offer'd to surrender the Town, provided the Army and Garrison might have leave to retire; and that Prince *Charles* accepted of the Proposal for the Army only, but insisted on the Garrison remaining Prisoners of War, which was rejected.

‡ Son to the Duke of *Maine*, and Brother to the Count de *Charolais*, one of the Princes of the Blood in *France*.

† Horse Flesh was sold for six *Kreutzers* a Pound, Butter at a *Florin* a Pound, and an old Hen for two *Florins*, and Beer at ten *Kreutzers* a Quart.

In

In the mean time the Court of *France*,\* in order to prevent this Reproach on their Arms, and if possible relieve the Remainder of their Troops in *Bohemia*, had given Orders to Marshal *Maillebois* to march immediately with his Army from the *Rhine*, for that Kingdom. About the same Time the Emperor publish'd a Rescript, declaring, " That he had offer'd the *French* should quit *Bohemia*, and evacuate the Empire, as also to renounce all his Pretensions to that Kingdom, on Condition the *Austrians* would restore *Bavaria*; but that the Court of *Vienna*, having rejected such reasonable Proposals, he desired of the States of the Empire a free Passage for the *French* Troops as his Auxiliaries.

M. *Maillebois* began his March about the Middle of *August*, and on the 14th of *September*, the two first Columns of his Army reached *Amberg*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, where he was join'd by the *French* and *Imperialists* from *Bavaria*. On this News, Prince *Charles* leaving General *Festinitz* with 18,000 Men to blockade *Prague*, marched with the greatest Part of the Army from thence on the 14th of *September*, and on the 22d arriv'd at *Hayd*, on the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, where he was join'd by Count *Kevenhuller* with the *Austrians* from *Bavaria*, who had follow'd the *Imperialists* and *French*. But before we proceed to the Operations of the Grand Armies, it is proper to take Notice of some Incidents, which happen'd during the Siege of *Prague*.

\* Cardinal *Fleury* kept the King of *France* quite in the dark, as to the State of Affairs in *Bohemia*, but a Letter from M. *Broglio* being convey'd to Mademoiselle *Mailli*, (the Favourite Mistress) she carelessly left it on her Table, not doubting but the curious, or jealous Monarch would read it. This Stratagem succeeded, and by it the King was informed of the Extremity his Troops were reduced to at *Prague*: He immediately ordered the Council to assemble in his Presence, where the Matter was debated. The Cardinal was against attempting the Relief of *Prague*, alledging the immense Sums it cost *France* to relieve a Prince, who did not assist himself. But the Majority of the Council were of a contrary Opinion, and thought the Honour of the Nation was concerned both in relieving *Prague*, and supporting the Emperor; for which purpose it was necessary that Marshal *Maillebois* should be ordered to March for *Bohemia*, without Delay. M. *Orri*, Comptroller of the Finances, (tho' he ow'd his Advancement to the Cardinal) declared Money should not be wanting, for he had six Millions Sterling, ready for the Enterprize. On this the March of M. *Maillebois* was resolved.

The



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
Surrender  
of Fraw-  
enburgh.

Campaign  
in Bavaria.

Motions  
of the Ar-  
mies in  
Bohemia.

The Castle of *Frawenburgh*, which had been block'd up by an *Austrian* Detachment under Col. *Meroz*, was obliged thro' Famine to surrender on the 28th of *July*, the Garrison of 500 *French* and 300 *Bavarians* being made Prisoners of War.

Nothing of Importance happen'd for the Summer Season in *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Harcourt*, the *French* General, declining coming to any decisive Action; and Count *Khevenhuller* not thinking proper to make any Push till the Fate of *Prague* was determined.

On the 23d of *August* Count *Seckendorff* assumed the Command of the Imperial Army in *Bavaria*, and Count *Saxe* relieved the Duke of *Harcourt* in his Post of General of the *French*; but both these new Generals continued inactive on the *Iser*, till they marched to join M. *Maillebois* at *Egra*.<sup>\*</sup> Count *Khevenhuller*, who harrassed them in their March, turn'd off to join Prince *Charles*. During this Pursuit Baron *Trenk* found means to surprize *Chamb*,<sup>†</sup> a rich Town of the *Upper Palatinate*, which the *Pandours* took by Storm, and got an immense Booty,<sup>‡</sup> most of the Inhabitants of the adjacent Country having repositied their Effects here, as in a Place of Safety.

While Prince *Charles* lay incamped at *Hayd*, Marshal *Maillebois* having sent back Count *Seckendorff* with the imperial Troops to take Possession of *Bavaria*, made a Circuit with his Army, and on the 25th of *September* enter'd *Bohemia* near *Plana*, so that being only separated from the *Austrian* Army by the River *Myse*, a general Engagement was expected; but the *French* Marshal, who had Orders to avoid any Risk of that kind, chose such strong Camps, and took such Precautions in his Marches, that he gave Prince *Charles* no Opportunity to attack him. In the mean time General *Festinitz* was obliged for want of sufficient Force, to raise the Blockade of *Prague*; so that the Marshals *Broglio* and *Belleisle*, with the greatest part of their Forces, went and took post at *Léutmaritz*. On the News of this M. *Maillebois* decamped from *Pramhoff* on the 5th of *October*, and by a forced March arrived on the 7th near *Egra*. Pr.

<sup>\*</sup> *Egra*, is a large Frontier City of *Bobemia*, 30 Miles W. of *Prague*, on the River *Eger*, and well fortify'd.

<sup>†</sup> *Chamb*, a small City of the upper *Palatine*, seated at the Confluence of the Rivers *Chamb* and *Regen*, 40 Miles E. of *Newmark*, and 20 N. of the *Danube*.

<sup>‡</sup> The Baron's own Share of the Plunder amounted to 45,000*ol.* and that of the meanest *Pandour* to 120*l.*

*Charles,*

*Charles*, on the other hand, being advised of the *French* Foreign Marshal's quitting *Prague*, detached General *St Ignon* with Affairs in a strong Body, to join General *Festitz*, in the Circle of 1742 *Saatz*, in order to prevent their Junction with *M. Maillebois*, while with the grand Army he turned off to the Right, and took Possession of all the Defiles and Passages of the Mountains, before *M. Maillebois*, who had advanced as far as *Kadan*, could come up. The Marshal finding his Passage prevented, abandon'd his Design,\* return'd back to *Egra*, and from thence, thro' the *Upper Palatinate*, proceeding to the *Danube*, being closely follow'd by Prince *Charles* with the main Army, while Prince *Lobkowitz* was left with a sufficient Body to observe the Marshals *Broglie* and *Belleisle*. It is certain the *French* took their Measures very twrong, and that this March, instead of producing the Effect designed, of relieving their Army at *Prague*, and recovering *Bavaria*, left their Affairs in *Germany* in a worse Situation than ever. For the Army under *M. Broglie*, being perpetually harrassed by the *Pandours*, *Croats*, *Hussars*, and other irregular Troops, as well as exhausted by a long and fatiguing March, thro' a Country already wasted by the Passage of Friends and Foes, was reduced to such Extremities, that they did little Service this Campaign.

The two *French* Marshals thus disappointed of Relief, were forced to return to *Prague*; leaving small Garrisons at *Leutmaritz* and other Places, which were soon forced to surrender to Prince *Lobkowitz*, who again formed the *Blockade* of *Prague*, from whence *M. Broglie* on the 4th of *November* made his Escape, disguised like a Courier, and got into *Saxony*, where he soon after received Orders from his Court to go to *Bavaria*, and take the Command of the

*M. Broglie escapes from Prague.*

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\* This Conduct of *M. Maillebois*, whether owing to the Cardinal's secret Orders, or to what other Motives, was greatly censured in *France*; for as the whole End of his Expedition depended on the Junction of the two Armies, it was said, he was strong enough (having 60,000 Men) to have effected it in spite of the *Austrians*. However he was on this recalled and disgraced. It was said Count *Saxe*, at a Council of War, offer'd on the Forfeit of his Head, to conduct the Army by such ways as should securely effectuate a Junction.

† The true Method to have relieved *M. Belleisle* and *Broglie*, would have been for *M. Maillebois* to have marched thro' *Bavaria* to *Vienna*, which would have infallibly obliged Prince *Charles* to have quitted *Bohemia*. This Step we shall see taken when it was too late.

*French*



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Count Sec-  
kendorf  
recovers  
Bavaria.

*French Army* there, in the Room of *M. Maillebois*, who was recall'd.

During these Operations in *Bohemia*, *Count Seckendorff*, who had returned with the Imperial Army to *Bavaria*, advanced to *Munich*, which the *Austrians* quitted on his Approach. General *Berenclaw*, who commanded in that Country, retired to *Passau*, but reciving a Reinforcement of 4000 Men from Prince *Charles*, he took post at *Schardingen* so advantageously, that the Imperial General could neither attack him, nor make any Attempt on *Austria*. About the Middle of *November*, the *French* Grand Army, and the *Austrian*, both passed the *Danube*,\* and in *December*, separated for Winter Quarters, the *French* and *Imperialists* in *Bavaria*, and the *Austrians* along the *Iser*.† Nothing more material happening this Season, except that the latter having invested *Brunau*, in which *Count Seckendorff* had left a Garrison of 3000 Men, were on the Approach of the *French* obliged to raise the Siege, and retire to *Passau* with Precipitation.‡

In the mean time Prince *Lobkowitz*, who had the Conduct of the Blockade of *Prague*, had cut off the Communication so, that the Garrison would in all probability have soon been reduced to the last Extremity.

*M. Belle-  
isle's* sur-  
prising Es-  
cape.

The *French* Marshal, who was aware of this Distress, had with great Prudence and Dexterity taken his Measures accordingly. As the whole Success of the Enterprize he meditated depended on Secrecy, he took all possible Care to conceal it not only from the Townsmen, but even from his own Troops. When his Design was ripe for Execution, to prevent the latter from suspecting it, he gave out that he intended a general Sally, in consequence of which a certain Quantity of Ammunition was deliver'd to the Soldiers, and all the Horses in Town seiz'd, and distributed to the respective Corps. Having taken all the necessary precautions, on the 15th of *December*, in the Evening, after the Gates were shut, Orders were given to have every thing in Readiness for a March, on the 17th in the Morning. He

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\* The *French* crossed it at *Ratisbon*, and the *Austrians* below *Straubingen*.

† The *Iser*, is a considerable River of *Germany*, which rises in *Tyrol*, and entering *Bavaria*, waters *Munich* the Capital, *Freisingen*, *Landshut*, and *Dingelsing*, falling into the *Danube* between *Straubingen* and *Passau*.

‡ The *French* made so forced a March to relieve this Place, that they lost about 700 Horses with the Fatigue.

then put in practice two Stratagems, the one to prevent the Enemy's getting immediate Intelligence, and the other to distract their Councils when they should have Advice of his March. With the first View he detach'd early on the 16th some Squadrons of Horse to reconnoitre the Country, as if a general Forage was intended: With the latter, he dispatched a Courier with a Letter to M. *Desfalleurs*, the French Minister at *Dresden*, to inform him he had march'd with part of his Forces, and left Count *Baviere*, with a Garrison of 6000 Men, who he doubted not would be able to maintain the place till May. This Letter was contriv'd to fall into the Austrian General's Hands. The 16th at Noon the Gates were shut, and no person suffer'd to go out. At ten at Night a Detachment of 900 Men, under the Command of M. *Chevers*, was made from all the Battalions, and left to amuse the Austrians with the Appearance of a Garrison, and to take care of the Sick. At One o'Clock in the Morning on the 17th, M. *Belleisle* set out with 11,000 Foot, and 3200 Horse, 30 pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition and provisions proportionable for 12 days March, and marched with such Diligence, that he gained the Defiles of the Mountains before Prince *Lobkowitz* could over-take him. He carried off from *Prague*, some of the principal Citizens as Hostages for the Safety of the Garrison he left, and raised vast Sums by way of Contribution. As he concealed his Route, and instead of taking either of the great Roads from *Prague* to *Egra*, struck off by a way between both, he met with few Obstacles, but those of Nature,\* such as the Severity of the Season, and the Badness of the Ways, which render'd the Hardships and Fatigue of such a March inexpressible, seven or eight hundred Men perishing in the Snow, or being left to the Mercy of the Hussars and other light Troops, who continually harrassed their Retreat.†

The Relations of this hazardous Enterprize differ very much, but on the whole it must be own'd it was gallantly

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\* This is the Marshal's own Account, but the Author of the *Perseis* confesses he lost 3000 Men by the Sword, Desertion and Cold, with all his Artillery and Baggage, and even his own Equipage and that of the Commissary General of the Army, to which some add his strong Box and Paper with Bank Notes or Bills of Exchange to the value of 50,000 *Florins*.

† They were forced often to leave Numbers of their sick and wounded on the Road with no Guard but a Trumpet, who had orders to beseech the Enemy, as soon as they came up, to shew them some Pity.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742



executed; and that the *French* General on this Occasion performed the part of a brave and experienced Commander.\* On the 23d of *December*, he sent his Horse before, and following with the Infantry, arrived at *Egra* on the 29th, from whence he proceeded by slow Marches to *Alsace*, and on his Arrival at Court, as the Reward of his Zeal and Fatigue, met so cool a Reception, he thought proper to retire to a Country Seat he had some Leagues from *Paris*.

Prague  
surrenders,

In the mean time Prince *Lobkowitz* finding the Marshal had got fairly beyond his Pursuit, returned to *Prague*, and summon'd the small Garrison, left under M. *Chevert*, who on the 26th of *December* obtain'd an honourable Capitulation, the Garrison marching out with the accustomed Honours of War, and being conducted to *Egra*, from whence M. *Belleisle* sent back, in return, the 16 Hostages he had carried from *Prague*.

Soon after the Surrender of *Prague*, the Court of *Vienna* establish'd a Tribunal of Enquiry there, who severely fined several Persons, and condemned others capitally, for the Affection they discover'd for the Emperor on the late Revolution. The Q. of *Hungary* celebrated the happy Issue of this Campaign by magnificent † Shews, and other Marks of extraordinary Rejoicing.

From the Moment that the Kings of *Poland* and *Prussia* had made a separate Peace with this Princess, the *French* Ministry used all their Arts to set on Foot a Negotiation for a Peace between the Emperor and the Court of *Vienna*. In *September* his Imperial Majesty, by a Rescript, communicated to the Dyet at *Frankfort*, the Conditions on which he was willing to accommodate Matters, viz. “ That he  
“ would oblige himself to withdraw the *French* Troops  
“ from *Bohemia* and the Empire: That he would evacu-  
“ ate *Bohemia* and the City of *Prague*, and restore all the  
“ Arsenals, Magazines, and Artillery in the Condition he

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\* Tho' he was all the March so tortured with the Hip Gout, he could not mount on Horseback, yet on every emergence, he caused himself to be taken out of his Coach, and carried in a Horse Litter wherever he thought his Presence necessary to encourage or assist his Men.

† Particularly a Chariot Race after the Manner of the Antient *Greeks* in which none appeared but Ladies, divided into two Bands, or Parties, with the Queen and her Sister the Archdutchess *Mary Anne* at their Head. This Scene was the more uncommon, as nothing of the kind had before been seen in *Germany*, or perhaps in *Europe*.

found

“ he found them : That he would consent to suffer his Foreign  
 “ Pretensions to the *Austrian* Succession to be adjusted in a Affairs in  
 “ Congress : Provided the Court of *Vienna*, on the other 1742  
 “ Hand, would at the same Time withdraw its Troops  
 “ from *Bavaria*, and restore *Munich*, in the same manner  
 “ as his Imperial Majesty delivered up *Prague* ; and also  
 “ that the Upper *Austria* & the four *Forest Towns*\* should  
 “ be put into his Hands till his Rights were decided by a  
 “ Congress, in which both Parties should chuse their Me-  
 “ diators.”

The beginning of the War, the Ministers and Placemen at the Court of *Vienna*, had granted to the Queen one half of their Salaries towards the Expence of it ; and their good Examples was followed by those in the *Austrian Netherlands*, who according to an Edict publish'd at *Brussels* the 5th of *May*, were reduced to half Pay. On the 13th of *May* her *Hungarian* Majesty was delivered of a Princess, who was named *Maria Christina*. The Empress Dowager *Amelia*† died this Year at *Vienna* the 10th of *April*, in the 69th Year of her Age. After the Death of the Duke of *Brunswick* her Father, who left no Son, this Princess accompanied the Dutchess her Mother, who retired to her Sister the Princess of *Côndi* in *France*. Here she received an Education suitable to her Birth. Her Eldest Sister's Marriage to the Duke of *Modena*, obliging her Mother to remove to *Italy*, she went with her, and soon after was married to the King of the *Romans*, afterwards the Emperor *Joseph*. Few Princesses of her Age possessed a greater share of Virtue, more amiable Qualities, or a more majestick Presence. About the same Time the Court of *Vienna* lost an able Minister in Count *Zinzendorf*, who died there Aged 71.‡

State of  
the Court  
of Vienna.

\* These are *Rhinfeldt*, *Seckengen*, *Lauffenburgh*, and *Waldspout*, all lying on the *Rhine*, at the end of the *Black Forest*, near *Switzerland*.

† The Empress Dowager *Amelia*, Widow of the Emperor *Joseph*, was the Daughter of *John Frederick* Duke of *Brunswick Hannover*, and *Henrietta Benedictine* Princess *Paldine*.

‡ *Lewis* Count *Zinzendorf*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, descended of one of the noblest Families of *Austria*, entered into the Ministry under the Emperor *Leopold*, by whom he was sent Plenipotentiary to the Court of *France*. On the Death of the Emperor *Joseph* he sustained the same Character to the States General. He was also the first Imperial Ambassador at the Congress of *Utrecht*. He assisted at that of *Soissons*, from whence he went to reside at *Verfailles*. This Nobleman has left two Sons, Cardinal *Zinzendorf*, Bishop of *Malta*, and the Chevalier *Zinzendorf*, Knight of *Malta*, and Colonel in the Queen of *Hungary*'s Service.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742



King of  
Prussia  
yields up  
the Dutch-  
ies of Berg  
and Juliers.

Forbids  
the Tor-  
ture.

This Nobleman was tall, of an engaging Aspect and graceful Deportment. He was reserved, but civil and polite to Strangers, to whom his House was open. He kept the best Table at *Vienna*, and was magnificent in every Thing he did. But he was reckoned a little too much in the *French* Interest.

As the War between the King of *Prussia* and the Queen of *Hungary* forced this Prince into an alliance with *France*, so it probably induced him to accommodate his Difference with the Elector *Palatine*, by yielding up his Pretensions to the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*,\* in favour of the young Prince of *Sultzbach*,† the Elector's Heir apparent, and who the End of this Year became by the Death of his Grandfather,‡ possessed of his Dignity and Dominions. His *Prussian* Majesty also came to an Agreement with the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hannover*, in relation to the Dutchy of *Mechlenburgh*. By a Convention made this Summer, the Troops of *Hannover* evacuated that Province, and three *Prussian* Regiments march'd into the Bailiwicks mortgaged to the King of *Prussia*, for the Sums he had advanced on account of that Dutchy. In *December*, this Monarch publish'd an Ordinance “forbidding the use of the Rack, or “the extorting the Confessions of Criminals by Torture, “contrary to Reason, Humanity, and Religion.” He also by a Proclamation offer'd the greatest Encouragement to the *English* Merchants, resorting to the *Linnen Fairs* in *Silesia*.

The Beginning of *August*, in pursuance of an Order from *London*, 16000 of the *Hannoverian* Troops, prepared to march, that Electorate being now secure from Danger, both by the Peace of *Breslau*, and the *French* Army's quitting

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\* It was apprehended in the late King of *Prussia*'s Time, that on the Death of the *Electoꝛ Palatine*, the Succession to these Dutchies, would have occasioned a War in *Europe*, the House of *Brandenburgh*, having a strong Claim on them, as the Elector of *Brandenburgh* had married the eldest Daughter of *John William*, last Duke of *Cleves*, *Juliers* and *Berg*, who died in 1609.

† Prince *Charles*, Son to *John Christian* Prince of *Sultzbach*, and a Princess of *de La Tour d'Aug-verne*. His Father died suddenly *July* 20, 1733. The young Prince was born *December* 10, 1724, and educated under the Dutchess of *Aremberg*, his Grand Mother at *Brussels*, from whence he was sent for to the *Palatine* Court on his Father's Death.

‡ The late *Electoꝛ Palatine*, *Charles Philip* of *Newburgh*, was born *November* 4, 1651, he succeeded his Brother *John William*, and died at *Manheim* *December* 31, 1742, aged 81.

*Westphalia*

*Westphalia.* About the Middle of *September* these Troops Foreign  
 began to pass the *Wefer*,\* in their way to *Flanders*, for which Affairs in  
 Country the 6000 *Hessians* in *British* Pay, began to move 1742  
 about the same time. Both these Bodies of Troops obtained  
 a free Passage through the Territories of the respective  
 States and Princes in their way, only the Bishop and Prince  
 of *Liege* in *November* presented a Remonstrance or Protest  
 to the Imperial Dyet at *Frankfort*, against the Passage of  
 the Troops. But, notwithstanding all that he could do,  
 both these Corps, about the Middle of *October*, reach'd  
*Brussels*, near which City a Camp was mark'd out for them.  
 As there was then a Talk of his Majesty's going to *Flan-*  
*ders*, it was thought *Dunkirk* would have been besieged;  
 but this Design, if intended, never took Place: And tho'  
 on the Earl of *Stair's* Arrival at *Ghent* on the 27th of *No-*  
*vember*, the *Austrian* Troops began to defile towards *Lux-*  
*emburgh*, and the Route of the *British*, *Hannoverian*, and  
*Hessian* Forces were determined, yet the Expedition vanish-  
 ed, and the Army went into Winter Quarters, the *Eng-*  
*lish*† and *Hessians* in *Flanders*, the *Austrians* in *Luxemburgh*,  
 and the *Hannoverians* in the County of *Liege*, without re-  
 gard to the good Bishop's Protestations.

In *July* a Fray happen'd at *Ghent*,‡ between the *English*  
 Troops and Inhabitants, which had like to have produced  
 Fray at  
*Ghent.*

\* The *Wefer*, a large River of *Germany*, rises in *Franconia*; and  
 crossing part of *Thuringia* and the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, receives  
 the *Aller* below *Feden*, and so proceeding to *Bremen* falls into the  
*German Ocean* at *Carlsbad*.

† The Distribution of our Troops was thus: At *Ghent* Horse  
 Guards 1650, four Regiments of Dragoons 1140, Foot Guards  
 2296, Foot three Regiments 2448, in all at *Ghent* 8134. At  
*Bruges*, six Regiments of Foot 4890. At *Oudenarde* one Regi-  
 ment of Horse 435, and one of Foot 815, in all 1250. At *Cour-*  
*tray*, two Regiments of Foot 1630. At *Liere* one Regiment of  
 Horse 435, Total of the *British* Troops 16339.

‡ *Ghent*, the Capital City in *Flanders*, is one of the largest Cities  
 in *Europe*, being nine or ten Miles in compass; but there is much  
 waste Grounds and Meadows within the Walls. The Houses are  
 well built and the Streets clean and neat. It is well fortified, and  
 has a Citadel built in 1540 by *Charles V.* Here are 7 Churches,  
 and several Monasteries and Hospitals. The Chief Trade is in  
 Cloths, Stuffs, and wrought Silks. It lies at the Confluence of the  
 small Rivers, *Lis*, *Lieve*, and *Moer*, with the *Schelde*, by which  
 it has a Navigation free with *Antwerp*, and *Bruges*. It is 30  
 Miles N. of *Tournay*, 50 E. of *Ostend*, 30 W. of *Mecklin*, 30 from  
*Antwerp*, 30 from *Brussels*, 96 from *Amsterdam*, and 156 from  
*Paris*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

ill Consequences. The Case was this: A Soldier cheapening a Piece of Meat in the Market, took it up to smell if it was sweet. The Butcher either affronted at this, or suspecting the Fellow design'd to run off with it, cut him across the Face with his Knife. His Comrade, who stood by, seeing this, run the Butcher thro' the Body. Immediately the Populace rose, and killed some of the Soldiers, who in their Turn, receiving fresh Assistance, put the Mob to Flight. The Tumult lasted two Hours, till the Officers, partly by Threats, and partly by Persuasion, got the Troops to their Barracks. On this occasion the Magistrates assembled, and publish'd an Order, that whoever should offer the least Affront to the *English* Soldiers should be whipt, burnt on the Back, and banish'd the City. This prudent Intimidation soon restored the publick Tranquillity.

Affairs of  
Russia.

Let us now take a View of Affairs in the *North* where we left last Year the *Swedes* and *Russians* in a seeming Disposition to accommodate their Differences, both sides having agreed on a Cessation of Arms in *Finland* for 3 Months.

As to *Russia* it is probable she would have readily harken'd to a Peace on equitable terms. But tho' the new *Czarina* had but just ascended the Throne, and consequently was not fully seated in the Government, yet as *Sweden* was manifestly the Aggressor in an unjust War, this wise Princess resolv'd to put her Forces in *Finland* in such a Condition as to have nothing to fear on that side. Indeed it is more than likely that this Princess propos'd the Suspension of Arms with no other View, than to gain Time to settle Matters at home, so as to be able to carry on the War with Vigour.

Fate of the  
Counts  
Osterman  
& Munich

For this End, in *January*, the Processes against Counts *Osterman* and *Munich*, and their Adherents being finish'd, and Sentence given; \* these two Nobleman, with Count *Goloskin*, the President *Mingden*, and Count *Lowenwold*, (late Grand Marshal of the Household to the Princess *Anne*.) were on the 18th in the Morning brought on a Scaffold. Count *Osterman* was first led to the Block, but while his Head was laid down, and his Neck uncover'd, he was rais'd up, and told, her Majesty had changed his Sentence into perpetual Banishment. † The same Intimation was made

\* The Report of the Commissioners, declared they deserved Death both by the Law of God and Man.

† He appeared during all this Scene with a calm unaltered Countenance, and Count *Munich* shew'd the same Composure as if he had been still at the head of the *Russian* Army.



to the rest, who stood round the Scaffold. In pursuance of this Mitigation, Count *Osterman* was sent to *Borofowa*,\* and Count *Munich* to accompany the Duke of *Courland* at *Pelim* in *Siberia*.

In the mean time the *Swedes*, not sufficiently taught by the ill Success of their Arms last Campaign, or else secretly spirited up by *France*, would agree to no Preliminaries but on Condition of the Restitution of *Carelia*, and the District of *Kexholm*,† Terms too exorbitant to be received by the Victorious Side, and which the *Czarina* was so far from giving Attention to, that she augmented her Army in *Finland* to 80,000 Men.

But tho' the Views of †*France*, in fomenting the Difference between the two Nations was undoubtedly to hinder the Court of *Petersburgh* from intermeddling in the Affairs of *Germany*, the Empress before she set out for *Moscow* in order to her Coronation, sent a Remittance of 120,000 Rubles to the Q. of *Hungary*, telling the Marquis *de Botta*, her Minister, at the same time, *That she knew by Experience the Misery of a Princess oppressed; and therefore took a Particular Pleasure in assisting his injured Mistress, in whose Preservation she had so near a Concern.*

Whether the *Swedes* were intimidated by the *Russian* Preparations, or began to doubt their own Strength, in *May* the Court of *Stockholm* began to incline to an Accommodation; for which End it proposed to the *Czarina* a Renewal of the Suspension of Arms; but this Offer was rejected unless *Sweden* would previously renounce all her Pretensions to the Conquests of *Peter I.* the Recovery of which had indeed been the secret Motive of her taking up Arms. The same Month this Princets publish'd a Manifesto, encouraging the States of ‖*Finland* to throw off their Subjection to the Crown of *Sweden*, and establish themselves a free Republick, under the Protection of *Russia*. At the

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\* *Borofowa*, a Castle in an Island of the River *Oby* in *Siberia* where the famous Prince *Menzikoff* ended his Days.

† *Kexholm*, the most Eastern Province of *Finland*, a Country full of Lakes and Marshes. The Capital is *Kexholm*, or *Carelogorod*, on the W. side of the Lake *Ladoga*, 17 Leagues E. of *Wyburgh*, and 28 N. of *Petersburgh*. This Territory was yielded by *Russia* to *Sweden* in 1646, but reconquered by the Czar *Peter I.*

‡ The *Czarina* seemed sensible of this, by refusing the Mediation of *France*, telling the M. *de la Chetardie* who offered it in *July*, It was neither necessary, nor proper, nor desired.

‖ This was a very artful and specious Scheme, both to gain the Affection of the *Finlanders*, and to alarm the *Swedes*.

same



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

same time she sent the Q. of *Hungary* another Assistance of 600,000 Rubles; but to shew her Impartiality, she acknowledged the Elector of *Bavaria* as Emperor, and wrote him a Letter of Felicitation on his Elevation to the Imperial Dignity.

One cannot, on this Occasion, review the Conduct of this Princess, without observing a visible Resemblance between her Fortune and Character, and those of our own Queen *Elizabeth*. Each had been raised from a Prison to a Throne. Each govern'd by the same Methods: And the *Russian* Monarch, like the *English* one, by keeping fair with the respective Powers of *Europe*, has gain'd the Esteem and Respect of all.

Czarina  
crown'd at  
Moscow,

In *March* her Majesty, attended by the Duke of *Holstein*, her Nephew, set out for *Moscow*, where, on the 11th, she made a most magnificent publick Entry, and on *May* the 6th the Ceremony of her Coronation was perform'd with great Splendor in the Church of *Uspensky* the Cathedral, the Inauguration being made by the Archbishop of *Novogrod*. In *November*, she declared this young Prince,\* whom she had sent for soon after her Accession, and who had embraced the *Greek* Religion, her Successor, by the Title of *Grand Prince of all the Russia's*, in which Quality he received the Compliments of all the foreign Ministers. In *December* this Princess, who by all popular Methods strove to gain the Affection of her People, publish'd two Edicts; the one against *Luxury*, prohibiting the wearing rich Stuffs either laced or embroider'd; the other, for banishing the † *Jews* out of her Dominions, who were forbid to carry a-

and de-  
clares the  
young Pr.  
of *Holstein*  
her Suc-  
cessor.

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\* Prince *Charles* Duke of *Holstein Gottorp* born the 21st of *Feb.* 1727. His Mother was *Anne Petrana* Sister to the Czarina, and by his Grandmother he was lineal Successor to the Crown of *Sweden*.

† The *Jews* made great Interest to have this Edict revoked, and offered not only a large Sum of Money, but to pay double Taxes, but the Czarina answer'd, That this offer determin'd her never to recall her Edict, because it shew'd what Advantages these People made of her Subjects, since they bid so high to purchase them. But this way of reasoning seems very fallacious, since it is certain, the *Jews* contribute little by their Labour to the Increase of the Manufactures of the Country they are in; yet they promote them greatly by their universal Correspondence, which enables them to make large Exportations: Now the Increase of the Demand for such Commodities must either increase the Price, or the Quantity manufactured, and of consequence tend to employ and enrich the People.

way either Jewels, Gold, or Silver. An extraordinary Tax was laid on all Salaries of the Staff Officers in the Army, as well as Civil Magistrates, for the Supporting the Expences of the War with Sweden.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

In *March*, the Cessation of Arms for three Months agreed on between the two Nations expiring, and the Czarina being determined to carry on the War with Vigour, General *Lascy*, on the 18th, set out from *Petersburgh* to *Wyburgh*, and was follow'd by a Train of Artillery. This General having assembled his Army, and made the necessary Dispositions for opening the Campaign, about the End of *June* order'd a large Detachment of Dragoons and Grenadiers, with two Regiments of Hussars, to advance to the Castle of *Fredericksheim*, and follow'd with the rest of the Army. In the mean time, 800 *Cossacks*\* in the *Russian* Service, wasted the Country with Fire and Sword, making a great Number Prisoners. On the 28th at Midnight the *Swedes* set fire to the Suburbs of the Place, and soon after blew up their Powder Magazine, which increased the Flames. The *Russians* finding by this, that the Enemy were abandoning the City, enter'd it, and finding means to extinguish the Fire, got a vast Booty, †tho' the greatest part of the Magazines were consumed. On the 21st of *July*, the *Russian* Velt Marshal advanced from *Sumna*, ten Miles beyond *Fredericksheim*, Count *Lowenhaupt* still retiring before him, and on the 2d of *July* found the *Swedes* advantageously posted behind the River *Kymen*. The *Russians* notwithstanding this, drove them successively over the three Branches of that River, the *Swedes* still retreating in the utmost Confusion.

Hostilities  
renew'd in  
Finland.

Gen 'Lascy  
takes Fre-  
deriksheim

On the 1st of *August*, General *Lascy* took Possession of *Borgo*, which the Enemy quitted. And on the 30th of the same Month, the *Russians*, who kept constantly close at their Heels, and harra's'd their March, found means to sur-

\* A People who inhabit the *Ukraine*, near the Banks and Islands in the *Borysthenes* or *Nieper*, and live by Plunder, or PyracY, in small Boats on the Black Sea. They got their Name from *Kosa*, which in their Language signifies a Scythe, their antient Weapon. *Stephen Bathori*, K. of *Poland*, formed them into a regular Militia, and since then the *Poles* and *Muscovites* have frequently used them in their Wars as irregular Militia, just as the Q. of *Hungary* uses the *Croats* and *Pandours*.

† The *Russians* found here ten Brass and 103 Iron Cannon, nine Mortars, 947 Barrels of Gunpowder, 12 Chests of Ball, and vast Stores of Ammunition.

round



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Russians  
conquer  
Finland:

round them near *Helsingfors*,\* where General *Lowenhaupt* finding no way to extricate himself, was reduced, with his small Army of 15,000 Men, to submit to the following disgraceful Capitulation.

I. *That the Swedish Infantry should immediately embark at Helsingfors with the Army and Baggage, and be transported to Sweden, leaving all their Artillery and Magazines† to the Russians.*

II. *That their Horse should be conducted to Åbo where if they did not embark in thirty Days, they should march round the Bothnick Gulph to Sweden by Land.*

In pursuance of this Agreement, the 8th of September fifteen Swedish Regiments embarked, and four Regiments of Dragoons went by Land to Åbo. But ten Finland Regiments chose to deliver up their Arms and Colours, and taking the Oath of Fidelity to the *Czarina*, had Permission to return to their respective Habitations. By this signal Advantage, without Effusion of Blood, the *Russians* in one Campaign became Masters of all Finland and East Bothnia, and the *Swedes*, after an unsuccessful and ignominious War begun by their own Injustice, saw themselves stripped of one of their finest Provinces, the Natives of which submitted themselves to the Government of the *Czarina*, who treated them with great Moderation and Lenity.

The Misfortunes of the *Swedes* did not stop here. In September the *Daletarhians* took up Arms demanding, 'That the State of the Kingdom should be put on the ancient Footing, that the new Fabricks and Manufactures should be abolished, and a free Trade open'd with Norway, threatening, in case their Requests were rejected, to join the *Russians* with 20,000 Men.' The Consequences of this Revolt we shall have occasion to mention under the succeeding Year.

\* *Helsingfors*, the Capital of *Nyland*, a Province of *Finland*, lies near the Mouth of the River *Winda*; 150 Miles W. of *Wyburgh*; 90 E. of *Åbo*; and 60 N. of *Revel*.

† Ninety Pieces of heavy Cannon, with Stores and Ammunition in Proportion.

§ *Åbo*, the Capital of South Finland, lies on the River *Åviorke*, 120 Miles N. E. of *Stockholm*. It is a Place of good Trade, with a commodious Harbour; and is a Bishop's See and University.

|| At the Beginning of the War, the *Swedes* had 60,000 Men in Finland, which by Cold and Sickness were so diminish'd in the Beginning of Spring 1742, that Count *Lowenhaupt* had not 25,000 effective Men.

Such

Such was the melancholy State of *Sweden*, when the general Dyet assembled at *Stockholm* September the 14th, when the Baron *de Ungern Sternberg* was chosen Marshal in opposition to the Ministerial Interest; as were also most of the Members of the Secret Committee\* elected out of the Country Party. The first Point that engrossed the Attention of the Dyet, was the Settlement of the Succession, the King being in his 67th Year, and only holding the Crown for his Life. The two principal Candidates were the young Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*,† and Prince *Frederick of Hesse*‡: There appeared on this occasion three other Parties, one for the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, one for the Duke of *Deuxpontz*, and a third for postponing the Election till after the King's Death. But as these three Parties joined the Interests of the two first Candidates, the Dispute became near equal. The House of Peasants were almost unanimous in favour of the Duke of *Holstein*, as that of the Clergy was for Prince *Frederick of Hesse*, but the Nobility and Burghers who composed the two other States, were much divided. At last the Secret Committee having prepared Matters, a full Dyet was held *October* the 31st, in which the Duke of *Holstein* carried it by two Voices [139, 137] This Determination was much owing to a Resolution which had passed in the Colledge of Nobles four Days before, viz. 'That to be born and educated in the *Lutheran* Religion, was a necessary Qualification for the Successor to the Crown of *Sweden*.' This naturally threw the Choice on the Duke of *Holstein*, because of the three other Candidates, the Princes of *Hesse* and *Denmark* were Calvinists, and the Prince of *Deuxpontz* a Catholick. When the Marshal of the Dyet acquainted his *Swedish* Majesty with the Election, he said, "whatever tended to the Welfare and Happiness of the Kingdom, had always been agreeable to him, and as he doubted not, but these two points had determin'd the States in their Choice, he gladly assented to it."

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

The Swedish Dyet  
assembles.

Duke of  
*Holstein*  
chosen.

As soon this Affair was settled a Courier had been dispatched to *Moscow*, to give Advice of it to the Prince elected, and soon after the Count de *Bonde*, Baron *Scheffer*, and

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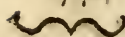
\* The Secret Committee of the *Swedish* Dyet is elected thus: Out of each of the 52 Benches, which compose the Dyet, they take 3, called *Benchmen*; who make 156; from these 52 are chosen by Ballotting. These nominate 24, called Electors, who chuse the Secret Committee, and all the Deputations.

† Grandson to the eldest Sister of *Charles XII*.

‡ Nephew to the K of *Sweden*, and Son-in-law to his *Britannick* Majesty, being married to the Princess *Mary*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1747.



Major General *Hamilton*, were appointed Deputies from the King and Dyet to notify to his Highness their Election. A few Days after the Dyet agreed on the following Capitulation to present to him, in case he accepted of their Choice.

I. *That he would maintain the established Religion.*

II. *That he would make no Alterations in the Form of Government.*

III. *That in order to be instructed in the Laws and Manners of the Kingdom, he should come and reside there.*

When the Deputation reach'd *Moscow*, they found, to their Surprize, that the Duke of *Holstein* had embraced the *Greek Religion*, and been declared Successor to the *Russian Throne*. The Dyet on this Information appointed a Committee to re-settle the Succession, and soon after came to a Resolution, *That as the Duke of Holstein had changed his Religion, his Election was become void, and that whoever should propose a new Election till a Peace was concluded with Russia, should be declared Traytors.*

Confe-  
rences  
at Abo.

This last Step was owing to the Conferences set on foot at *Abo*, where about the Close of the Year the Plenipotentiaries of each Nation met to treat of an Accommodation. Those of *Sweden* insisted on the Restitution of *Finland*, which the *Czarina* seem'd disposed to agree to, provided the *Swedes* would elect the Duke of *Holstein Utin*,\* Bishop of *Lubeck*,† as Successor; the Reasons of which, as well as the Issue of the Negotiation, fall under the Affairs of the succeeding year.

The next important Point that came under the Consideration of the *Swedish* Dyet, was, the Enquiry into the Conduct of the Ministry, and the Causes of the ill Success of the War in *Finland*, which had occasion'd a general Discontent. For this End a secret Committee was appointed. The national Clamour was so great, it was necessary to make some Sacrifices. Yet the Cry for a War had been so unanimous, that they could not well attack those who advised it, and Policy made it necessary, rather than own

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\* Uncle to the D. of *Holstein Gottorp*, and descended fr. *Charles XI.* of *Sweden* by his Mother's side.

† *Lubeck*, an Imperial City, and Cheif of the Hanse Towns. It lies on the *Baltick*, near the Mouth of the River *Trave*. It is a large, well built and populous City, and a Place of great Trade. The reformed Religion was establish'd here in 1561. The Bishop Administrator is a secular Prince of the Empire, of the *Lutheran* Communion, and usually a Prince of the *Holstein* Family. This City lies 37 Miles E. of *Hamburg*, 18 W. of *Wismar*, and 135 S. of *Copenhagen*.

they

they were an unequal Match for the *Russians*, to ascribe Foreign their Misfortunes to the ill Conduct of their Generals. Affairs in These Considerations, more politick than just, threw the whole Weight of the popular Resentment on those unfortunate Officers, who in vain pleaded their Innocence by representing, that the Sicknefs and Mortality amongst the Troops had disabled them from making head against an Army so superior to their own. Count *Lowenhaupt* and General *Bodenbrock*, on their Arrival at *Stockholm* in September, were put under Arrest; and being try'd by a Court Martial, were condemn'd to be beheaded, their Estates confiscated, and their Memory to be branded with Infamy to all Posterity. They appealed to the Dyet, but the Dyet confirmed the Sentence. The Consequences of which we shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

1742

But how much soever *Sweden* suffer'd by a War, in which she had too rashly engaged herself against a Power so superior to her own, she did not neglect the Improvement of her Commerce, and those Branches of Manufacture which might contribute to lessen her Importations, and increase her Wealth. Articles of much greater Advantage to a Nation, than the Addition of new Territories, or the Glory of Conquests. This Year, by the King's Order, two Canals were cut, one reaching from the Lake *Vener*,\* to the River of *Gottenburgh*,† the other from the same Lake to the Town of *Orebro*; by which means a Communication was opened between the Ocean and the *Baltick*, through the Heart of the Kingdom. Offices of Assurance were also erected at *Stockholm*, like those of *London* and *Amsterdam*. Great Encouragement was given to the Woollen Manufacture. Sheep Walks were laid out in several Parts of the Kingdom, and a Reward offer'd by Proclamation of 40 Crowns for every Sheep above two Years old, imported alive from *England* or *Spain*.

Improve-  
ments in  
Trade.

*Denmark* affords little remarkable this Year, that Court

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\* *Vener*, or *Wener*, is a large Lake in the Province of *Gotthland*, 90 Miles long, and 45 broad.

† *Gottenburgh*, the Capital of *West Gotthland*, and second City of *Sweden*, is a strong and flourishing Town on the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Trolheta*, 110 Miles N. of *Lund*, 170 W. of *Calmar*, and 260 S. W. of *Stockholm*. It is a Place of good Trade.

|| *Orebro*, the Capital of *Nericia*, a Province of *Sweden*, lies at the Mouth of the River *Trosa*, on the *Yelmer Lake*, 96 Miles W of *Stockholm*.

conti-



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
State of  
Denmark.

continuing to observe a Neutrality with regard to the contending Powers. But by an odd Turn of Counsels, as the *French* Interest seem'd to decline in *Sweden*, it prevailed in *Denmark*; for the Subsidy Treaty between his *Britannick* Majesty and the King of *Denmark* expiring this Year, the latter recalled his Troops, and notwithstanding all the Applications of Mr. *Titley*, our Minister at *Copenhagen*, absolutely refused to renew the Treaty. He also denied acceding to the Treaty of *Breslau*, and soon after the Beginning of the Year, concluded a Treaty of Subsidy with *France* for five Years, at 600,000 Crowns a Year, and also a new Treaty of Commerce between the two Nations. These Circumstances make it probable the *French* Ministry had found means to gain an Ascendant over us at the Court of *Copenhagen*.

Towards the Close of the Year, such great Preparations of War were made in *Denmark*, as seem'd to bespeak some formidable Design. A strong Fleet was fitted out; and a general Embargo laid in *November* on all the Shipping in the *Danish* Ports. Three Camps were also formed of 8 or 10,000 Men each. This Armament, it was generally believed, was intended to favour and support the Election of the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, as Successor to the Throne of *Sweden*,\* of which we shall have occasion to speak more fully under the ensuing Year.

Conduct  
of the  
Dutch.

The Conduct of the *States General* as yet varied little from the Measures they had observed since the Commencement of the War. In *February* indeed, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the Provinces, and the Endeavours of the *French* Ambassador to prevent it, they resolv'd on a third Augmentation of their Troops, which by these means were increased to 115,000 Men. Twenty-five Men of War were put into Commission; and 25 more ordered to be built. To defray these Expences the States of *Holland* and *West Frizeland* laid on an extraordinary Tax on all Estates of 600 Florins a Year and upwards, proportionable to the Revenues. Their High Mightinesses in *July* agreed to a Proposal from the States of *Holland*, for putting 50 Battalions and 50 Squadrons (making 40,000 Foot and 7,500

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\* It may be observed, with regard to this Project, that the Union of Kingdoms long divided, is both difficult and inconvenient. If each Country retains its Independance, Feuds, instead of being extinguish'd, are inflamed. If either yield up its Rights, such an Union cannot be distinguish'd from a Conquest.

Horse) in a Condition to march on the first Notice. At the same Time they made a Promotion of General Officers, in which, the Prince of *Orange* was named General of the Infantry, and several foreign Officers taken into their Pay. But his Serene Highness refused to serve in that Quality, because being already *Captain-General* and *Stadtholder* of three of the *United Provinces*,\* he judged it inconsistent with his Honour, to act in an inferior Capacity. But tho' there was yet no likelyhood of the Republick declaring itself, *France* was so alarmed at these Steps, that she neglected nothing to bring the States into her Measures, and even offered to cause the *Barrier Towns*† to be united to the Republick for ever, and guarantied by the *Emperor*, *Spain*, and *Prussia*, provided the States would consent to a Neutrality.

courted by  
France,

On the other hand, his *Britanick* Majesty neglected nothing to awaken them from their Security, and open their Eyes to their own real Interest, and the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*. With this View it was, the Earl of *Stair*, having been invested with the Character of *Embassador extraordinary* and *Plenipotentiary*, arrived at the *Hague* in *April*, and on the 10th, had his public Audience; where in a warm and manly Speech, he represented to their High Mightinesses, "The Confidence the King his Master reposed in their Friendship and Wisdom; the Advantages of a strict and mutual Union between their Republick and *Great Britain*; and how much it was the Interest of both Nations to assist and support the House of *Austria*. He informed them of the King's Design of transporting a considerable Body of Troops to *Flanders*, in order to cover their *Frontier*, and defend that Country against the ambitious Designs of *France*: He wished that the States would vigorously concur in such Measures as were necessary for fulfilling their mutual Engagements to the Q. of *Hungary*, and preserving the Liberties of *Europe*." Mr. *Van Harren*, President of the Assembly in the name of the States, returned an answer, expressing the Satisfaction they took in this Mark of his *Britanick* Majesty's Regard, and their Desire to confirm and establish the *Harmony*, so long subsisting between the *Maritime Powers*, on solid and lasting Foundations.

and Eng-  
land.

\* The Pr. of *Orange* is hereditary *Captain-General* and *Stadtholder* of *Gelderland*, *West Friesland*, and *Groningen*.

† The *Barrier Towns* are *Menin*, *Dendermonde*, *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Namur*, and *Maastricht*; all which except the last have been conquer'd by *France* in the present War.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Soon after his Excellency made a Declaration to the Regency, that the King, in order to shew he had no intention of appropriating to himself such Places in *Flanders*, as should be mortgaged to him by the Queen of *Hungary*, proposed the Garrisons of those Places should consist of half *English* and half *Dutch* Troops. On the other hand Count *Sinsheim* the Imperial Embassador gave in a Representation, deploring the melancholy Condition of the Empire, which he imputed to the obstinate Conduct of the Queen of *Hungary*, he alledged that the Repose of *Europe* depended on their agreeing to the Proposals of *France*, and embracing a Neutrality: That without entering into a War, or failing in their Alliance with the Q. of *Hungary*, they might by their powerful Mediation gain a lasting Glory, and preserve the Friendship of the Emperor and his Allies. To this the States answered, *That the Augmentation of their Forces ought to give no Umbrage to his Imperial Majesty or his Allies, as it was made with no View, but to provide for the security of their own Territories.*

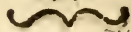
In *May*, the Earl of *Stair* made a further declaration to the States in his Majesty's Name, in answer to the Remonstrance the Marquis de *Fenelon*\* had presented on the Subject of the *English* Troops sent to *Ostend*,† in which he represented, “ That the King had no Intention to give any  
“ Disturbance to his Most *Christian* Majesty by this Step, his  
“ Design not being not so much to assist the Q. of *Hungary*,  
“ tho’ bound to do it by Treaty, as to secure the Interest of  
“ his Subjects, who had advanced considerable Sums to that  
“ Princess; and that to give a Proof of his Moderation and  
“ Desire of Peace, his Majesty was willing to send no Troops  
“ to *Flanders*, provided *France* would withdraw her Armies  
“ from the Empire.” *June* the 16th, 27th, and the 1st of *July*, the same Embassador presented three successive Memorials: By the 1st, he pressed the States “ to join  
“ their good Offices with those of his *Britannick* Majesty,

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\* This Nobleman, Lieutenant General and Knight of the *Holy Ghost*, is Nephew to the famous Archbishop of *Cambray*, Author of *Telemachus*. He is a Man of great Candour, Modesty, and Good Sense.

† *Ostend*, a strong fortified Town on the Coast of *Flanders*, situated at the Mouth of the River *Guele* in a moorish Soil. The Buildings are uniform and neat, and the Streets handsome. The Harbour is good, and capable of Ships of large Burden. It lies 10 Miles W. of *Bruges*, 9 N. E. of *Newport*, and 21 from *Dunkirk*. It sustained in 1601, a Siege of 3 Years and 3 Months against the *Spaniards* under *Spinola*, who lost before it 78000 Men.

“ for



“ for obtaining a Cessation of Hostilities against the Q. of  
“ *Hungary*, and for the yielding up certain strong Places  
“ by way of Caution on this Head. The 2<sup>d</sup> insisted on  
“ the Necessity of a strict Conjunction between the Mari-  
“ time Powers, and the Advantages might be drawn from  
“ the Peace of *Breslaw*. The 3<sup>d</sup> proposed an offensive  
“ and defensive Alliance between the Republick, and the  
“ King, as Elector of *Hanover*; complained of the Fortifi-  
“ cation of *Dunkirk*,\* as contrary to the treaty of *Utrecht*;  
“ and hinted that nothing was wanting but the States de-  
“ claring, to form such a Confederacy as might give Law  
“ to *France*, and force her to act so, that none of her Neigh-  
“ bours might for the Future have just Cause of appre-  
“ hension or Complaint.” Whether it was owing to these  
Memorials or not, their High Mightinesses, the 8<sup>th</sup> *July*,  
issued orders for an Encampment of 30 Battalions and 50  
Squadrons, making 30,000 Men.

But notwithstanding the solicitations of both Parties,  
or these seeming appearances of War: The *Dutch* still a-  
voided any real Alteration of their Measures; or if they  
were inclined any way at all, seemed to lean towards that  
Neutrality, which the *French* Court desired. No doubt the  
Consideration of their Commerce, and their Desire to pre-  
serve it, as well as seeing a *French* Army on their Frontier,  
had a great Influence on their Counsels. Add to this, that  
perhaps they looked with no favourable Eye on our trans-  
porting Troops to *Flanders*, or gaining any Footing in that  
Country.†

In *December*, the States of *Groningen* and *West Friesland* en-  
tered their Protests in favour of the Prince of *Orange*, a-  
gainst the Promotion the States General had lately made  
of foreign Officers, as contrary to the fundamental Rules  
of the United Provinces; declaring they would pay no Ar-

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\* The *French* Minister in answer to this pretended, that his Master's  
beginning to fortify *Dunkirk* 18 Months before, was only to guard  
against the Enterprizes and Menaces of the *English*; and when  
those Fears were over, he was ready to reduce it to its former state.

† By the state of the War laid before the House of Commons in  
1711, it appeared that *England* furnish'd 13892 Men beyond her  
Proportion; and that *Holland* was deficient 20,837. That of the  
Subsidies agreed on to be equally paid, amounting to 25,270,657  
Crowns, *England* paid an Excess of 788,758*l*. That the Propor-  
tion of Ships being 5 *English* to 3 *Dutch*; the *English* fitted out du-  
ring the War 713 Ships of the Line, — which the *Dutch* should  
have joined with 431; but only sent 196, so that there was a defi-  
ciency here of 235 Ships.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

years which should become due to these foreign Generals.\* But it does not appear that their High Mightinesses paid much regard to these Protests. Indeed the two Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, who had the greatest Weight in the Republick, were too jealous of this Prince to consent to the conferring on him any Honours, which might facilitate his Recovery of the Power, once enjoyed by his Ancestors.

Affairs of  
France.

As *France* had been too much encouraged in the Pursuit of her ambitious Schemes, by the Confidence she had that our Ministry would not travease her Measures; so it was no doubt both matter of Surprise and Concern to the pacifick Cardinal to receive the News of the Change; which happened in our Administration, the beginning of the Year: This occasioned an extraordinary Council to be held at *Versailles*, in which new Instructions were sent to *M. Bussy*, the *French* Resident at *London*, how to proceed on this Occasion.

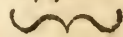
In order to support the War, and put the Marine in a good Condition, the *Dixieme* or 10th Penny, was, by order of the Court levied with the utmost Rigour, which occasioned such general Discontent amongst the People, that at *Lyons*† it broke out into an open Insurrection. The Mob assembling to the Number of 50,000 attacked the House of the Intendant; whom they designed to sacrifice to their Rage; but having the luck to escape, they hung him up in Effigie, as they did the principal Magistrates, who had also saved themselves by Flight; yet either thro' the Lenity of the Government, or the Good Nature of the People, this formidable Tumult was suppressed without Bloodshed, or being followed by any publick Execution. The Ministry also demanded a Loan of the *Financiers* or *Farmers* of the Revenue, of 10 Millions, to be paid by the 1st of July.

Revenues  
of France

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\* They complained that these Generals were forced on them by a Majority only of 4 Provinces out of 7; yet when 5 of the Provinces consented to make the Prince of *Orange* General of Foot, it was insisted on in the Assembly of the States General, that such Promotion could not be made without the Consent of all the Provinces, which they said was manifest Partiality.

† *Lyons*, one of the most considerable Cities of *France*, and Capital of a Province of the same Name, lies at the Confluence of the *Rhone* and *Saone*. It is a large, rich, populous and flourishing Town, the See of an Archbishop, University, and Parliament. It has some few Remains of *Roman* Antiquity. It is 250 Miles N of *Marseilles*, 250 E *Bordeaux*, 70 S W of *Geneva*, 120 S E of *Paris*, 110 S. E. of *Nevers*, 105 S. of *Dijon*, and 40 W. from *Chambery* in *Savoy*.



The Clergy granted the King a free Gift of 14,000,000 of Livres, and as many of the Provinces followed their Example, and several Regulations were made for the better collecting the publick Revenues, it was reckoned they would this Year produce 232 Millions of Livres, or about 11,000,000 Sterling.

In order to recruit and complete their Troops the Court of *France* this Year resolved on a considerable Augmentation of their Militia, by raising 30,000 additional Men. For this End, in *November*, an Ediſt was publiſh'd, "That an exact Liſt ſhould be taken of all the unmarried Men in every Town, from 16 to 40, not under 5 Foot high; and that in caſe any Town or Pariſh was deficient in its Quota, the deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by married Men.\* That thoſe enliſted ſhould ſerve ſix Years, and not quit their Battalions without leave from their Officers, under Pain of being puniſhed as Deſerters." This Ediſt occaſioned a Tumult at *Rouen*,† which was quieted by Good Conduct, without violent Methods, a Point which adds Honour to the Civil Government of that Kingdom.

But if the Change in our Miniſtry gave the *French* Court Uneaſineſs, they receiv'd a much greater Shock from the K: of *Prussia's* deſerting their Alliance, and accommodating Matters with the Q. of *Hungary*, by the Treaty of *Breſlaw*. As it was inſinuated that this Monarch had been determined to take that Step on ſome Diſcovery made of the Cardinal's treating privately with that Princeſs, the Prelate in order to vindicate himſelf, wrote a circular Letter to the *French* Miniſters at foreign Courts, abſolutely diſavowing the Charge. This occaſioned the Court of *Vienna* to publiſh a Letter of his Eminency's to Count *Koningſegg*,‡

K k

dated

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\* They were to take their Courſe by drawing Lotts.

† *Rouen*, the Capital of *Normandy*, lies on the North ſide of the *Seine*, over which is a Bridge of Boats, paved like a Street, which riſes with the Tide. It is a trading and wealthy City, about 7 Miles in Compaſs, well walled, and defended by an old Caſtle. It has 16 Gates, 13 Squares, or Market Places, 136 Fountains, and 35 Pariſh Churches. It has alſo 6 large Sububs, and many Convents and Monafteries. It is the See of an Archbiſhop, and has a Court of Parliament. It lies 28 Miles N. of *Evreux*, 34 S. of *Dieppe*, 55 S. W. of *Amiens*, 64 N. W. of *Paris*, and 52 E. of *Havre-de-Grace*.

‡ Count *Koningſegg*, Preſident of the Aulic Council at *Vienna*. He is a Nobleman of good Extracſion in *Germany*, and ſtudied at *Befancon*, being deſigned for the Church; but he quitted the Band,

took



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dated *Versailles*, July 11, 1742, by which it plainly appeared he had made some private Propositions of Peace to M. *Wafnaer* : But the Cardinal in a Letter to the Count complain'd of this Procedure, as very unfriendly and impolite.

Count de  
Bulau at  
Paris

About the beginning of *March* the Count de *Bulau*, great Chamberlain to his Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, arrived with his Lady at *Paris* ; and soon after were introduced to the *French* Monarch at *Versailles*. He had also some Conferences with M. *Amelot*, in relation to new Orders to be sent to M. *Maillebois*, then in *Westphalia*, but the secret of his Commission, if he had one of Importance, remains yet unknown.

France  
makes Pro-  
posals of  
Peace.

Soon after the Marshal *Maillebois* began his March to *Bohemia*, the *French* Court seem'd disposed to treat on reasonable Terms, for in *September* the following Declaration was made to M. *Stainville*, the Great Duke's Minister at *Paris*, " That the most *Christian* King was ready to accept the Proposals made him in the Name of that Prince ; that his Troops should have Orders immediately to evacuate *Bohemia* to the Emperor ; and that on the settling these Preliminaries, M. *Maillebois* should be commanded to suspend his March, and return into *Alsace*."

Rejected  
by the Q.  
of Hun-  
gary.

What induced the Court of *Vienna* to reject Offers, in all appearance so equitable, is not certainly known ; tho' some Conjectures were passed on it abroad, not very favourable to a certain Court.\* But it is evident, if the Tranquillity of *Germany* had been by this means restored, and the K. of *Prussia* and the *Dutch* had guaranteed its Conservation, it might have laid a good Foundation for a general

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took to Arms, and entered into the Service of the Emperor *Leopold*, in which he obtained a Regiment of Foot. The Emperor *Joseph* made him his Chamberlain, and gave him the Government of *Mantua*, from whence he was recalled by *Charles* VI. to govern the *Austrian* *Netherlands*. During his Administration there, he concluded the Barrier Treaty with the States General. From thence he was sent Ambassador to *Paris*, where he resided three Years, and then returned to *Vienna*. He next attended the Archduchess (now Q. of *Poland*) to *Dresden* ; and at his return had the Government of *Transylvania* ; but the Emperor soon recall'd him, and in 1728 sent him Ambassador to *Spain*. He is now Velt-Marshal of the Imperial Armies, and Knight of the Golden Fleece.

\* It was said abroad, that the *British* Court advised the Queen to reject these Proposals, and continue firm ; promising to make such Dispositions in the *Low Countries*, as should render it impossible for the *French* Court to assist M. *Maillebois*.

Peace ;

Peace ; or at least have enabled the Q. of *Hungary* to have preserved her Dominions in *Italy*. One can hardly doubt from the Condition *France* was in at this Time, but these Proposals were sincere, and that she was heartily tired of a War that had cost her such an immense \*Expence of Men and Treasure, as that she had carried on in *Germany*.

Foreign Affairs in 1742

On the first arrival of the *British* Troops in *Flanders*, the *French* began openly to repair the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* ; and formed a Camp near that Town for its better Security.

*Dunkirk* fortified

The Prince of *Campo Florido*, the *Spanish* Minister having in *August* presented a Memorial to the Court of *France*, insisting on the Succours promised to *Don Philip*, was answer'd, " That the Troubles in *Germany*, and the unhappy Situation of the Emperor's Affairs there, occasioned by the " K. of *Prussia*'s Defection, and the *Austrian* Successes, " had rendered it impossible for the King to fulfill his Engagements with his *Catholick* Majesty, whom he hoped " to be in a Capacity of assisting powerfully by the Spring."

In *August*, a Change happened in the *French* Ministry, by the King's appointing Cardinal *Tencin*,† Archbishop of *Lyons* ; and Count *d'Argenson*, Intendant of *Paris* ; to be Ministers of State, to assist Cardinal *Fleury*, whose declining Age render'd him unequal to the Burthen of Affairs.‡ As these Gentlemen will be often mentioned in the Sequel of this History, is may not be amiss to give their Characters, as drawn by an Author of Credit.

Change in the French Ministry

" Cardinal *Tencin* was a Person of great Understanding, " as pliable as the *Cardinal Minister*, but more subtle, enterprising, active, and possessed of a greater share of Genius. He was about 60 ; thin, of a middling size, had a " brisk Eye, an insinuating Air, a smooth Tongue, and the

Character of Cardinal Tencin

\* An Author of undoubted Authority on this Subject, says that of near 130,000 Men, which *France* had at several Times sent into *Germany*, M. *Broglie* brought back scarce 20,000, and those in a very bad Condition. It was reckoned that *Lewis* XV. in these two Campaigns had lost, not by Arms only (for little Blood was shed) but by Famine, Cold and Desertion 80,000 of his best Troops. A loss not to be repaired ; besides the Expence of the War, computed at 14 Millions Sterling.

† He was made a Cardinal at the Recommendation, or by the Nomination of the Pretender at *Rome*, in 1739, when he was Archbishop of *Embrun*.

‡ This Change, some say, was brought about by the Cardinal himself to defeat a Project formed by the D. of *Noailles*, to get him removed from the Ministry.

" Art



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

“ Art of Persuasion in Perfection. He had been engaged  
“ in abundance of Intrigues, some of which had made such  
“ Impressions on Peoples Minds, as were not easily effaced,  
“ so that he was not without Enemies. As to the rest,  
“ he was a sincere Friend, and improved on Acquaintance.  
“ He was not without Ambition; and would gladly have  
“ been at the Head of Affairs; a Post, of which he was  
“ perfectly capable. He had the Honour of the Nation  
“ at Heart, but was too fond of his own Projects.

and of  
Count  
d'Argen-  
son

“ Count d'Argenson, who now succeeded M. Amelot,\*  
“ in the Office of Secretary of War, was the Son of a Fa-  
“ ther who had been President à Mortier† in the Parlia-  
“ ment of Paris, in the Reign of Lewis XIV. He was  
“ promoted to be Keeper of the Seals, under the Regency  
“ the Duke of Orleans. He was tall, well made, had fine  
“ Features, an obliging Air, but inclined to Melancholly;  
“ a noble Mein, and a Wit more sparkling than solid, having  
“ a superficial Knowledge of abundance of Things; and as  
“ he talked well and fluently, he easily imposed on Persons  
“ at first Sight. His Ambition was boundless, and his  
“ Conduct so artful, that he soon came to be in great  
“ credit with the King.”

French  
Prepar-  
ations by  
Sea

The Court of France spared no Pains this Year to put  
her Marine on a good Footing; the registred Seamen  
being forbid to enter into the Merchants Service. Orders  
were also given for fitting out 5 Men of War at Brest; 8 at  
Rochefort,‡ and 10 at Toulon.

Offers to  
King of  
Sardinia

As the King of Sardinia had declared for the Queen of  
Hungary, and joined his Troops to the Austrians in Italy,  
the French Ministry used all their Endeavours to draw him  
off from an Alliance so prejudicial to their Interest; for  
which End, very advantageous Offers were made him, and  
as it was said, a double Marriage proposd between the  
Dauphin, and a Princess of Savoy; and the Prince of Pied-  
mont, and Princess of France, to cement the Union; but  
tho' his Sardinian Majesty rejected all Proposals of this Na-

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\* M. Amelot died this Year suddenly at a Visit he paid Cardi-  
nal Fleury at Yffy, his Country Seat near Paris. He was a Mini-  
ster of great Abilites and Probity.

† So called from a Cap they wear like a Mortar. There are  
seven of them in the Parliament of Paris.

‡ Rochefort, a Town of Saintonge in France, on the River Cha-  
rente, opposite the Isle of Oleron, well fortified, and the Station of the  
French Men of War of the lowermost Rate. It is 15 Miles S. of  
Rochelle, and 18 N. W. of Saintes.

ture, and continued firm to his Engagements, yet *France* did not think fit to break with him, the Intendant of *Dauphine*,\* having strict orders to observe a Neutrality between the *Piedmontese* and *Spanish* Armies, then on the Frontiers of *Savoy*.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

It is certain, that after the Alteration in our Ministry, *France* became very jealous of our Designs, for in *June* Orders were sent from Court to forbid their *East-India* Fleet from stirring out, and perhaps the Suspicion was not abated by the Fire which happened about the End of the Year in the Dock at *Brest*, by which the *Grand Louis*, a new First Rate Man of War of 100 Guns, was consumed, with a vast Quantity of naval Stores, to the value of 5,000,000 of Livres. This Misfortune (as is often usual) the common People ascribed to some Emisary hired by the *English* to fire their Magazines.

Fire at  
Brest

This Year M. de la Bourdennaye, who was sent with a Squadron of six Ships to the *East-Indies*, arrived very seasonably for the Relief of *Fort Mahe*, a *French* Settlement on the Coast of *Malabar*,† which had been attacked by the *Indian Rajas* or Princes 18 Months successively, with 15000 Men. The Garrison consisting only of 300 *French* and 900 Blacks, were reduced to the last Extremity, but on M. de la Bourdennaye's landing with 1500 Men, they rais'd the Siege, and sued for Peace.

Fort Mahe  
reliev'd

The *French* Garrison of *La Cella*,‡ on the Coast of *Africa* was not so fortunate, for having endeavour'd with

Frenchloss  
at Tabarca

\* *Dauphine*, a Province of *France*, having *Provence* to the S. *Languedoe* to the W. the *Lyonnais* and *Burgundy* to the N. and *Savoy* and *Piedmont* to the E. It is about 100 in Length from N. to S. and about the same Breadth from E. to W. It is mountainous, but produces Wheat and other Grain in Plenty, and has good Pasturage. The Forests abound with Game. The Capital is *Grenoble*, a large well built City, at the Confluence of the *Iser* and the *Drac*. It is a Bishop's See, and hath both Court and Parliament.

† *Malabar* Coast, the Western side of *Peninsula* of *India* within the *Ganges*, is a large Country extending from N. to S. about 350 Miles, but scarce 100 in Breadth, and in the South Parts much less. The Product is Pepper, Ginger, and other Spices; Rhubarb, Sugar, Cotton, and Coco-Nuts. The *Dutch* are in possession of the cheif Places on the Coast, except *Goa*, which the *Portuguese* retain.

‡ *La Cella*, or the Bastion of *France*, is a small Fort belonging to the *French*, and lies opposite to the City of *Bona*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. Here is usually a Garrison of 900 or 1000 Men.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

400 Men to surprize the Isle of *Tabarca*,\* they were so warmly received by the Moors, that they kill'd 200, and made the rest with 40 Officers Prisoners, who were sent to *Tunis*, and cruelly beheaded by order of the Bey.

This Year a convex Glas was invented by one *John Casar* at *Paris*, which formed from the Solar Rays, a Stream of Fire, of such excessive Force, as exceeded by 12 Degrees that of the strongest Glas-House. It gave *Pastes* resembling Rubies, Saphires and Emeralds, a Lustre superior to that of of the true Stones.

Tho' the considerable Army transported from *Spain* to *Italy* the End of last Year, seem'd to foretoken a bloody Campaign in this Country, yet the Event no way answered such Expectations. Of the two Embarkations of Troops, the first had landed *Orbitello*, and the Second at *La Spezzia*†: These two Corps, the the beginning of *May*, assembled at *Rimini*,‡ under the Command of the Duke de *Montemar*, where they were joined by the *Neapolitan* Troops, under the Command of the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, and formed altogether an Army of 60,000 Men, with a train of 40 Pieces of heavy Cannon, which came by Sea from *Naples* to *Ancona*. The Duke of *Montemar*, entered the *Bolognese* about the middle of *May*, and encamped within two Leagues *Bologna*, where we shall leave him, till we see what Measures the *Austrians* took to oppose his Progress.

Spanish  
Army as-  
semble at  
*Rimini*.

King of  
*Sardinia's*  
Manifesto.

Towards the close of the Year the King of *Sardinia* had published a Manifesto, setting forth his Rights to the Duchy of *Milan*, “ *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, having “ in 1585 married the Infanta *Catherine* second Daughter “ to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, it was stipulated the eldest “ Son of that Marriage, should have the *Milaneze*, which “ being joined to *Piedmont*, might give him the Title of “ King of *Lombardy*. *Charles* had two Sons, *Philip* “ *Emanuel* and *Victor Amadeo*, who were both sent to be “ educated at *Madrid*, where the eldest died not without

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\* *Tabarca*, a small Island opposite the Mouth of the River *Guadalbarbar*, formerly possessed by the *Genoese*, and noted for a good Pearl Fishery.

† A small Port of the Republick of *Genoa*, on a Gulph of the same Name, 7 Miles N. W. of *Sarzana*, and 11 E. of *Brugnetto*.

‡ *Rimini*, a small Town in the Ecclesiastick State, on the *Adriatic* Sea, 20 Miles N. W. of *Pesaro*, and 25 S. E. of *Ravenna*. It lies on the River *Marecchia*, (the antient *Rubicon*) and is a Bishop's See.

“ suspicion of Poison, in 1605, at the Age of 19 ;\* so that  
 “ his Brother *Victor* succeeded him in all his Pretensions,  
 “ tho’ the King of *Spain*, pretended by his Death, that the  
 “ Settlement became void.”

Foreign  
 Affairs in  
 1742

And Con-  
 duct.

But as the King of *Sardinia* was not in a Condition to make good this Claim whether real or imaginary against both the Q. of *Hungary* and the *Catholick* King ; and was besides, no doubt jealous of the *Spaniards* gaining further ground in *Italy*, § “ So having lately married a  
 “ Sister of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, Husband to the Q.  
 “ of *Hungary*, he was earnestly solicited by this Princess to  
 “ espouse her Cause, with the Offer of some Territories in  
 “ *Milanese*,† which he had a Pretension to, and which lay  
 “ conveniently for him. Yet the Proposals made by *France*  
 “ and *Spain* held him in Suspence : To weigh Matters  
 “ rightly, it seemed natural he should join the House of  
 “ *Austria*, because the Queen had it in her Power to put  
 “ him in immediate Possession of the Advantages she of-  
 “ fered ; but on the other Hand, he was apprehensive, if  
 “ War was once declared, that the United Armies of  
 “ *France* and *Spain* might not only dispossess him of the  
 “ Territories so yielded up, but of his hereditary Dominions.  
 “ Like an able Politician, he therefore temporized a-while,  
 “ and spun out the Negotiation in order to gain Time, and  
 “ declare according to the Turn Affairs might take.” It  
 it probable the Progress of the *Spanish* Army in *Italy*, and the  
 Subsidies offered him by *Great Britain*, at length determined  
 him to oppose the ambitious Views of *France*, and embrace  
 the Cause of a persecuted and unfortunate Princess, to whose  
 Interests he has since faithfully and honourably adhered.

The D. of *Montemar*‡ had no sooner began to move to-  
 wards

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\* On Account of an Affront he had offered to the D. of *Ler-*  
*ma*, the King’s Favourite, in his Majesty’s Bed chamber.

§ When the *French* Ambassador, in *Januarr*, demanded of  
 his *Sardinian* Majesty a Passage for 15000 troops to join the *Spa-*  
*nish* Army in *Italy*, he reply’d, *He was resolv’d to employ the*  
*60,000 when he had ready to take the Field, in opposing the Attempts*  
*of any Power that should endeavour to disturb the Repose of Italy,*  
*in the Prosecution of which Design, he did not doubt being power-*  
*fully supported by his Allies.*

† These Territories were the Cities of *Pavia*, *Voghera*, and  
*Vigevano*, with their respective Districts, which were yielded up  
 by a Treaty concluded under the Mediation of his *Britannic* Ma-  
 jesty. A subsidy Treaty between the Latter and his *Sardinian* Ma-  
 jesty, was concluded about the same Time.

‡ The D. de *Montemar* had signaliz’d himself by the Conquest  
 of



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
He de-  
clares a-  
gainst  
Spain, and  
joins the  
Austrians.

wards *Lombardy*, than his *Sardinian* Majesty publish'd a 2<sup>d</sup> Manifesto, setting forth, "the ambitious Views of *Spain* by " extending her Conquests in *Italy*, and her Designs to in-  
vade the *Milanese*; and that since the Court of *Madrid* " persisted in her Purposes to disturb the Tranquility of  
" *Italy*, his Majesty thought himself bound to support the  
" Q. of *Hungary* in her Possessions in that Country with  
" his whole Force."

Pursuant to this Declaration in the beginning of *March* his Majesty Troops entered the *Milanese*, and having join'd the *Austrians* under Count *Traun*,† they marched into the Dutchy of *Parma*; from whence the Count sent a Mes- sage to the Duke of *Modena*‡ to desire a free Passage thro' his Dominions; and invite him to join the Army with a Body of his Troops. The Duke's Answer was the same he had given the *Spanish* General before, viz. "That he granted " the Passage desired, because he was in no Condition to " oppose it; but that otherwise he was resolved to keep an " exact Neutrality". On the 21<sup>st</sup> of *March* the K. of *Sardinia*, with his eldest Son, the Prince of *Piedmont*,|| arrived at *Placentia*, where the next Day he had an Interview with Count *Traun*, and they settled Measures for opposing the Progress of the *Spaniards*, having obtained Leave of the Pope to enter the Ecclesiastical Territory, when it should appear necessary.

Duke of  
*Modena* is  
dispos-  
sessed of  
his Domi-  
nions.

In the mean time the King of *Sardinia* having removed his head Quarters to *Parma*, about the end of *April* he received Information that the D. of *Modena* had secretly entered into a Treaty with the *Spaniards*, for which reason,

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of *Naples*, in Favour of Don *Carlos*, on which Account he was created Duke of *Bitonto*.

† He had been Viceroy of *Naples* under the Emperor *Charles VI*.

‡ The Dutchy of *Modena* is bounded on the N. by *Mirandola* and *Mantua*, E. by the *Bolognese*, S. by *Tuscany* and *Lucca*, and W. by the Dutchy of *Parma*. Its length from S. to N. is about 60 Miles, and its breadth 45. The Capital is *Modena* on the River *Secchia*, 20 Miles W. of *Bologna*, 16 E. of *Reggio*, and 40 S. E. from *Mantua*. The reigning Duke was *Francis Maria D Este*, born July 2, 1698, who married *Charlotte Aglae*, of *Orleans*, born October 2, 1700.

|| *Kistor Amadeo Maria*, Prince of *Piedmont*, eldest Son to his *Sardinian* Majesty, by the Princess *Polyxena* of *Hesse Reinfels*, his second Wife, was born June 26, 1726.

May the 7th, he dispatch'd the Marquis *D'Ormea*,\* his Prime Minister, to that Prince, to demand Possession of the Cities of *Modena* and *Mirandola*,† and that he would disarm his Troops. The Duke rejecting these Proposals, the *Austrians* and *Piemontese* enter'd his Dominions, and seiz'd all the open Country; so that the Duke, leaving Garrisons in *Modena* and *Mirandola*, and having recommended his Children to his *Sardinian* Majesty's Protection, quitted his Capital, and returned to *Ferrara*, from whence soon after he set out for the *Spanish* Army, of which he obtained the nominal Command, tho' as every thing was determined by a Council of War, the real Authority remained in the *Spanish* General.

The *Austrians* and *Piemontese* having formed a Camp at *Reggio*,‡ a very large Detachment was sent to invest *Modena*, on whose Approach the Garrison retired into the Citadel, before which the Trenches were opened the 10th of *June*, and towards the End of the Month, the Garrison, to the Number of 3000 Men, surrendered Prisoners of War. The Town of *Mirandola* was besieged the 21st of *July*; and two Days after capitulated, the Garrison having leave to return to their respective Abodes, upon promise not to serve against the Q. of *Hungary* or the K. of *Sardinia* during the War. Thus the D. of *Modena* in two Months Time saw himself dispossessed of his Dominions, which were sequestered, till he thought fit to comply with the Terms imposed on him.¶

As the *Spanish* Army had advanced towards the Borders of the *Modenese*, it was expected they would, for the Relief of their new Ally the D. of *Modena*, have passed the

*Spanish*  
Army re-  
tire.

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\* This Nobleman was President of his *Sardinian* Majesty's Council, and chief Secretary of State: He was first employed by the late King of *Sardinia* at the Court of *Rome*, where he obtained from Pope *Benedict* XIII. that the King should have the Nomination to all Benefices in his Dominions. He was a Man of great Honour and Probity, and inviolable in his Promises.

† *Mirandola*, the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name, (annex'd to *Modena*,) is a well fortify'd Town, defended by a strong Castle, 30 Miles W. of *Ferrara*, 20 N. of *Modena*, and 27 S. E. of *Mantua*.

‡ *Reggio*, the Capital of a Dutchy, is a small City of the *Modenese*, 20 Miles E. of *Parma*, and 20 W. of *Modena*. It has a good Trade for Silk, and Relicks made in Bone. It is an Episcopal See.

¶ The Administration of the Dutchy was put in the Hands of Count *Christiani*, in the Name of the Q. of *Hungary*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

And are  
followed  
by the  
Austrians.

Spanish  
Troops  
pass thro'  
France.

*Panaro*,\* and given the *Austrians* Battle ; but as they had, since they began their March, been weakened much by Sickness and Desertion, and could neither receive Supplies, nor Reinforcements by Sea, being prevented by the *British* Men of War, cruizing in the *Adriatick*; and being also harassed by the *Austrian* Hussars, on the 17th of *June*, the D. of *Montemar* thought fit to decamp by Night, and return towards *Ferrara*: The 25th of *July* the combined Army of the *Austrians* and *Piemontese* entered the *Bolognese*, and on the 31st encamped at *Imola*,† in the *Romagna*, while the *Spaniards* continued their Retreat to *Rimini*, where they posted themselves in a strong Camp ; and as the pursuing Army advanced to *Forli*,‡ an Engagement was expected : But the 9th of *August* the *Spaniards* marched from *Rimini* to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the K. of *Sardinia* took possession of the Camp they quitted. His Majesty receiving Advice here of the Irruption the *Spaniards* meditated into *Savoy*, he forthwith returned to *Turin* with the greatest Part of his Troops, whether we shall follow him to view the State of Affairs on that Side, and the Change they soon after produced in this Part of *Italy*.

In *April* a Body of *Spanish* Troops consisting of 20 Battalions and 28 Squadrons,|| making in all 17300 Men, passed thro' the South of *France*, where being joined by some other *Spanish* Corps and some Companies of *Catalonian* Miquelets, the whole Army rendezvous'd at *Grace*\* near *Antibes*,† at which last Place *Don Philip* with his Court arrived.

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\* The *Panaro*, or *Sculteta*, a River of *Italy*, which rising in the *Apennine* Hills, waters the Borders of the *Modenese* and *Bolognese*, and enters the *Po* at *Buondeno*, 12 Miles above *Ferrara*.

† *Imola* is a neat little Town in the Ecclesiastical State, and an Episcopal See, 20 Miles E. of *Bologna*, 10 from *Faenza*, and 15 from *Ravenna*.

‡ *Forli*, (antiently *Forum Livii*) is a small City, and Episcopal See, in the *Romagna*, near the River *Ronca*, 15 Miles S. of *Ravenna*, and 4 from *Citta di Sole*, on the Confines of *Tuscany*.

|| These were the Regiments of Foot of *Africa*, *Soria*, *Toledo*, *Majorca*, *Burgos*, *Gallicia*, *Cordona*, *Merida*, *Vittoria*, *Asturias*, and *Savoy*. Horse] the Life Guards, *Principe*, *Calatrava*, *Serville*, *Montesa*, *Pavia*, *Frisia*, *Numancia*, *Royal Grenadiers*, and *Belgia* Dragoons.

\* *Grace*, or *Grasse* is a rich and populous City, seated on a Hill, 6 Miles N. from the *Mediterranean*, 20 N. E. of *Frejus*, and 20 E. of *Nice*. It is the See of a Bishop.

† *Antibes*, a Town and Port, the last of *France* towards *Italy*, defended by a strong Castle, 9 Miles W. of *Nice*, and 20 N. E. of *Frejus*.

in *May*, and the beginning of *June* put himself at the Head of those Troops, which were Comanded under him by the Count de *Glimes*. Their first Intention seemed to be to penetrate into *Piedmont*, by the Way of *Nice*; but the Roads being rendered impracticable,† and the Passes strongly guarded by the *Piedmontese* Troops, assisted by the *British* Squadron on that Coast, the Design was laid aside. However in *August* a Body of *Miquelets* was sent to the Valley of *Barcellona*‡ to try a Passage by *Demont*§ into the Valley of *Stura*; but they met with such a warm Reception from the *Piedmontese*, who guarded the Defiles, that they were glad to retire with considerable Loss.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
Don Philip arrives  
at Antibes.

This obliged the Count de *Glimes* to change his Measures, and about the End of *August*, he turn'd off thro' *Dauphine*, and enter'd *Savoy*; where the Infant Don *Philip*, on the 10th of *September*, took Possession of *Chamberry*, the Capital; the Inhabitants being obliged to submit to a Power which they were in no Condition to oppose. But these first Successes were but short-lived, for the K. of *Sardinia* made such Dispatch, that the 10th of *October*, he arrived with his Army at *Conflans*,§ on which the *Spanish* Army retired to *Montmelian*,\* abandoning *Chamberry*, and the whole Dutchy of *Savoy* to their lawful Prince. Soon after the Count de *Glimes* took Post under the Cannon of Fort *Barreaux*† in *Dauphine*, while the K. of *Sardinia* encamped in Sight of him at *Montmelian*, in which Position we shall leave them to the Close of the Year.

Enters Savoy.

We have observed that soon after the D. of *Montemar's* first arrival at *Rimini* and assembling the *Spanish* Army, he was joined by a considerable Body of *Neapolitan* Troops, un-

† This was done by 3000 of the *Piedmontese* Militia, and 8000 Sailors from the *English* Fleet.

‡ *Barcellona*, a small Principality and Valley, between *Dauphine*, *Piedmont*, and *Provence*. It fell into the Hands of the Dukes of *Savoy* in 1388, by the voluntary Submission of the People.

§ A strong Fortrefs on the Frontiers of *Piedmont* near *Coni*. It lies in the Marquisate of *Saluzzes*.

§ A Town of *Savoy*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Iser* and *Doron*, 20 Miles E. of *Chamberry*.

\* *Montmelian*, a strong City of *Savoy*, on the River *Iser*, 9 Miles E. of *Chamberry*, and 90 N. W. of *Turin*. It has a Citadel almost impregnable.

† Fort *Barreaux*, is a Fortrefs of *France* on the Frontiers of *Dauphine* and *Savoy*, 24 Miles from *Granville*, 9 from *Chamberry*, and 6 from *Montmelian*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
King of  
the two Si-  
cilies for-  
ced to ac-  
cept a  
Neutrality

der the Command of the D. of *Castro-Pignano*. In order to oblige the K. of the two *Sicilies* to withdraw those Troops, and observe a Neutrality, Admiral *Matthews*, the Beginning of *August* detached Commodore *Martin* in the *Ipswich* with 4 Men of War,\* 4 Bomb Vessels, and 4 Tenders, who on the 8th appeared in the Bay of *Naples*.† On Sight of this little Squadron, the D. of *Montalegro*, then Prime Minister, sent to Mr. *Allen* the *British* Consul, to desire he would go on Board, and enquire the Meaning of this unexpected Visit. The Consul returned with a Message delivered to him in his *Britannick* Majesty's Name by the Commodore, to be communicated to his *Sicilian* Majesty, purporting, "That his Majesty being in Alliance with the  
" Q. of *Hungary* and K. of *Sardinia*; and his *Sicilian*  
" Majesty having joined his Forces to those of *Spain*, in  
" declared War with *England*, to invade her *Hungarian*  
" Majesty's Territories, contrary to all Treaties; he was  
" sent to demand that his *Sicilian* Majesty would not only  
" withdraw his Troops from those of *Spain*, but also pro-  
" mise to give them no Assistance, of that Kind, for the fu-  
" ture." Captain de *L'Angle*, who was appointed to deliver this Message, in conjunction with the Consul, went to the Secretary's Office about 5 o'Clock. The King was then at Church, but returning at six, and being informed of the Affair, a Council was held, the Result of which was that about 8 o'Clock the D. of *Montalegro*, informed the two Gentlemen, that the Demand would be complied with, and in Writing as desired. At the same Time Gen. *Bourke*, was sent in his Majesty's Name, with a Letter signed by the Secretary Duke, pursuant to the Tenor of the Demand. The Commodore set Sail the same Night, and was out of Sight the next Morning; having been only 24 Hours at Anchor in the Bay, during which Time the Court and City, were under the utmost Consternation for fear of Bombardment.

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\* These were the *Panther*, Capt *Gideon*; the *Oxford*, Capt. *Pawlett*; the *Feverham*, Capt. *Hughes*; and the *Dursley-Galley*, Capt. De *L'Angle*.

† *Naples*, the capital City of that Kingdom, and one of the most beautiful Cities of *Italy*, lies at the Bottom of a Bay in the *Mediterranean*, and has a good Port, defended by several Castles. It is rich, large, and populous, being 9 Miles in Compass within the Walls, and with the Suburbs 18. The Streets are broad and strait, and the Houses uniform, and all flat roofed. It is divided into 24 Wards, called *Ottins*, and reckon'd to contain 200,000 Inhabitants. It is 100 Miles S. E. of *Rome*, 200 N. E. of *Palermo*, 200 S. E. of *Florence*, and 300 S. of *Venice*.

The

The D. de *Montemar* was no sooner informed of the K. of *Sardinia's* Return to *Turin* to defend his own Dominions, than instead of continuing his Retreat to *Naples*, he turned short on the *Austrians*, and advanced to *Foligno*,\* where he received an Order from his Court to resign the Command to Count *Gages*, tho' the D. of *Modena* still retained the Title of Generalissimo. The 14th of *October*, this new General arrived with his Army at *Bologna*, Count *Traun* being incamped with 14,000 Men at *Buonporto*, where he took his Measures so, as to prevent the *Spaniards* entering *Tuscany*, as they had designed. In this Situation the two Armies remained till the Beginning of *December*, when the *Spaniards* took up their Winter Quarters in the *Bolognese* and *Romagna*; and the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* in the *Modenese* and *Parmesan*.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Spanish  
Army  
chace the  
Austrians.

Count Ga-  
ges takes  
the Com-  
mand.

We left the K. of *Sardinia*, and Don *Philip* encamped in Sight of each other on the Frontier of *Savoy*; where in spite of the Rigour of the Season, both Armies remained till the Beginning of *December*, when the Marquis de *Minas*, an active and enterprizing General, arrived from *Madrid* to take the Command from the Count de *Glimes*, to whose Slowness, his Court ascribed the Loss of *Savoy*. This new General, the 7th of *December*, attacked the Castle of *Aspremont*, near the K. of *Sardinia's* Camp; the small Garrison of which, after a brave Defence, of 44 Hours, was obliged to Surrender. The Loss of this Important Post, obliged that Prince to abandon his advantageous Camp at *Mians*, and retire to *Montmelian* the 17th of *December*; from whence next Day he Marched with his whole Army, by *St John de Maurienne*† and the *Tarantaise*, into *Piedmont*, leaving the *Spaniards* to repossess themselves of *Savoy*, which they effectually did by the End of the Month. At his Majesty's return to *Turin*, the 22d of *December*, a Memorial was distributed to the Foreign Ministers, "containing the Reasons for his Retreat, and disclaiming all Suggestions of a separate Peace, concluding with these re-

Affairs in  
Savoy.

\* *Foligno*, a City of the Ecclesiastical State, is seated in a delightful Country, at the Foot of the *Appenine* Mountains, 20 Miles S. of *Perusa*, 10 from *Affisi*, and 13 from *Spoletto*. It is an Episcopal See, and has a good Trade for gold and silver Lace manufactured here.

† *St John de Maurienne* is a good Town, but not fortify'd, on the little River *Archese*, 10 Miles from the Frontiers of *Dauphine* E. and 65 N. of *Turin*. It has an episcopal See, and is the Capital of a small County abounding in *Saffron*.

“ markable



Foreign Affairs in 1742 “ markable Words, That tho’ he was not able to preserve his Dominions, he would still maintain his Fidelity to his Allies.”

On his *Sardinian* Majesty’s Retreat, the *Spaniards* again took up their Quarters in *Savoy*,\* and Don *Philip* fix’d his Residence at *Chamberry*,† where he spent the Winter, waiting a farther Reinforcement from *Spain*, in order to force his Passage into *Italy* in the Spring.

Admiral *Matthews* having taken upon him the Command of the *British* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, soon after caused a Declaration to be made to the Senate of *Genoa* by the *British* Consul there, to desire “ they would forbid their Subjects carrying Provisions to the *Spanish* Squadron on the Coast of *Provence*, and that they would also deny them a Passage by Land thro’ their Republick.” The Answer given was, “ That they resolved to maintain a strict Neutrality, but as to the Passage of Troops thro’ their Territories, they were not in a Condition to oppose it, otherwise than by openly protesting against such as should attempt it, without their Consent.” This Reply not being satisfactory, and the Admiral being informed the *Spaniards* had collected large Magazines at *St. Remo*,‡ some of our Men of War in *August*, landed their Men near that Place, burnt 250 Quintals of Straw, and destroy’d a vast Quantity of Flower designed for the use of the *Spanish* Army. This Affair, and the Refusal of our Men of War to perform Quarentine, occasioned the *Genoese* Ministers to make some Complaints to our Court, which did not meet much Notice. The Admiral also having Notice that the *St. Isidore*, a *Spanish* Man of War of 60 Guns, had put into the Port of *Ajaccio*,\* in the Isle of *Corfica*; detached two Men

Destroys the *Spanish* Magazines at *St. Remo*.

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\* Where they committed great Excesses by plundering the Country, and even rifling the Churches.

† *Chamberry*, the Capital of *Savoy*, stands in a Plain at the Confluence of the little Rivers *Laiffe* and *Orbanno*. It is a rich and populous City, the Residence of the Nobility and Gentry of the Province, and has a Parliament of 15 Senators, and 4 Presidents, who form the sovereign Tribunal of that Dutchy. It lies 10 Miles N. of *Montmelian*, 60 E. of *Lyons*, 30 N. E. of *Grenoble*, and 70 S. W. of *Geneva*.

‡ *St. Remo*, a Town of the Republick of *Genoa*, lies on the *Mediterranean*, in a fertile Valley, abounding with Oranges, Olives, Citrons, &c. 9 Miles E. of *Ventimiglia*, 30 N. E. of *Nice*, and 15 from *Monaco*.

\* *Ajaccio*, or *Ajazzo*, is a populous Town with a strong Castle, and

Men of War, who appearing before the Harbour, summon'd M. de *Lages*, the Commander, to surrender; who prepared to defend himself: But finding the Governor of the Fort made no Attempt to oppose the *English*, he landed his Men, and set his Ship on Fire; which blew up with all the Sick on board her.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
St. Isidore,  
a Spanish  
Man of  
War, de-  
stroy'd.

In *January*, several Shocks of an Earthquake were felt at *Leghorn*,\* by which some Churches and several Houses was damaged, but on the 27<sup>th</sup> the Convulsion was so violent that great Part of the City was almost wholly ruined. So that all Business was at a Stand, and the Poor reduced to lie in the open Streets, or Fields. The Shock was felt as far as *Florence*, but did no Damage there.

Earth-  
quake at  
*Leghorn*.

The Conduct of the Pope during this Campaign was suited to his Circumstances. As he could not refuse the Passage through his Territories to either Party, so he endeavoured to keep fair with both; though it was probable he was secretly well pleased with neither, since his Dominions could not but suffer greatly by the Contributions raised for the Subsistence of foreign Troops. With this View his Holiness, in Answer to a Letter of Notification the Emperor had sent him on his Accession, wrote him a Brief, acknowledging his Election, though the Q. of *Hungary*, by her Minister at *Rome*, protested against it. However, the holy Father, to make this Princess some amends, granted her a Power of raising the tenth of the Revenues of the Clergy in her *Italian* Dominions, for the Support of the War.

Conduct  
of the Pope

The People of *Naples* discovered this Year such Signs of Discontent, as obliged the Government to erect a Sort of State Inquisition, called the *Tribunal of Inconfidants*, who imprison'd and banish'd several Persons for satirical Discourses and Libels. The Regulations the King had made in Favour of the *Jews*, still met with great Opposition from the Clergy\*; yet this Prince still persisted in a Design

Conduct  
of the K.  
of the two  
Sicilies.

and good Harbour, on the west Side of the Island of *Corfica*, 40 Miles N. W. of *Bonifacio*; and 40 S. of *Calvi*. It is an Episcopal See.

\* *Leghorn*, or *Livorno*, is a noted Sea Port Town and Mart of the great Dutchy of *Tuscany*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, well fortified, and has a good Harbour. It has a considerable Trade, being a free Port, and is the Station of the Great Duke's Gallies. It lies 14 Miles S. of *Pisa*, 17 N. of *Vado*, 60 W. of *Florence*, and 159 N. W. of *Rome*.

\* A Monk had the Insolence to tell the King, " God would never



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

he judg'd so advantageous for promoting and extending Trade,† which was a Point he seem'd to have principally in View. The Nobility this Year granted his Majesty a free Gift of 1,000,000 of Ducats, and the Bankers of *Naples* an equal Sum. Yet, though his *Sicilian* Majesty had embraced a Neutrality, and, according to his Promise, withdrawn his Troops from the *Spanish* Army, he sent 5 or 6 *Spanish* Regiments in his Service, in *October*, to join the D. of *Montemar*; on Information of which, Admiral *Matthews*, in *December*, dispatched Capt. *De L'Angle*, in the *Dursley-Galley*, to *Naples*, with a Letter expostulating on this Breach of the Neutrality, who received for Answer, “ That his Majesty was resolv'd to adhere  
“ to his Engagements, but as these Regiments belonged  
“ to his Father the King of *Spain*, and had been only lent  
“ to him, for the Expedition to *Sicily*, it was not in his  
“ Power to detain them when recalled, as they were not  
“ in his Pay or Service.”

Of the Ve-  
netians.

Though the *Venetians* still continued to observe an exact Neutrality, they thought fit this Year, for the Security of their own Dominions, to assemble a considerable Army on their Frontier, which they formed by recalling several Regiments from *Dalmatia*: yet they allowed the Q. of *Hungary's* Troops a Passage, which was at least a Proof they did not wish to see her dispossessed of her *Italian* Dominions, or that the *Spaniards* should increase their Power in that Country at her Cost.

And the  
Swiss.

The *Swiss* Cantons observ'd the same wise Conduct, with regard to the Party they look'd on as the Aggressors, for on the *Spaniards* repossessing themselves of *Savoy*, they issued Orders for all their Militia to be in a readiness to march on the first Notice. Let those who despise the Character of this People, inform us, by what wonderful Policy, or what happy Conciliation of Interests, it happens, that in a Body compos'd of different Communities and Religions, there should be no civil Contentions, though the People are so warlike, that to nominate and raise an Army of 90 or 100,000 Men is one and the same Thing.

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“ never give him a Male Heir till he expelled the *Jews*, that this  
“ was reveal'd to him from Heaven, and he had a Commission  
“ to tell him so.”

† This Year a regular Post was establish'd between *Naples* and *Constantinople*, by way of *Durazzo* in *Albania*, and *Brindisi* in *Calabria*, between which Places Pacquets were establish'd a-cross the *Adriatic*, the Distance being 105 Miles.

The

The Domestick Affairs of *Spain* afford us little remarkable. She had as yet reaped no great Advantages from her Army in *Italy*, unless the Damage she had done the K. of *Sardinia*, for his opposing the Progress of her Arms, by dispossessing him of *Savoy*. In the mean Time the *Spanish* Squadron, which had in conjunction with that of *France*, convoy'd her Troops to *Italy*, were both on their Return to *Toulon*,\* confined in that Port by the *British* Fleet. In *August*, some of our Men of War bombarded the Towns of *Palamos*† and *Mataro*‡ on the Coast of *Catalonia*, where they also made a Descent, and raised large Contributions even in the Neighbourhood of *Barcelona*, burning several Villages along the Shore. The *Deal Castle*, Capt. *Elton*, the *Loo*, the E. of *Northesk*, two of his Majesty's Ships entered the Port of *Vigo*,\* in *Gallicia*, and destroyed two Privateers, and some other Vessels there. These Damages tho' inconsiderable, shewed what might have been done, had the War been prosecuted with Vigour, as by the Absence of their Fleet their whole Coasts were left exposed to the same Danger. The Court of *Spain* was however, no doubt, embarrassed in its Affairs, by the Detention of its *American* Treasures, for tho' some of their Plate Ships escaped the Vigilance of our Squadrons and Cruizers; yet most of their Galleons still remained at the *Havanna* and other Ports of the *West Indies*, for want of a sufficient Convoy.

The Courts of *Madrid* and *Versailles*, however, still continued firmly united in the same Views, for tho' the Ill-success of their Affairs in *Germany*, and the numerous Armies

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742  
Affairs of  
Spain.

Courts of  
France &  
Spain united.

\* *Toulon*, a City of *Provence* on the *Mediterranean* Sea, and one of the best Ports in *France*, being enclosed by two Moles, each 700 Paces long, and furnished with a noble Arsenal, this being the great Station of the *French* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*. The Place is strongly fortify'd both towards the Land and Sea, and held out a remarkable Siege in 1708, against Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Savoy*, who were forced to abandon the Enterprize. It is an Episcopal See, and lies 30 Miles E. of *Marseilles*, 75 W. of *Nice*, and 400 S. E. of *Paris*.

† *Palamos*, a fortify'd Town on the Coast of *Catalonia*, with a good Port, 20 Miles E. of *Gironne*, 20 S. of *Ampurias*, and 44 N. W. of *Barcelona*.

‡ *Mataro*, a Town and Harbour of *Catalonia*, 21 Miles E. of *Barcelona*, and 45 S. W. of *Gironne*.

\* *Vigo*, a Town of *Gallicia*, with a safe and large Harbour, on the western Ocean, 15 miles from *Tuy*, and 12 from *Pontevedra*. It is noted for the Destruction of the *Spanish* and *French* Fleets, with the Galleons here, by Sir *George Rooke*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, in 1704.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

*France* had sacrificed to support the Emperor, prevented her from seconding the *Spanish* Queen's ambitious Schemes in favour of her Son *Don Philip*, as much as that Princess expected, yet the K. of *France* was too far interested in favour of his Son-in-law, to abandon him, of which we shall see abundance of Proof the ensuing Year. In *December*, some Propositions of Peace being made from our Court to his *Catholick* Majesty, by the Interposition of the K. of *Portugal*, they were rejected, because one Preliminary was, that the K. of *Spain* should renounce his Claims in *Italy*, which he was resolved not to do.

Tax on the  
Clergy in  
Spain.

This Year the Pope having granted the *Catholick* King a Tax on the *Spanish* Clergy of an Eighth Penny of their Revenues, it met with great opposition, particularly from the Chapter of *Toledo*, who protested against it, as unjust and prophane, alledging the Pope could not interpose his Authority, where extraordinary Taxes were demanded of the Clergy. But this last Proposition drew on the Reverend Fathers, the Resentment of the Inquisition as well as the Court, which sent down a Body of Troops to Quarter on the Canons till they complied with its Orders. This Method had a speedy Effect, for the Chapter, to be rid of these military Guests, presently raised their Quota, and their Example was followed by all the Clergy of the Kingdom, who did not care to expose themselves to such unwelcome Visits. This is a Proof that the standing Armies now kept up in *Europe*, have in all Countries made the Priests more submissive to the temporal Power, than in former Ages.

Remark.

Mr Mayne  
arrested at  
Cadiz.

In *March*, one Mr *Mayne*, an *Irish* Merchant at *Cadiz*, (who notwithstanding the War had obtained Leave to remain and carry on his Business) was arrested with all his Family, and imprisoned by an Order of the *Spanish* Court, being accused of holding a secret Intelligence with the *British* Ministry.† In *August* the States of *Biscay* erected at *Bilbao*‡

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† This Gentleman's Misfortune was owing to some Letters laid before the Parliaments, relating to the Usage of our Seamen, Copies of which were sent from hence by some *Spanish* Spy or Emisfary. This shews how proper it would be to appoint a secret Committee every Session to inspect Papers, to prevent the Enemy getting Intelligence of our Affairs.

‡ *Bilbao*, the Capital of *Biscay*, lies at the Mouth of the River *Nervio*. It has a good Harbour, and is a Place of great Trade, chiefly for Iron. It is noted for its Armour and Swords, being esteemed the best in *Europe*. It lies 12 Miles E. of *St. Andero*, 24 West of *Bayonne*, 12 W. of *St. Sebastians*, and 140 N. E. of *Madrid*.

a Pro-

a Professorship of Navigation\* and Marine, with a Salary of 300 Ducats a Year. *Seville* set the Example of this Institution, which would certainly be of great use in all trading and maritime Cities.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Amidst all the Commotions, which embroiled the States of *Europe*, *Portugal* continued to enjoy, under a good and peaceful King, all the advantages of undisturbed Tranquillity and extensive Commerce, when of a sudden she was threatened with the Loss of a Monarch, justly regarded as the Father of his People. In *May* this Prince was attacked with a paralytick Disorder, which entirely took away the use of his left Side. Upon this his Majesty appointed the Queen† sole Regent during his Illness, and recalled several Noblemen from Exile. But by proper Remedies and the use of the Hot-Baths, he was so well recovered by the Month of *November*, as to reassume the Reins of Government; and assist at an *Auto de Fe*,‡ in which 8 Persons, 3 Men and 5 Women, were burnt for *Judaism*, a very extraordinary method of expressing his Gratitude to Heaven for his Recovery!

State of  
Portugal.

We mentioned in the close of last Year, the Danger the *Portuguese* were in of losing *Goa*, the most important Place they retained in the *East Indies*. Advice was brought this Year to *Lisbon*, that the Marquis de *Lourical*, the new Viceroy, having arrived there the 13th of *May* 1741, had attacked the *Indians* who besieged the Place so vigorously, that he had driven them from their principal Posts, and obliged them to sue for a Truce; so that the Relief he brought came very seasonably to secure a Place of so great Consequence to the *Portuguese* Nation.¶

Goa re-  
lieved.

\* Don Mignel Archer, the first Professor, was to give two Lectures a Day, to which the Students were admitted gratis, having a Ticket from one of the three States, viz. the Nobility, Magistracy, or Body of Merchants.

† The present Queen of *Portugal* is *Mary Anne* of *Austria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Leopold*, born the 3d. of *Sept.* 1683, and married *October* the 7th 1703.

‡ An *Auto de Fe*, or *Act of Faith*, (as it is called in *Portugal* and *Spain*) is the Ceremony performed in burning Hereticks, or Christians who judaize, or turn *Jews*. It is performed with great Pomp and Splendor, and though no better than Murder under the Cloak of Religion, is look'd upon as an Act of Devotion highly acceptable to the Deity. Such is the Force of a blinded and superstitious Zeal!

¶ *August* the 10th died at *Lisbon* Don *Francisco*, second Brother to the K. of *Portugal*, aged 51.

Let



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Conduct  
of our Fleet  
in the Me-  
diterrane-  
an.

Admiral  
Haddock  
resigns to  
Admiral  
Lestock.

Who is  
relieved by  
Admiral  
Matthews.

Let us now examine a little the Conduct of Affairs by Sea, and what our Fleets were doing in the *Mediterranean* and *West-Indies*. In *February* Commodore *Lestock* (soon after created a Rear-Admiral) joined Admiral *Haddock* at *Port Mahon*, with a Squadron of ten Sail of Men of War. On the 5th of *March*, the latter being in a bad State of Health, resign'd his Command in order to return Home. His Successor, pursuant to the Instructions left him by Admiral *Haddock*, having properly station'd his Cruizers on the Coast of *Spain*, sail'd from *Minorca* the 12th of *April*, and arrived off *Antibes*, on the Coast of *Provence*, the 1st of *May*, with 23 Sail of the Line. † All this had been done pursuant to the Orders of the late Minister, tho' what they were, is not known : But on the Change of the Administration, Mr. *Matthews*, who had been restor'd to his Rank in the Navy, and consequently promoted to a Vice-Admiral's Flag, sail'd from *Spithead* with 4 Men of War, to take the Command of the Fleet in the ‡ *Mediterranean*. It is probable, from his subsequent Conduct, he had Orders strictly to watch the combined Fleets of *France* and *Spain* at *Toulon*,\* and prevent their putting to Sea. He was also invested with the Character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of *Sardinia*, and the Princes and States of *Italy*. He found Admiral *Lestock* in *Villa Franca* † Harbour, who resigned the Command to him.‡ Soon after having Notice, that 5 *Spanish* Gallies had put into *St. Tropez* Bay, \* Capt. *Norris* had Orders to destroy them, which he effectually performed : But about the same time two of our Men of War happening to

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† These were, The *Marlborough*, *Neptune* and *Barfleur*, of 90 Guns each ; the *Lancaster* and *Somerset* of 80 ; the *Essex*, *Ipswich*, *Bedford*, *Royal Oak*, *Buckingham*, *Lenox*, *Nassau*, of 70 each ; the *Pembroke*, *Warwick*, *Dragon*, *Plymouth*, *Rupert*, and *Kingston* of 60 ; the *Guernsey*, *Dartmouth*, *Romney*, *Oxford*, and *Salisbury*, of 50 each ; the *Folkstone* of 40, and the *Winchelsea*, of 20 Guns.

‡ The *Namur*, *Princess Caroline*, *Russel*, and *Norfolk*.

\* These consisted of 21 *Spanish* and 13 *French* Men of War.

† *Villa Franca*, is a well fortified Town, with a good Harbour, in the County of *Nice*, 2 Miles E. of that City. It is defended by a strong Citadel, built by *Emanuel Philibert D. of Savoy*.

‡ It is probable, the Disgust which Admiral *Lestock* took at being superseded by this Gentleman in the Command, occasioned first that Misunderstanding which proved afterwards so fatal to the Interest of their Country.

\* *St. Tropez*, a small Town of *Provence*, with a good Port, 36 Miles E. of *Toulon*, and 15 Miles S. of *Frejus*.

fall

fall in with some Barks, bound with *French* Troops to relieve the Garrison of *Monaco*,† they conducted them to the Admiral at *Villa Franca*, who not only immediately released them, but gave Orders to the Captains (who imagined them to be *Spanish* Troops) to avoid such Mistakes for the future. The end of *May* Admiral *Matthews* detach'd Commodore *Rowley* with a Squadron of eight Sail, to cruise for six Weeks off *Toulon*, during which Time, above 30 Sail of Merchant Ships bound to different Ports of *Provence* and *Languedoc* fell into his Hands. In *August* the Admiral sailed from *Villa Franca*, and anchor'd at the Isles of *Hieres*,‡ a safe Road, and so advantageously situated, that no Ship could enter the Port of *Toulon*, or come out of it, without his Observation. On this Station he remained the rest of the Year, without any Thing happening worthy Notice.

On the 26th of *November* a terrible Storm was felt at *Gibraltar*, which did considerable Damage to the Shipping in that Bay.

Our Trade this Year suffered very much from the *Spanish* Privateers, who took a great number of Ships† both in the *British* and *German* Ocean\*. Many of these, though they had *Spanish* Commissions, were navigated or commanded by *Frenchmen*. By this Means, not only our Trade to *Holland* was greatly interrupted, but even that to *Newcastle*, and along the Coast grew very precarious. Several of these Prizes were carried into the *Dutch* Ports, contrary to the Treaties subsisting between us and that Republick, which stipulated expressly, that no foreign Privateers should be permitted to fit out or enter the Ports of either Nation, or to dispose of their Captures, or Cargoes, in the same. However, such of our Men of War as were vigilant, were

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

Conduct  
of the Me-  
diterranean Fleet.

Admiral  
Matthews  
stations  
himself at  
Hieres.

Storm at  
Gibraltar.

*Spanish*  
Privateers  
infest our  
Trade.

† *Monaco*, (the Capital of a Principality of the same Name) is a small well fortify'd Town, with a safe Harbour, on the Gulf of *Genoa*. The present Prince is the D. of *Valentinois*, who married the Heiress of the *Grimaldi* Family, and is a Lieutenant General in the *French* Service.

‡ The Islands of *Hieres* (or *Stacbaes*) are a small Cluster of Isles, opposite to the Town of *Hieres* in *Provence*, and a little to the E. of *Toulon*. The three principal are the Isles of *Lewant* or *Titan* to the E. that of *Porteros* to the S. and that of *Portiquerelles* to the W. They are inhabited, and tolerably fertile.

† From *January* 1741-2, to *January* 1742-3, it was computed we lost 141 Ships.

\* Most of these Privateers were fitted out at *Dunkirk*, into which Ports many Prizes were carried this Year.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1742

pretty fortunate in picking up some valuable Prizes from the *Spaniards*, or in destroying their Privateers. Many of our Commanders in the Merchants Service, gained great Reputation by bravely defending themselves against the Enemy, Examples of which would be endless to enumerate, since few of them were taken by the *Spaniards* without an obstinate Resistance to a Force superior to their own: So that on these Occasions, the old *British* Spirit and Courage seemed to revive by Sea, however it might seem dormant or extinct on Shore.

Two Cap-  
tains of  
Men of  
War dis-  
graced.

Certain it is, that at this Time the Discipline of the Royal Navy was too much neglected. We have observed already how remissly or carelessly our Men of War for the most Part acted on their Stations. In *June* Sir *Yelverton Peyton*, late Capt. of the *Hector*, and Capt. *Fanshawe*, late of the *Phoenix*, against whom great Complaints had been made of Misconduct on their Station at *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, were try'd by a Court Martial, Admiral *Cavendish*, President, on board the *St. George* at *Spithead*; when the former was render'd incapable of serving in the Fleet, and the latter fined Six Months Pay, for the use of the Chest at *Chatham*.†

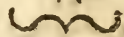
Otter  
Sloop lost.

In *January* the *Otter* Sloop, Captain *Gordon*, was in a violent Storm drove on a Sand near *Aldborough*, on the Coast of *Suffolk*, on which the Boat was ordered a-shore with 18 Men to get Assistance. The Crew insisted, as the Danger was great, that the Captain should save himself in her, but he bravely chose not to quit his Duty; and the Boat was scarcely safe landed, when the Vessel beat to Pieces, and all on board perished with an Officer whose Courage merited a better Fate.

If the Bravery of several of our private Commanders distinguished itself on the Ocean, the Constancy and Fidelity of our Sailors under their Captivity was not less remarkable. Some indeed were by Hardships and Menaces driven into the *Spanish* Service; but for the most part, notwithstanding the ill Treatment they met, being lodged in damp Dungeons, and allowed only Bread and Water; notwithstanding the Fatigues they underwent, being sent 100 or 200 Miles up the Country,‡ driven barefooted, like a Flock of Sheep; they remained inflexible in their Resolutions not to bear Arms against their King or Country. Indeed his Ma-

† This Fund of Naval Charity, for the Support of Persons wounded in the Sea Service, was establish'd in the Year 1588.

‡ Some to *Pampelona* in *Navarre*, others to *Saragossa* in *Aragon*.



jeſty's gracious Allowance of 6 d. a Day, which was regularly paid them, was a great Support in their Diſtreſs. However at laſt our new Miniſtry, about the End of *May*, ſettled a Cartel with the Court of *Madrid*, for the Exchange of Priſoners, purſuant to which above 600 *Engliſh* Seamen were deliver'd from *St. Sebaſtians*, and a conſiderable Number exchanged at *Gibraltar*.

We left Admiral *Vernon* and General *Wentworth* the laſt Admiral Year, returning to *Jamaica*, from their Expedition to the *Vernon* *Iſle of Cuba*. The beginning of *January*, they were join- ſails from *Jamaica*, ed by the Transports from *Cork*,\* having about 3000 Land Forces, convoy'd by three Men of War†. On the Arrival of this Reinforcement, theſe two Commanders began to prepare for a new Enterprize. The Deſign, as it afterwards appeared, was to land at *Porto Bello*, and, leaving a Garrifon there, to march over the Iſthmus of *Darien* ‡ to *Panama*, a rich and flouriſhing City on the *South Sea*. Accordingly the Admiral, having General *Wentworth* and the Land Forces on board, and attended by Mr. *Trelawney*, Governor of the Iſland, and ſeveral Gentlemen as Volunteers, ſail'd from *Jamaica* the 9th of *March*; and, after a tedious Paſſage of three Weeks, occaſioned by contrary Winds, arriv'd at *Porto Bello* on the 28th. Three Days after a Council of War being held, it was unanimouſly reſolved, “ That as the Troops were ſickly, the rainy Sea- ſon ſett in, and ſeveral of the Transports not arriv'd, “ the intended Expedition was become impracticable, and “ therefore it was determined they ſhould return to *Jamaica*, where the Fleet all arrived about the end of *May* “ following.” As all theſe Difficulties might have been eaſily foreſeen before they left *Jamaica*, it is rather probable, that the abandoning the concerted Deſign, was ow-

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\* *Cork*, a handſome City, with an excellent Harbour, on the S. E. Coaſt of *Ireland*, famous for its great Trade in victualling Ships, and the Exportation of Beef and Butter to all the *American* Colonies.

† The *Greenwich*, *St. Albans*, and *Foy*.

‡ The Iſthmus of *Derian*, which joins N. and S. *America* together, is about 80 or 90 Miles in Breadth, very mountainous, woody, and damp, which renders the Air greatly unwholſome to Strangers. It abounds in Plantain Walks, and has plenty of Game. The *Indians* are free, and at continual War with the *Spaniards*, but well affected to the *Engliſh*. The ill Succeſs of the Settlement made by the *Scots African Company* here in 1701, is well known.



Foreign  
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ing to some fresh Misunderstanding between the Commanders,\* or some other Causes, which were not proper to bear the Light. However, with this Expedition (if it may be intitled to such a Name) ended our Triumphs in the *West-Indies* for this Season.

Settlement  
on the Isle  
of Rattan.

In *August* the *Litchfield* Man of War, with about 300 Land Forces, sail'd from *Jamaica*, in order to make a Settlement on the Isle of *Rattan* || in the Bay of *Honduras*. It is difficult to know with what View this military Colony was formed, unless it was designed to protect our Logwood Cutters on that Coast. But we shall have Occasion to speak further of this Establishment the ensuing Year.

Spaniards  
invade  
Georgia.

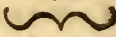
While such ill-conducted and unsuccessful Enterprizes reflected a Dishonour on the *British* Name and Arms, the *Spaniards* were encouraged to form a Design on our new Colony in *Georgia*, on which they had long looked with a jealous Eye. For this End, in *May* they fitted out an Armament at the *Havanna*, ‡ consisting of 56 Sail, and 7 or 8000 Men; but the Fleet being dispersed by a Storm, some of them did not reach *St. Augustine*, the Place of their Rendezvous. Don *Manuel de Monteano*, Governor of that Fortress, had the Command of the Expedition. General *Oglethorpe* had the first Intelligence of the Danger, from Capt. *Haymer*, of the *Flemborough* Man of War, who had fallen in with part of the *Spanish* Fleet on the Coast of *Florida*, and drove some Vessels on Shore. On this Notice the General took the best Measures he could for a vigorous Defence. An Embargo was laid on all the Shipping in *Georgia*, and Dispatches sent to *Charles Town* in *South Carolina*, to desire the Assistance of the Men of War on that Station. On *June* the 21st, the *Spanish* Fleet appeared on the Coast, and 9 Sail made an Attempt to come

\* General *Wentworth* had a Manifesto with him, inviting the *Spaniards* and *Indians* to submit to the *English* Government, with the Promises of a free Trade, and being treated as *British* Subjects.

|| The Isle of *Rattan*, or *Ruattan*, lies at the Bottom of the Gulph of *Honduras*, 450 Miles S. W. of *Jamaica*, and 24 E. of the *Moskitto* Shore. It is about 36 Miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad, surrounded with Rocks and Shoals, except the Entry to the Harbour, which is large enough for 500 Sail. The Island is healthy and well water'd, abounding with Deer and wild Hogs, and on the Coast plenty of Turtle. It was formerly much frequented by the *Buccancers*.

‡ The *Havanna*, the Capital of *Cuba*, lies on the N. Side of that Island, and is a flourishing and well fortify'd City. It is the Rendezvous of the *Flota* and *Galleons*, on their Return to *Spain*.

into

into *Amelia* Sound\*, but were so warmly received by the Foreign Cannon of Fort *William*, and the Guard-Schooner under Affairs in Capt *Dunbar*, that they sheered off. The General, on 1742  

this Advice, resolving to support the Forts on *Cumberland* Island†, went with a large Detachment in Boats, and fought his way through 14 Sail of *Spanish* Vessels, who were so roughly handled in this Engagement, that they thought fit to put to Sea. On *June* the 22d, the General return'd to *St. Simons*, and mann'd the *Success* Merchantman, Capt *Thompson*, of 20 Guns, for the King's Service. He also called in the *Highland* Company from *Darien*, and the Rangers. On *June* the 28th the *Spanish* Fleet came to Anchor off *St. Simon's* Bar‡; and, on *July* the 5th, with the Tide of Flood, 36 Sail entered that Harbour; and, after exchanging a brisk Fire for 3 Hours with the Fort, proceeded up the River. The same Evening they landed about 4000 Men, their Admiral Ship hoisting a red Flag at the topmast Head. The General, on this, thought it necessary to retire to *Frederica*, for the better Defence of that Place, where he arrived on the 8th at Day-break, without the Loss of a Man, having destroy'd the Stores at *St. Simon's*, and nail'd up the Guns. The same Day he employ'd all Hands in perfecting the Works for the Defence of *Frederica*. At Noon the *Creek* Indians brought in 5 *Spanish* Prisoners, from whom the General had Information, that the Governor of *St. Augustine* commanded the Enemy in Person, having under him, as Major-General, and chief Engineer, Don *Antonio de Redondo*, and two Brigadiers, and that their whole Force was about 5000 Men. On *July* the 7th, in the Morning, a Ranger on the Scout brought Advice, that the Enemy were on their March for *Frederica*, on which the General took with him the *Highland* Company, then under Arms,

*Spaniards*  
land 4000  
Men

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\* *Amelia* Island, is 7 Leagues from *St. Augustine*, 2 broad and about 13 long. It extends to the Southern Mouth of *Alatamaha*, the Boundary of *Georgia* to the S. and is within a League of *St. John's* River which is 5 Leagues from *St. Augustine*.

† *Cumberland* Island, about half as big, lies N. of *Amelia*, and about 20 Miles S. of *Frederica*. It has two Forts on it, viz. Fort *William* and *St. Andrew's*.

‡ *St. Simon's* Island, is about 13 Miles long and from 2 to 4 broad, at the S. End, which is 60 Miles from *St. Augustine*, where lies a Fort of the same Name with some Houses and Barracks for Soldiers. About the middle on the E. side, fronting the Continent is *Frederica*, another Town with a Fort.

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Foreign  
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They ad-  
vanced to  
Frederica.

and are de-  
feated.

and the *Indians*, ordering four Platoons of the Regiment to follow. He met the Enemy about a Mile from the Town, as they entered the *Savannah*,\* and attack'd them so briskly, that the whole Party, consisting of 120 *Spaniards*, and 40 *Florida* Indians, were broken and routed, Capt. *Santio* who commanded, being taken Prisoner, and Capt. *Migaleto* killed †. The General pursued the Fugitives two Miles, and then halted for the rest of his troops. When they came up, he posted them with the *Highlanders*, in the Woods fronting the Road thro' the *Savannah*, by which the main Body of the *Spaniards*, who were advancing, must necessarily pass, and return'd to *Frederica* to hasten the Rangers and Boatmen. In the mean time, two Companies of *Spanish* Grenadiers, supported by a Detachment of 300 Men, advanc'd with Shouts and Drums beating, and at first repuls'd our Troops; but the General returning, and renewing the Attack, the Enemy were quickly defeated, Don *Antonio de Barba*, their Leader, being mortally wounded and taken Prisoner. In these two Actions the *Spaniards* had two Captains, one Lieutenant, and about 160 Men killed, and one Captain and 20 Men Prisoners. The rest fled to the Woods, where many of them were kill'd by the *Indians*, who brought in their Scalps ‡. On *July* the 8th the General, before Day-break, advancing with a Party of *Indians* towards the *Spanish* Camp, found the Enemy had retreated into the Ruins of Fort St. *Simons*, under the Cannon of their Fleet. The 9th and 10th were spent in perfecting the Fortifications of *Frederica*, and sending out Parties for Intelligence. On *July* the 11th a *Spanish* Settee, and two Gallies, approach'd within Gunshot of the Place; but the Fort firing on them, and the General preparing to attack them with his Boats, they retir'd to their Fleet, which was drawn up in Line of Battle. The same Day a Highlander, who had been missing since the Action on the 7th, returned, having lost himself in the Woods in pursuit of the En-

\* *Savannah*, is the Name they give in *America* and the *West Indies* to *Meadows*, *Plains*, and other Grounds free from Wood.

† He was kill'd by *Toonoharvi*, an *Indian* Chief of the *Creek* Nation, Nephew to *Tomo Chichi*.

‡ The *Indian* Nations of *North America*, have the barbarous Custom of taking off the Top of their Enemy's Skulls with the Hair on. This they call scalping, and preserve them as Trophies of their Victories.

my, of whom he had killed 5, and brought in a 6th Prisoner. To reward his Bravery, the General gave him new Cloathing from Head to Foot, twenty Shillings in Money, and made him a Corporal. On *July* the 12th an *English* Prisoner who escaped from the Enemy, gave the General Intelligence, that since the late Action, they were under great Terror and Dejection, finding by their Roll 240 Men, and 19 of their *Indians* missing. That there was a Division amongst their general Officers, Don *Antonio de Rodondo*, who commanded the *Cuba* Forces, encamping separate from those from *St. Augustine*. And that their Commodore had ordered all the Seamen on board. On this Advice General *Oglethorpe* march'd the same Night with 500 Men to attack their Camp, in hopes to surprize them, but was prevented by the Treachery of a *Frenchman*, who deserted after firing his Gun to alarm the Enemy. Finding his Intention thus discover'd, the General thought fit to march back to *Frederica*. On *July* the 13th, in order to defeat the Informations of the *French* Defserter, the General contriv'd a Letter to be sent to him, by a *Spanish* Prisoner, with Instructions how to behave. This Letter being deliver'd by the *Spaniard* to the Governor of *St. Augustine*, the *Frenchman* was treated as a double Spy, and laid in Irons. Next Morning, *July* the 14th, the *Spaniards* burnt the Barracks and Officers Houses at *St. Simons*, and Capt. *Horton's* Plantation on *Jekyl Island*\*; after which they re-embark'd so precipitately, that they left a Quantity of Ammunition, Provision, and some Guns behind. On *July* the 15th, all their large Vessels, with the Troops from the *Havannah* on board, sail'd away to the Southward. The Governor of *St. Augustine* with his Troops on board the Gallies and smaller Vessels went within Land, and encamp'd on *St. Andrew's* Isle, where they took 50 Horses, with a Design to carry them off; but the General appearing with his Boats, they shot the Horses, and burnt the Town and Fort of *St. Andrews*. On *July* the 16th, the General followed them closely with all his small Craft, but was not strong enough to attack them. That Evening we landed a Man on *Cumberland* Island, who pass'd the Enemy's Camp in the Night, and got early to *Fort William*, to inform Ensign *Stuart* who commanded there, that the *Spa-*

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\* *Jekyl Island*, lies between the Island of *St Simon's* and *Cumberland*. It is about 6 Miles long and one Broad.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
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*niards* were repuls'd at *St. Simons*, and that the General was advancing to his Relief. On *July* the 18th, 28 Sail of *Spanish* Vessels appeared off *Fort-William*, 14 of which came within Land, and attack'd the Place. They also attempted to make a Descent, but was beat off by the Rangers placed behind the Sand Hills: So that after an Engagement of three Hours, they were forced to put to Sea, with considerable Loss. On *July* the 20th General *Oglethorpe* arriv'd at *Fort William*, and sent his Boats and Rangers as far as the River *St. John*, who return'd next Day with Advice that the Enemy were quite gone. A few Days after the Men of War from *South Carolina* came to *St. Simons*, but the Danger was then over†. Thus ended an Expedition, which, had it been conducted with as much Courage as it was contrived with Secrecy, had proved fatal to this new Colony, the Force of the *Spaniards* § being greatly superior to those station'd for its Defence.

Troops  
recalled  
from the  
West In-  
dies.

In *September* the *Gibraltar* Man of War, Capt. *Fowke*, arrived at *Jamaica* with Orders for Admiral *Vernon*, and General *Wentworth* with the land Forces remaining alive, to return to *England*. Pursuant to this they all embarked and sailed by the end of *October*, which put an end to the most formidable and expensive Armament ever fitted out by this Nation against the *West-Indies*. The ill Success of an Expedition from which such high Expectations were conceived, may surprize the present Age: Posterity will perhaps see clearer into the Causes, and therefore be more capable of accounting for the Disappointment.

By a List of the *Spanish* Ships taken by our Men of War in the *West-Indies* this Year, the Number amounted to 30 Sail, valued at *Jamaica* worth 300,000 l.

In *April* the *Eltham* Man of War, Capt. *Smith*, of 40 Guns, and the *Lively*, Capt. *Stewart*, of 20, being on the

† As soon as the News of this Invasion reached *Jamaica*, where our Land Forces then lay idle, Orders were given for sending a Body of them to *Georgia*. But as it was *September* before they reached *Carolina*, there was then no occasion for their Service.

§ The *Spanish* Forces which invested *Georgia* consisted of a Regiment of dismounted Dragoons 260; a Regiment of the *Havanna* Militia 1000; a Battalion of regular Troops, draughted at *Cuba*, 500; a Regiment of *Negroes* with *Negro* Officers 500; a Regiment of *Mullattos* 500; Troops from *St Augustine* 300; *Florida Indians* 90; and a Company of Artillery 150. In all 3300, besides Seamen on board the Fleet.

Station

Station of *Antegoa*,\* fell in, (near *St. Christopher's*) with three large *Spanish* Men of War, one of 60, one of 40, and the other of 30 Guns, whom, notwithstanding their Superiority, they attack'd and fought till Night, under Favour of which they escaped, but in so shattered a Condition, that it was with great Difficulty they reach'd *Porto Rico*.†

In *September* the *Tilbury* Man of War, Capt. *Lawrence*, of 60 Guns, was unfortunately set on Fire on the Coast of *Hispaniola* and sunk, by which Accident‡ 127 Men were lost, but the Captain and the rest of the Crew were saved by the *Defiance* Man of War, Capt. *Hoare*. This Year the *English* Privateers from *Philadelphia* and *Rhode Island* had pretty good Success, taking several valuable Prizes from the Enemy.

In *August* Sir *Thomas Robinson*, Bart. who had been appointed Governor of *Barbadoes* in the room of Mr. *Byng*, arrived at that Island in the *Lark* Man of War, Capt. *Waring*, and was joyfully received. On the 17th the Assembly met, and were informed by his Excellency, that his Majesty had given Directions, that 800 *l.* should be added out of the 4 and half per Cent. Duty, to the 1200 *l.* annual Salary of the Governor, and recommended it to them, to make such a further Addition as might enable him to support the Dignity of his Office.

This occasioned a warm Debate in the House of Representatives, || since the Compliance with this Demand was contrary to a fixed Resolution they had passed in the Year 1740; but the Question being put, it was carried 15

Foreign  
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1742  
Smart En-  
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War burnt

Sir Tho-  
mas Rob-  
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rival at  
Barbadoes.  
Dispute at  
Barbadoes.

\* *Antigoa*, one of the *Caribbee* Isles, is about 21 Miles in length and of equal breadth. It is well inhabited, and produces Indigo, Ginger, and Sugar, which last is the Staple Commodity. The chief Town is *St John's*, which has a good Harbour.

† *Porto Rico*, the 4th and smallest of the greater *Antilles*, lies W. of *Hispaniola*, and a little to the E. of the *Caribbee* Isles. Its length from E. to W. is about 90 Miles and its breadth about 48. The Chief Produce is Sugar, and Indigo. It was discovered in 1495, and first settled by the *Spaniards* in 1510, who still keep Possession of it.

‡ This misfortune happened thro' the Carelessness of a Man drawing off Rum, with a lighted Candle.

|| The Model of Government in our Colonies and Islands resembles that in *Britain*, thus, The Governor represents his Majesty, his Council are as our House of Lords, and the Deputies, or Representatives of the People, are equal to our House of Commons, having the Power of making Laws, and granting Money.



Foreign Affairs in 1742 to 4, and an Addition of 600 *l.* Currency settled on Sir *Thomas* during the Time of his Residence ; with which, however, that Gentleman did not seem thoroughly satisfied.

and in Pennsylvania.

A Difference arose this Year in the Colony of *Pensylvania* of another kind, and which may serve to shew, that no Form of Government can ever be modell'd so, as to prevent Inconveniencies and Discontent. The general Assembly of that Province, like those in some of the neighbouring ones, stood on ill Terms with their Governor, *George Thomas*, Esq; whom they charged with exercising his Power in too arbitrary a Manner. Having laid a Representation containing their Grievances before their Proprietors at *London*||, these Gentlemen in their Answer, seem'd to blame the Assembly for their Behaviour to their Governor, and to vindicate him from the Faults laid to his Charge, concluding with recommending to them a hearty Reconciliation and better Harmony. The Original of this Dispute was about the insisting Men for the Expedition to the *West-Indies*, which the Inhabitants refusing to engage in, as contrary to their Principle, of not fighting, (being for the most part Quakers) it was necessary to take their Servants. This rais'd great Murmuring and Complaints, and occasion'd the Representation just mention'd.

Tumult at Philadelphia.

In *October*, a Tumult happen'd at *Philadelphia*, on account of the Choice of Inspectors. the Sailors to the Number of 70 or 80 in an outrageous Manner interrupting the Election, and even abusing the Magistracy. But the Quakers on this Provocation, forgot their Meekness, and fell on the Rioters, whom they put to Flight, near 50 being taken and committed to Prison, which put an End to the Disturbance.

Affairs of New England.

The new Governor of *New England*, Mr *Shirley*, and the People continued on no better Terms, the Dispute between them being about the settlement of a Salary. After several Messages in *March* between him and the House of Representatives at *Boston*, they came at last to a Resolution, " That to settle a Salary, as the Governor propos'd, would be of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties and Pro-

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|| The Descendants of Sir *William Penn*, a Quaker who obtained a Grant of this Country by Patent from *K. Charles II.* in 1680, and peopled it with a Colony chiefly compos'd of his own Profession. This sometimes, in case of War, proves a disadvantage, as many of the Inhabitants, from Principle, think it unlawful to bear Arms, even in their own Defence.

" parties

"perties of his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, and therefore the Representatives can't in Faithfulness to their Constituents do it." They granted his Excellency however, for his Support, 1000 l. which was accepted. In November, the Governor laid before the Assembly a Complaint he had received from Admiral *Vernon*, against the Masters of *New England* Vessels, trading to *Jamaica*, who inticed away the Seamen belonging to the Fleet, to the great Prejudice of his Majesty's Service: The Assembly having referred this Matter to a Committee of both Houses, their Answer was, "That they apprehended on Examination, that these Complaints were groundless, and that the Captains of Men of War had by their illegal Proceedings, in pressing Men, greatly oppressed the Trade, and distressed the Inhabitants of that Colony."

About the beginning of the Year, a Plot had been concerted by the *Indians* near *Annapolis* in *Nova Scotia*,\* to destroy the Inhabitants in *Somerset* and *Dorchester* Counties. It is supposed they were instigated by the *French*, but as the Conspiracy was timely discovered, the Execution of it was prevented, several of the Persons concerned in it being taken, who met their just Reward.

This Year a remarkable Attempt was made to discover a Passage by the N.W. into the *South Sea*. As this Affair was the Subject of much Speculation it may not be amiss to deduce the Design from its first Original.

About the Year 1730, *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; a Gentleman of Learning and Fortune, having drawn up for his own Satisfaction some Reasons† in MSS. for the Probability of a

Plot at Annapolis.

Attempt to discover a N. W. Passage to the S. Sea.

\* *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, is of very considerable Extent, bounded to the N. by *New France*, to the W. by *New England*, S. by the Ocean, and E. by a small Streight separating it from the Isle of *Cape Breton*. This County was yielded to *France* by the Treaty of *Breda* in the Reign of *Charles II* but restored to us by that of *Utrecht*, in 1712. It abounds with Woods, and has many excellent Harbours along the Coasts, which yield plenty of Fish. The chief Place is *Annapolis Royal*, where there is a good Garrison.

† The Reasons which determined Mr *Dobbs* to believe a Passage obtainable about *Welcome*, which is the N. W. Part of *Hudson's Bay*, near Lat 64. were, I. That by all Accounts that Coast was broken Land or large Islands with openings between. II. That there were strong Tides from the W. and N. W. III. That black Whales were seen in great Numbers, which must come from some western Ocean, since none were to be found in any Part of the Bay.



N. W.  
Passage.  
attempted.  
1742.

N. W. Passage to the *South Sea* thro' *Hudson's Bay*, as also the Advantages that would attend such a Discovery, communicated his Papers to Colonel *Bladen*, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, with a View of engaging the *South Sea Company* in the Undertaking, but they having at that Time abandoned their *Greenland Fishery*, the Matter lay dormant till 1733, when Mr *Dobbs* imparted his Papers to Sir *Charles Wager*, first Lord of the Admiralty, who on perusing them, appeared satisfy'd of the Likelyhood of the Thing, and the Reasonableness of attempting it. As the *Hudson's Bay Company*† were from their Charter, the properest Body to be consulted on the Subject, Sir *Charles* mentioned the Affair to Mr. *Jones*, formerly their Deputy Governor, who endeavoured as much as possible to dissuade both him and Mr. *Dobbs*, from the Design, the Company having lost in 1719 two Sloops fitted out for this end, under one *Barlow*.‡ In the mean Time Mr. *Dobbs* returning to *London* in 1744-5, and having the Affair at Heart, waited on Sir *Bibye Lake*, Governor of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, with a Letter from Mr *Bladen*, and communicated his MSS. to him, with an Intreaty, that if he thought his Reasons of any Weight, he would lay them before the Company, which he promised to do. On Mr *Dobbs's* next Visit, Sir *Bibye* told him the Company were unwilling, from the ill Success of their last, to make any new Attempt, Mr. *Dobbs* replied, the Expence would be but small to make a trial of the Tides in the *Welcome*,\* which might be done with one or two small Sloops from *Churchil* || in 4 or 5 Days, and if they found the Seas free from Ice, and any large openings to the W. with a Tide of Flood, it would ascertain a Passage. Sir *Bibye* said this was so small a Matter, he believed the Company would oblige his Curiosity.

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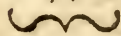
† This Company was incorporated in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* and have a very extensive Charter for trading to the North Seas, exclusive of all others.

‡ *Barlow* was sent in 1719 from *Churchill River* with two Sloops but never returned. In 1722 one *Scroggs* was sent from the same Place to make enquiry after him, but without Success.

\* Sir *Thomas Roe's Welcome*, is the Name of the N. W. Part of *Hudson's Bay*.

|| *Churchill River* lies on the E. side of *Hudson's Bay*. Here the Company have a Fort and Factory. Their Winter sets in in *September* and continues till *June*, during which nothing is to be seen but Snow and Ice! The Frost is inexpressibly severe. They have Plenty of Partridges in Winter, all white, and such vast Flights of Wild-Geese in Spring as darken the Air.

N. W.

Passage  
attempted.  
1742

In the mean time Mr. *Dobbs*, solicitous to get all the Information he could on a Subject he imagined of such real Importance, apply'd to one Capt. *Middleton*,\* who had been for some time in the Service of the *Hudson's-Bay* Company, which, as he told Mr. *Dobbs*, he first entered into with a View to this Discovery. It is certain from what followed, that this Gentleman's Intelligence confirm'd Mr. *Dobbs* in his Opinion, and that from that Time he look'd on Capt. *Middleton* as a proper Person to second his Design.

In 1735-6 Capt. *Middleton* gave Mr. *Dobbs* (who was then in *Ireland*) Notice, that Sir *Bibye Lake* had informed him, the Company had sent the necessary Orders to *Churchill*, for fitting out two Sloops, to make the Attempt early the next Season; on which that Gentleman wrote a Letter of Thanks to Sir *Bibye*,† with some Instructions he thought proper for the Persons employ'd in the Discovery. In Summer 1737, the Sloops accordingly sail'd from *Churchill*, but went no farther than the Latitude of 62° 30' and return'd without Success. The Persons who commanded them were no way qualified for the Attempt; nor indeed by the Issue is it probable, that the Company were at all well affected to an Undertaking which would lay open their Trade in these Parts. §

Mr. *Dobbs* finding there were no Hopes of Success this way, apply'd the same Year to Sir *Charles Wager*, *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; and Col. *Bladen*, informing them, that he had no Resource but to get the Discovery undertook by the Publick. As there is a remarkable Spirit of Probity and good Sense in the Answer he received from Sir *Charles* on this Occasion, I persuade myself it will be no disagreeable Entertainment to the Reader.

SIR,

*Admiralty-Office, March 4, 1737-8.*

“ I Received the Favour of your Letter of the 20th past.

“ I believe you judge very right, that the *Hudson's Bay*

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\* This Gentleman had publish'd in the Philosophical Transactions, some curious Memoirs relating to the Variation of the Needle, near the N. Pole

† These were, to set out early from *Churchill*, and sail as far as the Latitude of 64, making exact Observations of the Coast, Tides, &c. and if after passing that Height, they found an open Sea to the W. that the Tide of Flood met them, and an earlier Moon made a full Sea, they might then conclude the Passage gained.

§ This was the opinion both of Captain *Middleton*, and Sir *Charles Wager*, and was, no doubt, well grounded.



N. W. Passage attempted. 1742

“ Company do not desire to have any body interfere with them in the Fur-Trade in those Parts. They seem to be content with what they have, and make, I believe, more considerable Profit by it, than if it was further extended, which might be the Case if a further Discovery was made: For, though they should not find a navigable Passage thro’ into the South, they might probably find *Indian* Nations, from whom Furs might be bought cheaper than they can be bought in *Hudson’s* Bay, which would be a Disadvantage to their Trade.

“ The Probabilities of finding a Passage as you propose, seem to me very strong: The Flood coming that way, is almost a Demonstration. If a Passage could be found into the *S. Sea*, it would open a very large Field, and probably of a very profitable Commerce. But the first Projectors, let the Affair succeed never so well, have seldom, if ever, found their Account in it. However, that should not hinder others from exerting themselves in the discovery of any thing that may be advantageous to the Publick; but a Spirit of that kind seems to have been asleep for many Years. War may have, perhaps, prevented in some Measure, or diverted Men’s Thoughts from any Enterprize of this Nature. I confess I have myself had Thoughts of that Kind, and especially since I read your MSS. of a Probability of a N. W. Passage to the *S. Sea*, but I have found but very few that were willing to bestow any Thoughts about it. I remember *Ld. Granard* and I have talk’d about it sometimes, yet it was but *Talk*, other Things, and Business nearer Home, have employ’d our Thoughts and Time too. I think the best way to undertake such a Discovery, is to have, as you propose, two proper Vessels to go at a right Time of the Year, and to winter there if necessary; and to carry with them a small Cargo of Goods proper to trade with any *Indians* they may meet with; and capable honest People to be employed in the Expedition, if such are to be found in the World, *which I doubt*; and ten or a dozen Persons (or more if proper) engaged in it, who would advance Money sufficient to carry it on, who may in Time, if it should succeed, be better entitled to the Name of the N. W. or *S. Sea* Company, than the present *S. Sea* Company has to that Name, who are not permitted to trade to any one Place within the Limits of their Charter, which made such an *Eclat* at the first establishing it. If this should be once agreed on, and proper Persons found to join in it, it may then

“ be

“ be considered what Authority may be thought proper to N. W.  
 “ obtain from the Crown, that the first that go and suc- Passage.  
 “ ceed, may not beat the Bush, and others come after- attempted.  
 “ wards and catch the Hare. For, though I do not much 1742  
 “ like exclusive Companies, where it is not absolutely ne-  
 “ cessary, yet I would not have the Advantages that may  
 “ be found by some, given away to others. As to Vessels  
 “ being sent at the publick Expence, though it would  
 “ not be great, yet the Parliament may think, especially  
 “ at this Time, that we ought not to play with the Mo-  
 “ ney they give us for other and particular Services.  
 “ However, if Sir R. W. or other Persons, should think  
 “ that the Government should attempt it at the publick  
 “ Expence, I shall not be against it.”

*I am, SIR; Yours, &c.*

CHARLES WAGER.

Mr. *Dobbs* came over to *London* in 1739, and conferr'd with Capt. *Middleton*, but it was then found unseasonable to prosecute the Affair. The following Year he had better Success, for his Scheme being then laid before the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to approve it. Two Vessels \* were accordingly fitted out, and the Command given to Capt. *Middleton*, who on this Occasion quitted the Service of the *Hudson's Bay Company*. The Captain sailed from the *Thames* in May 1741, but it was the end of July before he could pass *Hudson's Straights*,† so that he was obliged, in August, to put into the Prince of *Wales's* Fort in *Churchill River*, where he wintered. It is said that, during his Stay here, as well as before his setting out, certain Means were used to bring him into the Views of his old Masters, and render the Attempt ineffectual. Be this as it will, he was frozen up in this Port till July the 7th 1742, when he sailed on the intended Discovery. On the 8th he entered the *Welcome*, and proceeded thro' Shoals, of broken Ice to the Latitude of 65° 10' N. where he named a high point of Land *Cape Dobbs*. To the North of this he found an Opening, which proved the Mouth of a great River,‡ which he called *Wager River* in Honour of Sir  
*Charles*

\* The *Furnace Bombketch*, and the *Speedwell Tender*.

† *Hudson's Straits*, lies 446 Leagues to the W. of the *Orkney Isles*. This lies from N. W. to S. W. in length, about 440 Miles, and are from 90 to 140 broad.

‡ By the Report of his Officers, this River was a vast Strait, which  
 com-



N. W. *Charles.* He ran up it 8 Leagues, and anchored in broken Ice, not without great Hazard. Here he was visited by several of the *Uquimays*† in their Canoes, who bartered Train-Oil and Whalebone for little Pieces of Iron. They rode in this River 16 Days, and killed a good many Deer. On *August* the 4th they left it and stood North, and sailed to 66° 44' N. where Capt. *Middleton* made a Cape, which he judged the most northerly Point of *America*, the Land falling off to the N.W. but the next Day finding himself embay'd on all sides, he called it *Repulse-Bay*. Here he observed a Tide to come from the great Ocean, W. of *Greenland*, by a Passage called the *Frozen Straits*,\* and gave the *North Continent* the Name of Prince *William's* Land, in Honour of his Royal Highness the Duke. Thus finding no Passage, and the Season advancing, the Captain returned Southward, tracing the E. side of the Bay till *August* 15, when he bore away for *England*, and arrived at *Hay Sound*, in the *Orkney's*, *September* the 15th, having been out two Years and three Months.

Miscarries.

Soon after the Captain's Return a great Dispute arose between Mr. *Dobbs*, and him, Mr. *Thompson*, his Surgeon, and Mr. *Wygate*, his Lieutenant, charging him with suppressing willfully the Discovery. The Affair was laid before the Admiralty, and several Pieces publish'd on both sides. But tho' many Things, advanced by Mr. *Dobbs*, in Support of the Accusation against the Captain, seemed to prove he had either been negligent or corrupted in the Discharge of his Commission; and to favour the Probability of a Passage even by the River, or Strait, he had entered; yet the whole Charge wanted that Degree of Evidence, necessary to form a Judgment on so critical and important a Subject.

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communicated with some Western Ocean, and was the very Discovery they aimed at, for the Boats, who were sent 60 Miles up, found the Water salt; and saw a fair deep Channel, of several Leagues broad, tending away to the S. W. free from Ice, and full of black Whales, with the Tide making from the W. all which were the desired Tokens of a Passage.

† The *Uquimays*, or *Eskimaux Indains*, are those who inhabit the *Terra d' Labrador*, and the Coasts of *Hudson's Bay*. They are of an olive or swarthy Complexion, and have no settled Habitation, but live by Hunting and Fishing, at which they are very expert.

\* Mr. *Dobbs* asserted these *Frozen Straits*, were only a Chimera of the Captain's to support his Scheme.

In

In the beginning of the Year *Scotland* was remarkable for a warm Spirit of Resentment against the late Prime Minister and his Measures,† several of the principal Cities and Counties,|| having sent up Instructions to their Members, of the same Nature with those given by the City of *London* to their Representatives. The main Things recommended in these were, “The securing the Freedom and Independence of Parliament; the guarding the Constitution against the future Incroachments of Corruption; and the making a strict Enquiry into the Conduct of the late Ministry.” Whether Members of Parliament were obliged to follow such Instructions, sent by a Majority of their Constituents, or otherwise give up their Trust, was a Question much debated at this Time. But, however that Point lay, the Disregard shewn by many Gentlemen, to these Directions of their Electors, was certainly a strong Argument in favour of frequent Elections; for no People could be well said to have the making of their own Laws, where they expressly declared against a Law made, or in favour of a Law rejected, by their Representatives.

Affairs of  
Scotland.

1742

Peer elected  
for in  
Scotland.

The 30th of *April*, came on at *Holyrood-House*,\* the Election for one of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*, in the room of the E. of *Hopton*, deceased, when the Marquis of *Tweedale*, was chosen without Opposition, there being few Peers present.

In the beginning of *May*, the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, met at *Edinburgh*, the E. of *Leven*, being appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to that venerable Body. As their Proceedings had nothing remarkable, we shall pass them in silence.

† This Humour run so far, that a young Gentleman of Quality having been chosen on the Country Interest, and after the Meeting of the Parliament, accepting of a Place under the Government, his Friends, by a publick Advertisement in the News, disown'd his Conduct; and his Seat in Parliament, being vacated by his Post, he found he could not so much as appear a Candidate for being re-chosen.

|| The Cities of *Edinburgh* and *Aberdeen*; and the Shires of *Lanark*, *Aberdeen*, *Lothian*, *Kincardine*, and *Cromartie*.

\*The Palace of *Holy-Rood House*, (so called from being antiently a Monastery dedicated to the *Holy-Cross*,) lies at the E. End of *Edinburgh*, at the foot of a very high Mountain called *Arthur's Seat*. It was rebuilt by King *Charles II.* and has very noble Apartments, particularly a Royal Gallery, containing the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus I.* to *James VII.* The Dukes of *Hamilton* are Hereditary Constables or Keepers of this Palace.

Mr.



Affairs of  
Scotland  
1742.

Mr. *Whitfield*, encouraged by his Reception in this Country last Year, made a second Progress thro' it this Summer, preaching as usual, twice a Day, and often in the Fields, to crowded Auditories, who seemed highly affected with his Doctrines and Manner of Delivery.† He also made considerable Collections for the Benefit of the *Orphan House* in *Georgia*, and after a very successful Mission, returned to *London*, the beginning of *October*.

This Year an Orphan Hospital was erected at *Edinburgh*, for the Maintenance and Education of poor Children, by a voluntary Contribution of all Ranks, and confirmed by his Majesty's Charter. This good Design met with great Success.

Tragical  
Accident

On *October* the 10th a tragical Accident happened at the Church of *Ferne*, in the Shire of *Ross*, during the Time of Divine Service. This Edifice, which had been an old Abbey Church, built in the *Gothick* Taste, and roofed with large Flag-Stones, suddenly gave way, and buried the Preacher and Audience in its Ruins. Several were taken out very much bruised, who recovered; thirty four were killed on the Spot, and three died of their Wounds. The Minister's Life was sav'd by the sounding Board of the Pulpit.

Extraordi-  
nary  
Voyage

In *June* one *John Miln*, a Sailor on board a Ship commanded by *James Wood* of *Bamff*, having differed with his Master in *Norway*, bought a Yawl, a Loaf of Bread, and some Bottles of Liquor; then making a Sail of a Shirt, set out for *Scotland*, where he arrived safe (tho' a Voyage of 300 Miles) in the Creek of *Calican*,\* within half a Mile of his Father's House.

Affairs of  
Ireland.

The Parliament of *Ireland*, tho' it continued sitting for some time after the beginning of the Year, did nothing remarkable. The beginning of the Year, the Forces on the Establishment of this Kingdom, had Orders to hold themselves in a readiness to embark for *Flanders*; and as by this Means the Number of Troops there was much weakened, the Government thought proper to augment them by a considerable Addition to each Troop of Horse, and Company of Foot.

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† He was chiefly followed by the Seceders, a Sect that prevailed much in *Scotland* about that Time, and who disowned the Authority of the General Assembly. They set up for the Testimony of *Jesus*, and a new Work of Reformation; and in their Principles and Conduct much resembled the old *Scots Covenanters*, in the Reigns of *K. Charles I. and II.*

\* Between *Bamf* and *Frazerburgh*.

Not-

Affairs of  
Ireland  
1742

Canal of  
Newry  
finished.

Noble  
Charity of  
the Arch-  
bishop of  
Armagh.

Notwithstanding the strict Embargo laid on Provisions,† to prevent the Enemy's receiving Supplies from *Ireland*, it was discovered that some Persons were, for their own private Ends, ready to sacrifice the Interest of the Publick, by a clandestine Trade of this Kind. A Practice, which however infamous, it was difficult to prevent, while it was attended with the Temptation of such large Profit.

The Encouragement given by the *Dublin* Society to useful Improvements in Agriculture and Arts, was attended with a Success beyond Expectation, and continued to raise a Spirit of Emulation in that Country, which could not fail of producing happy Consequences.\* This Year also the noble Work of the great Canal of *Newry*† was finish'd under the Direction of Mr. *Steers*, by which a Communication by Water was opened between *Coleraine* on the Northern Sea, and *Carlingford* on the *Irish* Sea, or *St. George's* Channel, to the East. By this Means a Water Carriage was opened through all the northern Counties, to the great Benefit of the Kingdom.

The Charity established first by *Q. Anne*, for the Augmentation of poor Church Livings, received this Year a great Addition from the generous Donation of Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Primate of the Kingdom, who died in *September*; and, besides the many extensive Charities he gave in his Life-time, left by his Will 40,000 *l.* for the Augmentation of poor Benefices in *Ireland*; and, after the Death of his Lady 16000 *l.* to be

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† It was found that Ships with Provisions had been sent to the *West Indies*, and cleared out there, in order to run their Cargoes into the *French* Ports; or else cruized purposely in the way of the Enemies Privateers, in order to be taken by them, and carried into *Spain*, in which case they got, as is supposed, not only a good Price from the *Spaniards*, but recover'd Insurance from the Office in *London*.

\* An Instance of this appeared in the Article of Tillage. Mr *Yelverton*, of *Portland* in the County of *Tipperary*, was adjudged a Prize of 10 *l.* promised to the Person who should raise the greatest Quantity of Wheat off one Plantation Acre in the Year 1742. It appeared he had rais'd off one Acre, 33 Barrels 8 Stone and 11 lb. (at 20 Stone the Barrel) making in all 32 Sacks, weighing after the deduction of the Toll, and loss by Carriage, 640 Stone, sold at *Galway* for 21 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* The 20 *l.* Prize for Hops, was given to Mr *Jones*, of the County of *Kilkenny*, who from two Acres three Roods, had 56 hundred weight of good Hops, as testify'd by the Brewer.

† This Canal is 16 Miles long, and from 30 to 50 Feet broad.  
applied



Affairs of  
Ireland in  
1742  
His Cha-  
racter.

applied for the Purchase of Houses and Glebes to such Livings. This worthy Prelate, by the Simplicity and Purity of his Manners, the Piety of his Life, and his truly Christian Zeal for the Welfare of Mankind, so nearly resembled those primitive Pastors, who did Honour to Christianity by their Examples as well as Doctrines, that it would be an Injustice to his Memory not to give some Account of him : “ He was formerly Minister of St. *Olave’s*, “ *Southwark*, from whence he was promoted to the See of “ *Bristol*. By King *George I.* he was translated to that “ of *Armagh*, in *Ireland*, of which Kingdom he was ten “ times one of the Lords Justices. In the Years 1727, “ and 1728, two Years of great Dearth, he distributed “ large Quantities of Corn to the Poor, throughout *Ire-* “ *land*, for which the House of Commons passed a Vote “ of publick Thanks to him. He also ordered all the va- “ grant Poor to be received into the Work-house at *Dub-* “ *lin*, where they were maintained at his private Expence. “ In the scarce Years of 1739 and 1740, he, at his own “ Expence, supported the Poor from all Parts, without “ Distinction of Religion, in the *Dublin* Work-house. “ He gave 1000 *l.* to build a Market-House at *Armagh*, “ and 1000 *l.* to the re-building the Blue-Coat Hospital “ at *Dublin*. Besides these, and many other publick Do- “ nations, his private Acts of Charity were innumerable ; “ for he took Pains to enquire after such Persons in Dis- “ tress, whose Modesty and former Condition in the “ World, made them ashamed to apply for Relief. His “ Charities of this Kind, in *Ireland* alone, during his Life, “ were computed at 40,000 *l.* This extensive Benevo- “ lence was attended with no Vanity or Pride. He was “ easy of Access, affable and polite, and remarkable for a “ peculiar Sweetness and Chearfulness of Temper, which “ rendered it a Delight to approach him. All these valu- “ able Qualities were heighten’d by a truly Christian Hu- “ mility, and an unaffected Integrity and Candour, which “ rendered him as much esteemed, as he was beloved.”\*

In *October*, the Labourers in digging up the Foundations of an antient Building, called *Birmingham Tower*†, near

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\* He died at *London* of a Mortification in his Leg, *September 21*, 1742, and was buried in *Westminster Abby*, where a Monument is since erected to his Memory.

† This Tower was about 600 Years old, and had been used for keeping the Records,

he Castle Gate, *Dublin*, found two small silver Images, about 3 Inches in height, representing Men in Armour, with high Helmets on their Heads, and Ruffs round their Necks, each standing on a Pedestal of Silver, and holding a small Gold Spear in their Hands. One of these Figures was very perfect and beautiful, the Face remarkably fine, and the Proportions just; the other was somewhat defaced, part of the Helmet being broke off. They found near them an Iron Ball, of 12 Ounces weight. Some time before a fine Spring had been discovered near the same Place, with some Diamond Rings, a Crown, and other marks of Royalty, supposed to have formerly belonged to the Kings of *Leinster*.

Affairs of  
Ireland in  
1742  
Antiqui-  
ties dis-  
covered at  
Dublin.

In *September*, the Lord *Carteret*, Secretary of State, (who was now at the Head of the Ministry) embarked on a secret Commission for *Holland*, and arrived at the *Hague*, the 24th. The E. of *Stair*, who had returned to *England* in *August*, and as it was said, brought over a defensive Treaty of Alliance with the *Dutch* for his Majesty's German Dominions, was sent back just before. Whatever the Matter was, Lord *Carteret*'s stay in *Holland* was as short, as that of the Earl in *England*, for having embarked at *Helvoet-sluys*, the 2d of *October*, after a dangerous Passage, he with great difficulty landed at *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, on the 16th, from whence he came to *London* on the 18th.

Domestick  
Affairs  
L Carteret  
goes to  
Holland

The beginning of the Year his Royal Highness the Duke of *Saxe Gotha*, arrived in *London*, on a Visit to his Sister, the Princess of *Wales*, and her Royal Consort, and was received by his Majesty, and the Royal Family, with all the marks of Distinction, suitable to his Rank.

D of Saxe  
Gotha ar-  
rives in  
England

In *April*, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, having enter'd into his 15th Year, was introduced into the House of Peers, between the Dukes of *Dorset*, *Grafton*, *Ancafter*, (as Great Chamberlain) and the E. of *Effingham*, (as Deputy Earl Marshal) and having taken the Oaths, was placed in his Chair, on the left hand of the Throne.

D of Cum-  
berland  
takes his  
Seat in the  
House of  
Peers

About the End of *June*, Sir *Robert Godschall*,† Lord Mayor of *London*, being taken off by a violent Fever, Sir *John Eyles*, as *Locum-Tenens*, (being Father of the City, or oldest Alderman) ordered a Court of Hustings to be held for the Choice, of a New Lord Mayor, for the remainder of the Year. The Commons on this occasion returned *George Heathcote* and *Robert Westley*, Esq; to the Court of

Lord  
Mayor  
dies

† He was Alderman of *Bishopsgate-Ward*, and Member for the City.



Domestick Aldermen, who made Choice of the former, who was accordingly presented to the Lord Chancellor on the 28th, and sworn in at *Guild-hall*, the same Evening.

1742

New Election

On *September* the 29th came on at *Guildhall* the Election of a Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing, when *Robert Willmot*, and *Robert Westley*, Esqrs; were return'd by the common Hall to the Aldermen, who chose the former. This Election cleared up a Doubt, which had for some Years remained undecided. A Notion had prevailed, that the Lord-Mayor must be free of one of the 12 grand Companies,\* so that every Lord-Mayor had, till then, before his Election came on, taken Care to get himself entered into one of these. Mr. *Willmot* being of the Cooper's Company, to comply with the Custom, had, not without great Difficulty and Opposition, got himself translated into the Company of Cloth-workers; who, notwithstanding, refused him the Use of their Hall for keeping his Mayoralty. This ill Treatment occasioned him to be at the Expence and Trouble of enquiring into the Foundation of this Custom, which was found, on Examination, to have no real Authority or Law to support it.

New Aldermen chosen

In *June*, *Walter Barnard*, Esq; was unanimously chosen Alderman of *Broad-street Ward*, in the room of *Charles Ewer*, Esq; deceased; and in *July*, *Samuel Pennant*, Esq; was elected Alderman of *Bishopsgate Ward*, in the room of Sir *Robert Godschal*, deceased, in whose room, as Representative for the City, was chosen *William Calvert*, Esq; Alderman of *Portoken Ward*.

This Year no less than seven Gentlemen, drank to by the Lord-Mayor,† paid their Fines to be excused serving the Office of Sheriff. Two others swore themselves off,‡ and two refus'd Swearing or Fining, on Account of their being Dissenters;§ so that, on *September* the 20th, a new Election came on, for a Sheriff to serve with *Charles Eggleston*, Esq; and the Majority of Hands appearing in Fa-

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\* The 12 Grand Companies of the City, are the Mercers, Grocers, Merchant-Tailors, Goldsmiths, Salters, Ironmongers, Cloth-workers, Fishmongers, Drapers, Vintners, Skinners, and Haberdashers.

† The Lord Mayor nominates a Person Sheriff, by Drinking to them publicly; but they are excused serving, by paying a Fine to the Chamber of *London*, of 400 *l.* and 20 Marks.

‡ That is Swearing they are not worth 15,000 *l.* which is the Qualification of a Sheriff.

§ It is a Point not yet decided, whether a Dissenter is obliged to serve the Office of Sheriff of *London*.

your

vour of Sir *Joseph Hankey*, and Alderman *Benn*, a Poll was demanded, and turned out in Favour of the latter, who was accordingly elected and sworn in. This Opposition to Alderman *Hankey*, proceeded from his having acted contrary to the Inclinations of the People, by asserting the negative Power in the Court of Aldermen; so, as he was the next Alderman below the Chair, and as none can be elected Lord-Mayor but such as have served the Office of Sheriff, the Commons were resolved to shew their Displeasure, by setting him aside from the latter Post, to prevent his arriving at the Dignity of Lord-Mayor.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1742



At a general Court of the Bank of *England*, held in *March*, a Dividend of 2 and 3 4ths *per Cent.* for the half Year past was declared. As their Charter was to expire in *August*, 1743, it was unanimously agreed to lend the Government, for a Renewal of it for 21 Years, the Sum of 1,600,000 *l.* on the same Fund that pays them 6 *per Cent.* on 1,600,000 *l.* advanced to *K. William*, which reduced the Interest of that and the present Loan to 3 *per Cent.* By this Contract the Nation were to have 3,200,000 *l.* till the Year 1764, for the Annuity of 100,000 *l.* including 4000 *l.* a Year allowed the Bank for the Charge of Management. In order to raise this Sum, in *July* they came to a Resolution to increase their Capital,\* by taking in a Subscription for 840,000 *l.* Stock, at 140 *per Cent.* to be paid at six monthly Payments, the four first at 25 *l.* each, and the two last of 20 *l.* This Subscription amounting to 1,176,000 *l.* was filled as soon as opened, and it was concluded the Bank made a Million Profit by this Agreement. In *September* the general Court declared a new Dividend of 2 and 3 4ths *per Cent.* for the half Year, ending at *Michaelmas*.

Bank of  
England  
makes a  
new Con-  
tract to re-  
new their  
Charter.

This Year there was a warm Dispute amongst the Proprietors of the *East-India*† Company, about the Choice of Directors, many of the Stockholders being desirous of a free Election, and to set aside the House-List, which, however, was carried by a great Majority.

In *October* were entered at the Custom-House 4330 Pounds of raw Silk, from *Petersburgh*. being the first im-

Raw Silk  
imported  
from Persia

\* Their Capital Stock was then 8,955,995 *l.* to which 840,000 *l.* being added by this Proposal; it made it 9,800,000 *l.*

† For some Years, what they call the *House List*, that is a certain Number of Gentlemen (supposed in the Court Interest) had been constantly, with little Variation elected into the annual Direction of the Company.



**Domestick Affairs in 1742** ported since the Act for settling a Trade with *Persia*, thro' *Russia*; at the same time the *Russian* Company received Advice, that their Ship, the *Emperor*, built in the River *Volga* for this Trade, had safely crossed the *Caspian* Sea, and was arrived in *Persia*, with a rich Cargo.

**New French Church**

The same Month the Foundation of a new *French* Church was laid, at the Corner of *Church-street*, *Spittle-fields*, for the Building of which a Subscription of 15,000 *l.* was rais'd amongst the Protestants of that Nation.

**Foundling Hospital**

On *September* the 16th was laid the Foundation of the new Foundling-Hospital in *Lamb's-Conduit Fields*, in a Stone of which was deposited, between two Plates of mill'd Lead, a Copper Plate with this Inscription, *The Foundation of this Hospital, for the Relief of exposed and deserted Children, was laid 16th of September, 16 George II. 1742.*

**Church burnt.**

On *September* the 26th the Church of *St. John* the Evangelist, *Westminster*, was set on Fire before Morning Service, and the Roof entirely consumed, as well as the Body of the Edifice much damaged by the Flames.

**General Fast**

On *November* the 10th, pursuant to his Majesty's Declaration, a general Fast was observed throughout *England*, for the Success of the War.

**Remarkable trials.**

In *June*, after a long Trial in the Court of King's-Bench, *Westminster*, the Jury found a Gentleman guilty of the Penalty of 2500 *l.* for winning from another Person 500 *l.* at Hazard, seven Years before.

In *November* was determined, before Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, at *Guildhall*, a long Cause depending between the *East-India* Company, and Capt. *Gosling*, Commander of their Ship the *Sussex*,\* for deserting the Vessel, by which the Cargo was lost. The Jury granted the Company a Verdict for 30,000 *l.*

**Inhuman Murder.**

In *July* an Accident happened in *London*, which occasioned much Discourse, and serv'd to shew how greatly the Under-Instruments of Authority abused the Powers entrusted to them for the due Execution of the Laws. Mr *Booker*, High-Constable of *Westminster*, on Account of Complaints made of great Numbers of vagrant and disorderly Persons, who Nightly infested *Covent-Garden* and the adjacent Streets, apply'd to Col. *Deveil*, and Mr *Bromfield*, for a general privy Search Warrant, the Execution of

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\* She was abandoned off the Coast of *Madagascar*; but 16 Sailers, who chose to stay in her, carried her safe into that Island, where the Natives made a Prey of her, and only one *John Deane*, of all the Crew, survived to get home.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1742

which he took on himself. In pursuance of it, the Constables took up all they met in the Streets without Distinction. Even such as were going peaceably Home did not escape.\* *William Bird*, then Keeper of *St. Martin's Round-House*, (where they were carried to wait their Examination next Morning) put 28 Women Prisoners into a Hole not above 6 Feet square, and the Ceiling not 6 Feet high, with the Window close shut. In this Condition he kept them, notwithstanding their Cries,† till four of them were actually suffocated with the Heat. As soon as this inhuman Murder was known, the Populace rose and pulled down the Round-House. The Coroner's Inquest who sat on their Bodies, brought in a Verdict of Wilful Murder against *Bird*, who was committed to *Newgate*. In *October* he was tried for the Fact, convicted, and received Sentence of Death; but, to the general Surprize of every body, he was afterwards reprieved for Transportation.

Tho' the Justices on this occasion had done nothing but what was legal, yet the dreadful Effects of this Cruelty shewed the Necessity of having the Round Houses, as well as other Places of Confinement, often visited by Superior Magistrates, who might inspect into their due Regulation, for when such Places are left under the Direction and Power of low mercenary Tools, they will be always Places of Ease to the Rich, however guilty; and of Misery to the Poor, however innocent. Such a Law is the more requisite with us, because there are few Countries in the World where the Poor are more oppressed, or less regarded, in spite of many wise and legal Provisions made to the Contrary.

Remarks  
on it.

The 2d of *January*, the Powder Mill at *Malden*, near *Kingston* in *Surry* was accidentally blown up, with the Magazine, containing 40 Barrels of Gun-Powder. The Explosion was heard at *London*, and for 12 Miles round the Place where it happened.

Powder  
Mill  
blown up

\* One of the Persons stifled, was found to be a Chair-woman big with Child, who had been out late at Work, and was going home to her Husband; another was a young Woman who had just landed out of the *Gravesend* Boat to visit her Sister, in *London*.

† One Woman examined next Day swore, that she offered 2 s. for a Gallon of Water, but was refused. Another deposed that it was a Scene of Barbarity and Distress; that the Keeper offered Beds to such as would pay 1 s. but thrust the rest into the Hole, from which, she was excused some Hours by spending 2 s. 6 d. in Beer and Shrub, but then was put amongst the rest, and narrowly escaped Death.



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1742

Odd murder.

A Very uncommon Murder happened this Year in *Car-marthen-shire*, which shews the fatal Effects a sudden Panick may have on the weakest Minds, by inspiring them with a Fury and Resolution beyond their Age or Sex. A Girl of eight Years old, being left alone, with a Brother of six, and a Sister of four, were surprized with a sudden Storm of Thunder and Lightening. As they had been terrified with Stories of the *Spaniards* landing, and of their Cruelty; the eldest believing they were coming, to avoid falling into their Hands, took up a Hedging Bill in order to kill herself. The others observing it, intreated her to kill them first, which she did, and after desperately wounding herself, went out to throw herself into the River, but was prevented. She was committed to Prison, but on her Trial acquitted.

Stony-  
Stratford  
burnt

The 6th of *May*, the Town of *Stony-Stratford*, in *Northampton-shire*, was almost consumed by an Accidental Fire, by which 150 Houses were entirely burnt, and the remainder greatly damaged.

Antiqui-  
ties Disco-  
vered at  
York

Some Workmen, employed in *June*, in levelling the *Mount* without *Mickle-gate*, at *York*, found, in digging, a great Quantity of human Bones, as also two portable *Roman* Lamps of red Clay, one having the figure of a Man, with a Swine's Head, a Falchion in one Hand, and a round Ball in the other: The Head of an Iron Dart 9 Inches long; a *Roman* Fibula or Buckle; two Pieces of Metal, one enamelled; an Urn of blue Clay, with some burnt Bones in it, and a *Roman* Coin of the Emperor *Nerua*.\*

M, DCC, XLIII.

Domestick  
Affairs in  
1743

State of  
Affairs

We are now arrived at the Commencement of the 4th Year of our War with *Spain*, a War which however justly undertaken, had by no means been carried on in a Manner equal to the Expectation of the Nation. *France*, had as yet preserved a Neutrality in this Quarrel, for tho' without doubt, she secretly favoured the *Spanish* Interest, yet she took care to avoid giving any open Proofs of her Partiality. It is true that she assisted the Emperor with her Troops, under the Name of Auxiliaries, yet she seem'd to take no Umbrage at our supporting the Q. of *Hungary* in

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\*It was of middle Brass, with the Head of that Prince, having a radiated Crown, the Inscription, *Imp. Nerua Caes. Aug. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P.* The Reverse, a Figure holding in one Hand a Rudder, and in the other two Cornucopias. The Legend, *Fortuna August S. C. Nerua* came to the Empire *A. V. C.* 850, or the 96 Year of *Cbrist*.

the same Manner. But as soon as the Court of *Verfailles* saw a *British* Army assemble in *Flanders*, it is probable it began to change its Views, and perceived that our new Ministry were not so favourable to her as the last. The State of *Europe* was at this time in a fluctuating Condition. The King of *Prussia*, secur'd by the Treaty of *Breslaw*, in the peaceable Possession of *Silesia*, seem'd to remain satisfy'd. The northern Crowns were on the Point of an Accommodation. The *Dutch* were undetermined. In short, every Power, according to their respective Policy or Interest, (excepting such as were visibly under *French* Influence) appear'd as if at a Loss how to act so, as to avoid involving themselves in the Calamities which threatened *Europe* from the Continuance of the War.

Such was the State of Affairs, when the *British* Parliament assembled, *November* 18, 1742. His Majesty opened the Session with a Speech, in which he informed them, “ of the Measures he had taken for supporting the Q. of “ *Hungary*, by assembling an Army in *Flanders* compos’d “ of *British*, *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops in our Pay ; “ that by the Fidelity and Firmness of the King of *Sardinia*, and the joint Operations of our Fleet, a Stop had “ happily been put to the Progress of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*; that by his Mediation a Peace was likely to be effected between *Russia* and *Sweden*: He acquainted them “ of his having concluded a defensive Alliance with the “ Courts of *Petersburgh* and *Berlin*, Events which were “ owing to the Spirit which *Great-Britain* had shewn in “ Defence of its Allies, and which could not be but of “ great Advantage to the common Cause. He concluded with hoping the Commons would grant the necessary Supplies suitable to the present Emergence of Affairs, and such as might enable him to pursue the Measures he had taken for securing the Balance of Power, “ and restoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*.

Parliament  
meets

In Answer to His Majesty's Speech, both Houses presented very dutiful and loyal Addresses, and as the Supplies were the chief Point recommended, we shall first, according to the Method we have laid down, take Notice of them.

The Committee of Supplies sat for the first time *Nov.* the 23d, and continued by different Adjournments to *March* the 2d, 1743, when the total of the Grants the Year. amounted



Domestick amounted (deducting 598,382 l. for Sums for supplying Affairs in the Deficiencies of last Year) to

1743

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
|                  | £         |
| Supplies granted | 5,314,100 |
| Deficiency       | 598,382   |
|                  | <hr/>     |
|                  | 5,912,482 |

The Committee of Ways and Means was establish'd *November* the 25th, and continued till *March* the 4th, when the following was the Abstract of the Funds settled, to answer the Supplies.

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
|                              | £         |
| Land-Tax at 4s.              | 2,000,000 |
| Malt Tax                     | 700,000   |
| Duties on Spirituous Liquors | 1,800,000 |
| Duties on Licences           | 518,600   |
| Sinking Fund                 | 1,000,000 |
| Overplus in the Exchequer    | 12,492    |
|                              | <hr/>     |
|                              | 6,031,092 |
|                              | <hr/>     |

Excess in the Funds this Year 118,608

Debates  
on the  
Hannover  
Troops.

Most of these Grants passed without Opposition; the most material Debate which happened this Session being with regard to the taking the 16000 Troops of *Hanover* into *British* Pay for the Service of the Year, which passed the Commons after a long Debate, on a Division 260 to 193 in the Committee, and on the Report 230 to 177. It also occasioned a warm Contest in the House of Lords, where the E. of *Stanhope* moved to address his Majesty to dismiss these Mercenaries, and was seconded by the E. of *Sandwich*, Visc. *Cobham*, and *Ld. Gower*; but at last the Question was carried in the Negative, [Content 35, not content 90] which occasioned a Protest entered and signed by 26 Lords †.

The next remarkable Debate was occasioned by a Bill brought in, for repealing and lowering the Duties on spiritous Liquors, which had passed the Commons without much Opposition, but raised a warm Contest in the upper

† The chief Speakers against the *Hannoverian* Troops, were the D. of *Bedford*, the Earls of *Chesterfield*, *Sandwich*, and *Stanhope*; Viscount *Lonsdale* and Lord *Harvey*: In their behalf, the Lord Chancellor, the D of *Newcastle*, the Earls of *Chelmsford* and *Bath*, Lords *Carteret* and *Bathurst*.

House. It will therefore be proper to give some Account of its Nature, in order to understand the Arguments on both Sides. Parliamentary Affairs.

The excessive Use of spirituous Liquors, which had prevailed amongst the lower Class of People, was found at last of such pernicious Consequence, by encreasing their Wants, and corrupting their Morals, that in the Year 1736, the Legislature found it necessary to pass an Act, prohibiting their Sale in less Quantities than two Gallons, and 50 l. for an annual Licence. By the Bill now proposed this Act was to be repealed, and Licences granted for 20 s. a Year to all who sold Ale; or kept publick Houses, to retale spirituous Liquors in small Quantities as usual. 1743

On *February* the 17th the Bill was read for the first Time in the House of Lords, and the second Reading appointed the 22d, when their Lordships examined the Commissioners of Excise, who were appointed to attend, as to the Execution of the late Act: Their Reply was, "That it had been duly and vigorously executed as far as they, or their Officers had Power; but that the Justices of Peace,\* on their Part, had not been equally zealous in seconding their Endeavours; nor was it easy to discover all the petty Dealers who infringed the Act, spirituous Liquors being sold in obscure and infamous Places, as well as at the Corner of every Street; the Venders being openly favoured and protected by the Populace, both from the Justice of the Magistrate, and the Pursuit of the Informer."

In the same Debate, a Motion was made by the Lord *Hervey*, that two or three of the most eminent Physicians should be summoned to attend the House, and declare their Opinion with regard to the Effects of spirituous Liquors on the human Body. But this Proposal was rejected by a Majority of 33 to 17. The next Day the Bill was read a second time, and a Motion made for committing it, which, after a long Debate, was carried in the Affirmative. After this the House resolved, on the 24th, to go into a Committee on the Bill, and ordered the

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\* It is certain such Justices as proceeded on the Act, were insulted and menaced by the Mob, even in the Discharge of their Office, while those who connived at it's Violation, were applauded. — To such a Height was the Disease arrived.



Parlia-  
mentary  
Affairs.

1743

The Bill  
passes.

Argu-  
ments for  
the Bill.

Lords to be summoned. The Day being come, the Lord *Lonsdale*, on reading the first Clause, moved to resume the House, which was strongly opposed by the Lords for the Bill; but the Question being put, it was carried in the Negative. The Bill was then reported, and agreed to, without Amendment; on which the E. of *Sandwich* stood up, and, after shewing the Danger of passing such a Bill without the maturest Deliberation, moved for putting off the third Reading till the 29th, but this Motion met also a Negative; so that the Bill was ordered a third Reading next Day, and the Lords to attend; when, after a very long and warm Debate, it passed by a Majority of 27, on which the disagreeing Lords entered a very strong and remarkable Protest.\*

The chief Arguments advanced in Favour of the Bill were, --- “ That the Law proposed to be repealed by it, “ had, on all Hands, been allowed to be ineffectual, both “ from the Obstinacy of the People,† which wearied out “ the Magistrates, and the Danger which attended such “ Informers, as endeavoured to convict the Offenders. “ That as the Consumption of spirituous Liquors was so “ far from being diminished by the late Act, that it was “ visibly encreased, it was Time to give way to milder “ Methods; and since Rigour and Severity had fail’d, to try “ the Effects of Lenity and Compliance. That the Re-

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\* Sign’d by the Dukes of *Beaufort* and *Bedford*, the Earls of *Chesterfield*, *Aylesbury*, *Sandwich*, *Hallifax*, *Aylesford*, *Oxford* and *Bristol*; the Lords *Haversham*, *Gower*, *Ward*, *Romney*, and *Talbot*. The Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and the Bishops of *London*, *Gloucester*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Norwich*, *Chichester*, and *St Asaph*. The Opposition made by these Rev. Prelates to the Bill, occasioned a pleasant Jest of the Earl of *Ch—f—d*, for on the House dividing, seeing them come towards him, he said, “ He doubted if he had not mistaken his Side, not having had “ the Honour of their Company for many Years.” The Persons who distinguished themselves most against the Bill, were *Ld Hervey* and the Bishop of *Oxford*.

† The Lord Mayor of *London*, declared in the House of Commons, “ That the Informations, brought before him, were so numerous, and the Penalties inflicted so disregarded, that he was “ tired of the unpleasing Necessity his Office subjected him to, of “ fining and imprisoning without End, or Hope of procuring the “ Reformation intended.”

“ forma-

formation of political ill Habits, like that of constituti- Parliamentary  
onal ones, was best effected by slow and gradual Degrees. Affairs.  
That by the Bill now proposed, the Sale would prob- 1743  
ably be lessened by raising the Price; and its bad Effects  
prevented by transferring the Retale of these Liquors in-  
to more reputable Hands. That the laying a high ad-  
ditional Duty on Spirits, would probably prejudice our  
Distillery, which was a very advantageous Branch of  
Trade, by preventing the Exportation, and, conse-  
quently, diverting it into a foreign Channel, which  
would be a national Loss. That it was imprudent in a  
Legislature, to contend with the Passions of Mankind,  
inflamed by Custom, and therefore a temporary Yielding  
was sometimes both advisable and necessary. That at  
least it was no great Hazard to try what Effect the Bill  
would have till next Session, when it might be either  
amended or enforced, according to the good or ill Ef-  
fects it should produce."

The chief Arguments used against the Bill were,  
That it was fundamentally wrong in itself, as it tended  
to encrease the Evil it was designed to remedy. That  
a Vice so manifestly prevalent, and so destructive to So- Arguments a-  
ciety, as the reigning Inclination to spirituous Liquors gainst the  
was, needed rather new Restraints, than greater Indul- Bill.  
gence. That if the Welfare of the People was the su-  
preme Law, the Encouragement of this growing Evil,  
so universally acknowledged and complained of, was di-  
rectly contrary to this first great Maxim of all Govern-  
ment. That as the Subsistence of the Bulk of the Peo-  
ple depended on their Industry and Labour, whatever  
tended to destroy their Health, or impair their Vigour,  
tended also to lessen the Wealth of the Kingdom, and  
to introduce national Poverty and Distress. That it  
was evident beyond Contradiction, the immoderate Use  
of Spirits not only ruined the Constitution, and impo-  
verish'd the Condition of the laborious Poor, but ex-  
tended to their Offspring, and entail'd Wretchedness  
and Diseases on their Posterity. That, besides this,  
the Dissolution of Manners it occasioned, threatened  
the Subversion of all Order and Government, as ap-  
peared by the Insolence and Violence of the Populace,  
against such Magistrates as exerted themselves in punish-  
ing or suppressing this darling Vice. That tho' Beasts  
were govern'd by Force, Laws implied Reason, and  
therefore it was of the last Importance to preserve and  
cherish



Parliamentary  
Affairs.

1743

“ cherish in the People that Sobriety and Spirit of Subordination, by which Government alone subsisted. That  
“ with regard to the Influence this fatal and prevailing  
“ Debauchery had on the Morals of the People, the Matter was still worse; since the Necessities occasioned by  
“ Intemperance, and Idleness, could only be supplied by  
“ Theft or Rapine, or else must be relieved at the Expence of the Publick. That thus the most useful Part  
“ of Mankind became either obnoxious to the Law, or  
“ burthensome to the Parish. That as publick Happiness  
“ always either rose or fell in Proportion to public Virtue,  
“ it was the Duty and Interest of the Legislature to keep  
“ the strictest Eye on whatever might prejudice the Health,  
“ or corrupt the Manners of the People. That epidemical Vices could only be check’d by the severest Penalties and Restraints. That it seemed a strange Way  
“ of preventing the Growth of national Intemperance by  
“ a Bill which multiplied the Temptations to it, by augmenting the Number of Places where these intoxicating  
“ Liquors were to be retail’d. That the Quantities consumed last Year,\* (as appeared from the Accounts  
“ then before the House) evidently shewed the Danger of  
“ giving any new Encouragement to this favourite Sin.  
“ That the Necessity or Convenience of raising a present  
“ Sum for the Service of the Year, could be no Plea for  
“ a Measure of this Kind, since it would be a monstrous  
“ Way to levy Taxes on the People, not only at the  
“ Expence of their Fortunes, but their Lives. That it  
“ was by no Means likely so spreading an Infection, as  
“ this Thirst after spirituous Liquors would be eradicated  
“ by making them more common, and more readily purchased. That it seemed rather necessary, by heightening the Penalties, and encreasing the Duties, to remove  
“ them further from the Reach of the common People,

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\* It appeared by the Estimates laid before the House, that in 1733, the Quantity of spirituous Liquors distilled, was 3,900,000 Gallons. In 1735 it rose to 5,300,000 Gallons, and continued rising, in spite of the late Act, till 1742, when it was above 7,000,000. Now, supposing a Quarter of a Pint of these Liquors sufficient to intoxicate the Brain, and this Quantity drank by a 20th Part of the labouring People, it follows, that a 20th Part of the national Labour and Trade is sunk, and perhaps a 20th Part of the most industrious and useful Hands, by slow Degrees, sent to the Grave, or so infected as to become a Burthen to the Publick.

“ That

“ That as yet the Contagion was confin’d pretty much Parlia-  
 “ to the Capital, but by this new Bill, it was greatly to mentary  
 “ be feared it would diffuse itself to every Corner of the Affairs.  
 “ Kingdom; and the Mischief, by becoming universal, 1743  
 “ would become at last remediless. That the pretending  
 “ the Bill was only to try an experimental Cure, was a  
 “ kind of dangerous ministerial Quackery; for surely, no  
 “ wise Statesman ever yet conceived a Design of scatter-  
 “ ing Poison amongst the People, only to try what Ha-  
 “ vock it would make. But that, in short, the Case  
 “ seemed to be, that the Ministry regarding the Disease as  
 “ incurable, resolved at least to be Gainers by it, and, in  
 “ a littler Sense, to make private Vices, State-Benefits.”

It is left to the Reader's Judgment to determine on which Side the Strength of the Argument lay. I shall only observe, that the lateness of the Session, and the urgent Necessity of raising the Supplies for the Year, contributed greatly to the passing the Bill; for as it was sent up from the Commons as a Money-Bill, the Lords had no Power to alter it; and if they had rejected it, their doing so might have occasioned a Breach between the two Houses of very bad Consequence at this Juncture. However, this new Tax,\* so speedily and effectually answered the End of raising a large Supply, that as the Lords in the Opposition foresaw and foretold, it has been continued on the same Footing ever since, though the Evil it was designed to remedy, has been rather encreased than diminished.

Dec. the 21st, on a Motion made by Mr. Scot, second-  
 ed by the Lord Advocate for Scotland, Leave was given to  
 bring in a Bill, “ to amend and explain the Laws relating  
 “ to the Election of Members of Parliament for North  
 “ Britain,” which being presented to the House on Janua-  
 ry the 18th, passed through the usual Forms of both  
 Houses without Opposition. But a Bill brought in the  
 same Day, (according to an Order of the House) by Sir  
 Watkin Williams Wynne, “ for the better regulating the  
 “ Election of Members of Parliament for England;” tho’  
 it passed the Commons without much Difficulty, met a  
 different Fate in the other House, being rejected on the se-  
 cond reading. Why these two Bills, of the same Nature,  
 Scots Elec-  
 tion Bill  
 passes.  
 English one  
 rejected by  
 the Lords,

\* On the Credit of this Act, as soon as it passed the Commons, the Ministry had borrowed a large Sum at 3 per Cent. but it was understood, that the Sinking-Fund was pledg’d as a collateral Security to pay any Deficiency.



Parliamentary  
Affairs.

1743

Vagabond  
Bill.

met such a different Reception, or why the one Nation obtained Redress in a Point so much complained of by the other, must be left to the Judgment of Posterity.

On *January* the 28th Mr *Carew*, Chairman of a Committee appointed to review and amend the Act relating to Vagabonds, and Houses of Correction, informed the House, that the Committee had considered that Affair, and were ready to make their Report, which was accordingly received on *February* the 1st, and the House came to several Resolutions for supplying the Defects in that Act. A Bill being ordered to be framed with these Amendments, was presented on *February* the 18th, and read the first time. On *February* the 22d it passed a second Reading, and was committed to a Committee of the whole House for the 25th, but by different Causes was delayed till *March* the 22d, when it passed the third Reading, and was sent up to the Lords. This occasion'd its Miscarriage, for the Lords regarding it as a Money-Bill, (on Account of the Assessments it impos'd) thought they had no right to alter it, and so sent it back to the Commons for their Amendment, by which Means it dropp'd.

miscarries,

Place Bill.

On *December* 3d (1742) a Motion was made by *George Lyttleton*, Esq; seconded by Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, for bringing in a Bill, "for the more effectually securing the Independency of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons," which occasioned a long Debate. But tho' a Bill of this Nature had frequently passed the Commons, and though several Gentlemen, formerly strenuous Advocates for it, were now at the Helm of Affairs, yet the Motion was thrown out on a Division. [Noes 221, Yeas 196.]

rejected.

Several other Bills \* moved for this Session, were either dropp'd in their Progress through the House, or rejected on the Question, which it is therefore needless to give any further Account of.

Coal Af-  
fair.

On *February* the 18th an extraordinary Application was made to the House of Commons, by the Owners and Masters employed in the Coal Trade from *Newcastle*. The Case was this: The Method of carrying on this Traffick is, when the Vessels arrive in the River, to employ Crimps,

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\* Such were, — A Bill for the Quieting of Corporations. — A Bill for the better Recovery of small Debts. — A Bill for prohibiting the Wear of gold and silver Lace. — A Bill for the Preservation of Fish and Game, by the Destruction of Vermin.

or Factors, to dispose of the Cargo, who, conjunctly with Parlia-  
 the Masters, enter into Bonds, payable in three Months, mentary  
 for the Duties. These Crimps are allowed, at the Cus- Affairs.  
 tom-House, a Deduction of 2 and a half *per Cent.* pro- 1743  
 vided the Duties are paid in 16 working Days after the  
 Ship's Entry inwards. They are also allow'd 1 half *per Cent.*  
 Discount on the Amount of the whole Cargo. They  
 make up their Accounts with the Owners, or Merchants,  
 once a Year. Sir *Malthus Ryal*, with Messieurs *Williford*,  
*Gibson*, and Company, who had been employed in this  
 Business had failed, greatly indebted to the Government,  
 who recurred on the Merchants for the Arrear of Duties,  
 which these latter thought they had paid many Years be-  
 fore, as they never were brought to Account. --- This  
 Petition was ordered to lie on the Table, much to the  
 Surprise of those concerned, for though their Neglect of  
 enquiring into their own Affairs, might afford some Handle  
 for denying them Relief; yet the Complaint was such, as  
 certainly ought to have produced some Enquiry into the  
 Management of that Branch of the Customs.

On *March* the 9th the House went into a Committee,  
 to consider of Means for more effectually manning the Seamen's  
 Fleet; and Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, Lord *George Graham*, Bill.  
 Alderman *Calvert*, Mr. *Cornwall*, and Mr. *Sydenham*,  
 were ordered to prepare and bring in a Bill for that Purpose.  
 But as the Bill so framed was founded on a new Scheme of  
 Admiral *Vernon's*, of which he was willing to have the  
 publick Opinion during the Recess of Parliament, it was  
 not presented to the House this Session.

On *December* the 1st, (1742) a Motion was made, "to Motion for  
 " appoint a Committee to enquire into the Conduct of an Enquiry  
 " *Robert*, Earl of *Orford*, during the last ten Years of his  
 " Administration." As the Prorogation last Session had  
 put an End to the Proceedings of the last Secret-Commit-  
 tee, and as several strong Presumptions of Guilt appeared  
 on their Report, it was supposed this Motion would have  
 been supported by a great Majority. But several Gentle-  
 men who had in the former Session appeared most violent  
 for Enquiry and Justice, now appeared as openly on the  
 other Side, and not only voted, but spoke against the Mo-  
 tion; so that the Question, after a long Debate, was car- rejected.  
 ried in the Negative. [Noes 253, Yeas 186.] So different-  
 ly do Objects appear through the Medium of Power! And  
 so apt are Men to forget or contradict their Principles,  
 when Ambition or Interest have once gained the Ascendant  
 in their Minds.

By



Parliamentary  
Affairs.

1743

State of  
the national  
Debt.

Remark  
on it by  
L. Hervey.

King's  
Speech.

By a State of the national Debt, as it stood on the 1st of *December*, 1742, it amounted to 48,915,047 *l.* of which 2,400,000 *l.* had been increased since *December* the 1st, 1741. The Estimate of the Navy Debt alone was 2,351,842 *l.* A melancholly Consideration, if the Consequences were duly attended to. It is in vain to exalt the Wealth or Prosperity of a Nation, struggling under so calamitous and unsurmountable a Burthen, which as it increases, must prey on the Vitals of the Constitution. Publick Credit, though undoubtedly a great Blessing, is a very uncertain Sign of the Riches of a People, as it is liable to fluctuate on every turn of Affairs, and must absolutely sink on the least national Shock or Revolution. The Words of a deceased Nobleman of acknowledged Understanding and Judgment, are worthy being inserted on this Subject: "The Rise of Stocks (said he) is just such a Proof of Riches, as dropical Tumours are of Health. It shews not the Circulation, but the Stagnation of Money; and though it may flatter us with the false Appearances of Plenty for a Time, will too soon prove itself both the Effect and Cause of Poverty, and end in Weakness and Destruction."

Nothing more material happened till *April* the 21st, when his Majesty came to the House, and, after passing the Acts\* ready for the Royal Assent, closed the Session by a gracious Speech from the Throne, in which, "after returning the Commons his Thanks for their ample and chearful Supplies, and expressing his Confidence in the Duty and Affection of his Parliament, he informed them, that he had ordered his Troops, as Auxiliaries, in Conjunction with the *Austrians*, to pass the *Rhine*, in order to oppose the dangerous Measures of the Enemies of the publick Repose of *Europe*. That he had also continued two strong Squadrons at Sea, the one in the *Mediterranean*, to support our Allies in *Italy*, and the other in the *West-Indies* to distress the *Spaniards*,

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\* The chief Acts passed this Session, were, the Land Tax and Malt Acts — The Bill relating to spirituous Liquors. — Lottery and Mutiny Bills. — Acts for the Conviction of Felons, and for the Relief of insolvent Debtors — Act for repealing several Duties on Victuallers. — Act for granting a Million from the Sinking Fund. — Act for encouraging the Exportation of Gunpowder. — Act for the better regulating Elections in *Scotland*. — Waggon and Bankrupt Acts, and 14 Road Acts.

“and reduce them to a just and honourable Peace.” Parlia-  
 After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty’s Or-  
 der, prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of *June*; and as mentary  
Affairs in  
1743  
 it continued in Recess till the 1st of *December*, the fur-  
 ther Consideration of its Proceedings will fall under the  
 subsequent Year.

As the new Ministry had thus successfully carried their  
 Point in Parliament; and with less Opposition than ever  
 the late Ministry found, raised the necessary Supplies for  
 carrying into Execution the Measures they had formed  
 with regard to foreign Affairs, it may not be improper to  
 give a short Sketch of the principal Persons, to whom the  
 Direction of foreign Affairs was at this time entrusted.

The Lord *Cart*—*t* (who held the Office of principal New Mi-  
nistry.  
 Secretary of State, and was considered as prime Minister)  
 was a Nobleman who had been educated in pretty high  
 Notions, both as to Church and State. He distinguished  
 himself early in Life, by the Abilities with which he sus-  
 tained a public Character in the northern Courts of *Eu-  
 rope*,\* and acquitted himself with Reputation in Negotia-  
 tions of Difficulty and Importance. It is said, that the  
 then Minister, jealous of his Capacity, procured him from  
 the late King, the Dignity of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*,  
 in order to remove so formidable a Competitor for Favour,  
 at a Distance from Court. Be this as it will, it is certain  
 he discharged this high Office for seven Years successively,  
 with great Prudence and Address. No person, perhaps,  
 ever had a more just or extensive Knowledge of the Views  
 and Interests of the respective Powers of *Europe*, or better  
 knew either the Nature of Government in general, or  
 of our own Constitution in particular. He discovered, on  
 all Occasions, an undisguised Enmity to the late Minister  
 Sir *R. W.*, and constantly distinguished himself in the  
 House of Lords, by an avowed and zealous Opposition to  
 all his Measures, which gave him such an Influence,  
 that he was considered as the Head of the Party in that  
 House. He possessed, indeed, eminently, all the Quali-  
 ties of a great Orator. His early Habitude to Business ren-  
 dered him so much Master of whatever Point he spoke to,  
 that tho’ in a Debate he readily foresaw and obviated any  
 Objections that might arise, he said no more than was just  
 necessary. His Stile, or Language, has somewhat of a  
Character  
of Lord  
Cart—t

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\* He had been Ambassador at the Courts of *Copenhagen* and  
*Stockholm*.



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Characters

Vehemence in it, which (if the Expression may be pardoned) seems not to arise from his own Temper, but the Subject he speaks on. In short, his Reputation was unquestionably great, till his Return to the Management of public Affairs; in which, his warm Pursuit of those Measures, he had, while out of Power, so loudly condemned, and so firmly withstood, gave his Enemies too much Cause to say, that the Disguise of Patriotism was only assumed to serve the Ends of Ambition. Nor did his subsequent Conduct, while in the Ministry, any way serve to lessen the Force of the Imputation.

The Earl  
of B---th.

The now Earl of B---th, (late Mr. Pult---y) was of a different Character. He had been educated in Revolution Principles, to which he professed a rigorous Adherence in their utmost Extent; and for the Defence of which, on all Occasions, he discovered an uncommon Zeal. Whether his Conduct in Power (for he had formerly been employed in the Ministry) was always agreeable to his Principles, or whether that Impetuosity and Ardour of Spirit, which forms a constituent Part of his Character, did not then incite him to support the Measures of the Crown with the same Warmth he afterwards opposed them, is Matter of Dispute: But after his Difference with the late Minister, (with whom he once lived in great Confidence) and his Defection from the Court, he signalized himself in the House of Commons, by an animated Opposition to both: His Vivacity and Courage, joined to the great Knowledge, a long Experience, and intense Application had given him, of the State of foreign and domestick Affairs, placed him at the Head of the Country Party, by whom he was regarded as their Leader and Oracle. In all Debates of Consequence he was remarkable for an unshaken Resolution, and a noble Freedom of Expression. His Eloquence was rapid and overpowering, sometimes tempestuous to an Excess; but on slighter Occasions, when his Passions were calmer, he never failed to charm his Audience by a Flow of satirical Gaiety, and an agreeable Mixture of Argument and Humour. Yet this shining Reputation (so inconstant is Applause) seemed to vanish with his Popularity; and after his Exaltation to the Peerage, (for which many thought he paid too dear a Purchase) he seemed equally neglected both by the old Party he had abandoned, and the new one, whose Interest he had espoused.

Mr S---ys

Mr. S---ys, (who had now been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of the E. of Orford) to an exact

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Characters

exact Knowledge of our Constitution, had joined all the Advantages arising from a close Application to the Business of Parliament, in which he had been so long conversant, that no one was better acquainted with the Forms of Proceeding in the House of Commons, so that his Opinion was received with much regard. He particularly excelled in the Study of our own History and Government, to which he had early applied himself,\* Tho' he possessed no great Brilliancy of Parts, and was not esteemed the most graceful Speaker, yet he supply'd these Defects by a calm Solidity of Judgment, whatever he spoke being clear, distinct, and just. Yet, as it often happens, his Accession to Power did not tend to heighten his Reputation, or set the Talents he had acquired, in so favourable a Light as they appeared before his Advancement. Whether he wanted that Politeness and Gracefulness of Deportment, which is requisite in a Court, or to whatever Cause it was owing, certain it is, that the blunt Integrity of the Patriot seemed much more suitable to his Nature and Character, than the Address and Compliance of the Minister.

The Marquis of *Tw--d--le* was a Nobleman of a very antient and honourable Family in *Scotland*.† He had spent his Youth, (a Season which most Persons of his Quality employ in Pleasure and Amusement) in the severest Studies. At a very early Age he had gained such an uncommon Knowledge of the civil Law, that he was

Marquis of  
*Tw--d--le*


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\* It was for this Reason that *Daniel Pultney*, Esq; left him his invaluable Collection of Books and MSS. relating to parliamentary Affairs.

† Few Families prehaps can boast an Original more truly Noble than that of *Hay*. In the Reign of *Alexander III.* the *Danes* had invaded the East Coast of *Scotland*, where they committed great Ravages. The King with what Forces, he could collect, met them at the Pass of *Luncarty*, on the River *Tay*, where after an obstinate Engagement, his Army was on the Point of being defeated; when a Country Man and his two Sons, who had left their Plough, coming into the Field, heartned up their Fellow Soldiers to renew the Battle, and obtained by their Valour a complete Victory. In reward for this Service, the King enobled the Father, and granted him as much Land, as a Falcon let off from the Hand would measure at one Flight. In memory of this Event, they bear the Arms, of *Argent 3 Escutcheons Gules*. From this brave Man are lineally descended the Earls of *Errol*, hereditary High Constables of *Scotland*. The collateral Branches enobled, are the Marquis of *Tweeddale* and the Earl of *Kinnoull*.

appointed



1743  
 Characters appointed an extraordinary Lord of the Session,\* and raised to a Seat in the supreme Tribunal of Justice in his own Country. During the last Administration he was reckoned of what was denominated the Country Party, and passed most of his Time in a learned Retirement on his own Estate. But on the Change which happened at Court, he was introduced by his Friends; and the Post of Secretary of State for *Scotland*, (which had been long dormant) was revived in his Favour. Indeed his Virtues were such as did Honour to the Choice of his royal Master, for no Man was ever better qualified by Nature to support and adorn an eminent Station. His Genius was lively and extensive: his Judgment penetrating and solid. To a refin'd Taste for the liberal Arts and Sciences, (of which he was a true Judge and a generous Patron) he joined an Incorruptness of Manners, and an unaffected Dignity of Behaviour. His Appearance was splendid, but then he knew how to be magnificent without Profusion, and supported the Honour of his Post by so just an Oeconomy, that his Affairs were never discomposed.

Ld G—r The privy Seal was given to Ld. G---r, a Nobleman of confessed Abilities, and who had much distinguished himself in the late Opposition. He had been employed in the Ministry early in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, by whom he was raised to the Peerage. Though he was looked upon to be of what is called the high Party, yet in the House of

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\* The Supreme Court of Judicature in *Scotland*, is composed of a Lord President and 15 Judges, called Senators of the College of Justice, or more commonly *Lords* of the Session in ordinary. Their Place of meeting is the Parliament House at *Edinburgh*, which consists of two Courts or Chambers. In the Outer-chamber, one of the 15 Lords presides weekly by Turns, before whom are brought all common Causes. If the Case be evident and plain, he finally decides it, but if it appears difficult, or the Party appeal, it is carried into the inner Chamber, before the whole 15 Lords, whose Determination is decisive, unless (which seldom happens) the Person cast appeals to the House of Lords in *England*. The Salary of these Judges is 500*l*. Yearly, and that of the Lord President 1000*l*. They cannot be chosen Members of Parliament, and their Office is for Life. When the King, on account of his Learning or Merit, creates a Nobleman an Extraordinary Lord of the Session, he has a Seat on the Bench and votes with the rest, but has no Salary. If these Lords differ in Opinion, the Majority carries it. If the Voices be equal, the President has the casting Vote. The Civil Law is the Law of *Scotland*.

Lords

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Lords he discovered, in all Debates, great Moderation and Impartiality. His Eloquence was manly and simple, perfectly suited to the Wisdom and Dignity of that august Assembly of which he was a Member. Nor did he in Power deviate from that Integrity and Resolution, which seemed to constitute his Character in Life, and gave a greater Lustre to his Virtues, than any additional Honours could bestow.

It is now Time to pass over to the Continent, and take a View of the remarkable Events which happened abroad this Year. A Prospect not unentertaining, to see a Queen emerging from the most apparent Distress, and by the Bravery of her Troops, directed by the good Conduct of her Generals, not only recovering her own Possessions unjustly invaded, but carrying the Calamities of War into the Territories of those Enemies, who so lately threatened the Destruction of her Imperial House, and the utter Subversion of her Throne.

Affairs of Germany

In *February*, the States of *Hungary* having made a Remonstrance to their Queen in relation to the Succours of Men and Money demanded of them, her Majesty held, at *Vienna*, an extraordinary Council on it, at which not only her own Ministers, but several of the Nobility, with the Deputies from that Kingdom assisted, wherein this truly great Princess express'd herself in the following Terms:—

“ I have maturely considered the Representations made me by my faithful *Hungarian* Subjects, and find them so just and reasonable, that I resolve to grant their Requests, in reward for their Fidelity, Zeal and Courage in my Service, and the Blood they have shed to support me on the Throne of my Ancestors. My Desire is to see them restored to all their antient Privileges, and I hope this new Concession and Mark of my Favour will attach them more firmly to me and my Family.”—So gracious a Declaration could not but produce a happy Effect. The *Hungarian* Dyet granted cheerfully more than was desired. That warlike Nation seemed united as one Man in her Cause, and fresh Recruits poured in from all Parts to augment her Armies. I shall only observe, that had her Progenitors been equally studious to cultivate the Affection of this People, they had not been disturbed by such frequent and obstinate Revolts, and had been able to draw from this large Kingdom, Supplies which they often needed for the Support of their Interest in *Europe*.

Queen of Hungary's Speech.

Remark on it.

The Campaign this Year opened very favourably for the Queen. By the Retreat of Marshal *Belleisle*, and the Surrender many.

Campaign in Germany.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

render of *Prague*, at the Close of the last Year, she was again become Mistress of *Bohemia*. The *French* Army under that General, having halted a while at *Egra*, marched forwards and took up its Quarters near the River *Naab*\* in the *Upper Palatinate*, while Count *Saxe*, with a large *French* Detachment, advanced from *Deckendorf*, on the *Danube*, to *Gravenau*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*. At the same time a Body of *French* Horse, from the Army in *Bavaria*, took Post at *Chamb* and *Neuburg*. About the End of *January*, the Body commanded by Marshal *Belleisle*, returned to *France*, where they arrived about the Close of the following Month.

*Egra* in  
velled.

Soon after their Departure from *Egra*, the Place was invested by Prince *Lobkowitz*, who, by different Parties seizing the Towns of *Schwandorf*, *Naaburg*, and *Falkenburgh*, cut off all Communication with the Garrison, and almost drove the *French* out of the *Upper Palatinate*. As the Place was of the utmost Importance, ill provided with Provisions, and the Garrison weak, the *French* resolved to relieve it. For this End M. *Broglio* came privately to *Amberg*, and having taken the necessary Measures, sent off from thence, on *April* the 15th, a large Convoy of Provisions, escorted by 10 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Marquis de *Chayla* a Lieutenant General. On the Approach of this Succour, the *Austrians* hastily abandoned the Blockade, so that the Place being supplied with Necessaries, and a fresh Garrison of 5 Battalions, the Design of reducing it was laid aside, till a more favourable Opportunity.

relieved

The new Emperor, and his Allies, were not so fortunate in *Bavaria*, where the Beginning of the Year their Arms met a Check they could never afterwards recover. Count *Kevenhuller* having assembled the *Austrian* Army in *Bavaria*, Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, who was appointed to take the Command, left *Vienna* on *April* the 13th, and having joined his Forces on the 25th, caused three Bridges to be thrown over the *Inn*. The *Hessians* and *Palatines* in the Imperial Service, who had been quartered in the Archbishoprick of *Saltzburgh*, on the first Motion of the *Austrians*, abandoned that Country, and retired to their main Army under Count *Seckendorf*, which was assembled near *Brünau*. In the mean time Prince *Charles*, having left a Body of Observation on the other Side the

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\* The *Naab*, a River of the *Upper Palatinate*, which falls into the *Danube* opposite to *Ratisbon*.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743Battle of  
Brunau.Austrians  
invade Ba-  
varia thro'  
Tyrol.

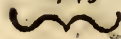
*Inn*, under Count *Hohenembs*, General of the Horse, advanced into *Bavaria*, and took Post, on *April* the 26th, at *Griesbach*. A Detachment sent out from hence under the Generals *Berenclau* and *Nadaſti*, surprized a French Party of 300 Men, commanded by the famous Partizan *La Croix*, at *Pfarkirken*, who, after some Resistance, were all killed or made Prisoners. Upon this the French at *Eggenfeld* and *Thaun* abandoned these Places, leaving behind their Magazines and Hospitals. These Successes determined Prince *Charles*, upon the 28th, to march to *Liebach* near *Brunau*, where he found the Enemy strongly encamped, having in Front a large and deep Ditch, supplied by a Rivulet, and the Ground full of Marshes, impassable but by Pontons. Their Camp was also secured by several Ravelins planted with Artillery, and all the Ways to it rendered impracticable. In short, their Position was so advantageous, that all the Austrian Officers agreed, they had never seen a Camp better chosen or fortified. They were commanded by General Count *Minuzzi*, who, on this Occasion, shewed all the Skill of an experienced Warrior. Prince *Charles*, however, not discouraged, having made the necessary Dispositions, attacked them both in Front and Flank, and, after a brisk Fight, entirely defeated them. A good Part of their Foot escaped to *Brunau*, but most of their Horse (excepting a Body of 1200, under General *News*) either fell in the Action, or were drowned in passing the *Inn*. The Austrians continued the Pursuit till Night. The *Bavarians*, besides their Loss in the Field, had 1200 Men taken Prisoners, amongst whom were the Generals *Minuzzi*, *Preysing*, and *Gabrieli*, with several Officers of Note. The Queen of *Hungary* received the News of this Victory by Count *Luchesi*, just as she was entering the Cathedral of *Prague* on the Day of her Coronation. Three Days after she wrote a Letter of Thanks with her own Hand, to Count *Kevenhuller*, conceived in the most obliging Terms.

To Increase these Misfortunes, the Austrians entered *Bavaria* by the Passes of the *Tyrolese*, and having defeated the Troops posted to guard them, destroy'd the open Country to the Gates of *Munich*, so that the Emperor found himself once more obliged to quit his Capital, and retire to *Augsburgh*. In vain this unhappy Monarch called upon Marshal *Broglio*, to join Count *Seckendorf*, and venture a general Battle\* for the Preservation of his hereditary Dominions

\* For this End his Imperial Majesty, attended by Veld Marshal



Foreign  
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1743



minions. All the Answer, it is said, he could get from that General (who probably had his secret Instructions) was, "That he had the Service of his Master, and the Interest of his Country too much at Heart, to hazard his Troops in fruitless Enterprizes." This Conduct of the French Marshal was the more unaccountable as he had just received a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men from France. Whatever were the Motives of it, it was certainly highly prejudicial to the Emperor's Affairs, and the French Interest in Germany; for this Inaction gave Time to the Austrians to collect their whole Force, and possess themselves of all that Part of Bavaria on the other side the *Iser*, as far as *Landshut*; without Resistance. The French, to the Number of 6000, indeed made a smart Stand at *Dillingen* till the Town was fired about their Ears, when they made a tolerable Retreat, tho' with the Loss of above 1000 Men, of whom 137 were Officers.

Bavaria abandoned  
to the  
Austrians

Marshal *Seckendorf* finding the French would neither join him at *New-Oettingen*, where he had taken Post, nor hazard coming to a Battle with the Austrians; saw nothing left but to make the best Retreat he could, before a Superior Force. May the 12th, at Night, he decamped with all the Privacy he could, and tho' by this expeditious March, and breaking down all the Bridges behind him; he prevented his being attacked by Pr. *Charles* who closely followed him; yet he suffered greatly from the Croats and irregular Troops, who harrassed him all the Road. He made a short Encampment at *Landshut*, rather to favour his Master's Escape from *Munich*, than from any Hopes of saving that Capital, which was itself incapable of Defence. In the mean Time Pr. *Lobkowitz* was no less successful in clearing the *Upper-Palatinate*, the French by Degrees being driven from all the Posts they held there. Count *Saxe*

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shal Count *Seckendorf* and Count *Thoring*, had an Interview with M. *Broglio*, at *Wolfsbotten*: But he was not able to bring the French General into his Views. The Contest lay in this Point: The Bavarian Officers were for guarding their Country, and especially the Capital. The French Generals were for keeping close to the *Danube*, in order to receive Supplies from France, and secure a safe Retreat in case of ill Success, by means of *Ingolstadt* and *Donauwert*, which were well fortified and provided with strong Garrisons. It is true these were great Advantages, and their Preservation had been of Consequence, if the French had only march'd into Germany to keep on the defensive. But it ill answer'd the Character of Auxiliaries to a Prince, whom they thus left in the Lurch.

with

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743  
Campaign  
in Ger-  
many.

with the Corps he commanded retired to *Ratisbon*. The Main Body of the *French*, commanded by M. *Broglio*, lay at *Pladling*. *Pr. Charles*, who justly thought it of more Importance to follow these, than the Imperialists, directed his March towards the *Danube*, but finding the Enemy too strongly posted, he turned to the right, and on the 6th of *June* suddenly attacked *Deckendorf* on the *Danube*, where the *French* had a floating Bridge, which he first secured, and then took the Place by Assault. This obliged the Marshal hastily to quit his Camp at *Pladling*, and retreat without halting to *Ratisbon*.

During these Operations Count *Kevenhuller*, with a separate Body, advanced towards *Landshut*, but on his Approach, Marshal *Seckendorf*, with the Imperial Army, was forced to retire towards *Ingoldstadt*. By this Means the *Austrians* marched to *Munich*, which they entered without Opposition on *June* the 8th, and put their Queen a third Time in Possession of that Capital. About the same time the *French* Generals, Marshal *Broglio* and Count *Saxe*, who had joined at *Ratisbon*, finding that Prince *Charles* continued his March towards them, and had been reinforced by Prince *Lobkowitz*, with his Corps from the *Upper Palatinate*, retired towards *Kelheim*, and from thence, without stopping, proceeded to *Ingoldstadt*, where they were joined by the Imperialists under Count *Seckendorf* on *June* the 12th. In these precipitate Retreats both of the *French* and Imperial Armies, the *Austrian* Hussars were continually at their Heels, and frequent Skirmishes happened, in which sometimes whole Regiments were cut off, or made Prisoners. The Value of the Baggage of Generals and Officers which fell into their Hands, was estimated at 1,000,000 of Florins. The Panick of the Fugitives was so great, that they durst not look their Pursuers in the Face;\* and what encreased their Confusion and Terror, was, the Hatred of the Country People, who now took a severe Revenge on the *French*, for the Excesses they had formerly committed. A just Retaliation on those, who, under the specious Pretence of supporting the Freedom and Peace of *Germany*, had made it so long

\* An odd Instance of this happened in Prince *Esterhasi*, who with his own single Regiment of *Hungarian* Horse, fell in with a Body of 10,000 of the Enemy, whom he boldly attacked; and their Fear preventing them from discovering his Weakness, or rather, perhaps, increasing his Force, they fled with Precipitation, leaving all their Baggage behind.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
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the Theatre of War and Desolation, and who now justly felt themselves those Calamities they had been the Instruments of inflicting unjustly on others.

It is reported, that just as the *French* Marshal was on his Retreat from *Pladling*, he sent the Emperor a Message, to the following Purport: "That his most Christian Majesty perceiving no Likelihood of the War being ended, in *Germany*, as it was then carried on, was not averse to his Imperial Majesty's accommodating Matters with the Queen of *Hungary*, and obtaining for himself the best Terms he could; notwithstanding which, his Master would always shew himself a faithful Ally and Friend." This Intimation met the Return it deserved, the Emperor, it is said, giving this sarcastick Answer: "That he would never receive Instructions for making Peace from those, who knew so little how to make War."

Austrian  
Successes

While the two main Armies lay in Sight of each other near *Ingoldstadt*, the *Austrian* Generals, *Palfy* and *Berenclau*, took *Friedberg*, the Garrison of which, consisting of two Battalions of Imperial Guards, and 120 *French*, obtained the military Honours, on Condition of not bearing Arms against the Queen of *Hungary*, or her Allies, for a Year. General *Berenclau* marched from hence to *Landsherg*, and, after reducing that Place, joined Prince *Charles*. Both Sides having now assembled their whole Force, a general Battle was expected every Moment; but the *French* Marshal thought it more convenient to decamp privately, and retire to *Donawert* in order to join Count *Segur*, who, with a Detachment of 12,000 men, had advanced from Marshal *Noailles's* Army on the *Rhine*. Here, at least, if the *French* really ever intended to act on the Offensive, a Stand might have been expected: But tho' Marshal *Broglio*, by this Reinforcement, was at least a Match for Prince *Charles*, he chose to retreat still further, to *Hailbron*, closely followed by the *Austrian* Hussars, tho' he had left their main Army so far behind him.

Situation  
of the Em-  
peror.

Before the *French* quitted *Donawert*, the unhappy Emperor, who was then at *Augsburgh*, and saw himself the first Prince of Christendom, without an Inch of Territory to support his Dignity, held a Council of War on *June* the 23d, at which Count *Seckendorf* assisted. In this it was resolved to make some Demands upon Marshal *Broglio*, in order to see what Assistance was yet left to hope for from that Quarter. The Answer of that General was no way satisfactory. In a respectful Letter he signified to his

Im-

Imperial Majesty, "That it was impossible for him to Foreign  
 "comply with his Requisitions, having exprefs Orders Affairs in  
 "from his Court, to march with all imaginable Diligence 1743  
 "for the *Rhine*." This decisive Reply occasioned a Council of State, in which the Emperor took the Resolution of leaving *Augsburgh*, and returning to *Frankfort*, which he executed on the 26th. Count *Seckendorf*, who returned to the Imperial Army on the 24th, soon after notified to Prince *Charles*, that he had received his Master's Commands, not to act offensively against her *Hungarian* Majesty, but to put his Troops into Winter Quarters in *Swabia* and *Franconia*. On *July* the 26th, the Imperial General proposed an Interview with Count *Kevenhuller*, which being granted, they met next Day at the Convent of *Lower-Sconfeld*, near *Rain*, where a Treaty of Neutrality was agreed on, to the following Purport :

- I. The Emperor shall remain neuter during the Continuance of the present War. Treaty of Neutrality at Sconfeld
- II. That his Troops shall engage not to serve against the Queen of *Hungary*, or her Allies ; and, till a Peace be concluded, shall take up their Quarters in *Franconia*.
- III. That *Bavaria* shall till then remain in the Queen's Hands.
- IV. *Brunau* and *Scharding* shall be delivered up to the *Austrians*, and the *French* and *Bavarian* Garrisons have leave to retire.
- V. The *French* Garrison at *Ingoldstadt* shall be permitted to withdraw, and the Place shall be garrisoned by the *Bavarians*, allowing the *Austrians* the Liberty of the Bridge, and that part of the Town that lies without the Castle.
- VI. All the Artillery, Magazines, and warlike Stores, belonging to the *French* in the said Towns, shall be delivered up to the *Austrian* Generals.

In pursuance of this Convention, *Brunau* and *Scharding* were evacuated by the *Bavarians* ; but as the *French* had strong Garrisons in *Egra* and *Ingoldstadt*, the Commanders of those Places refused to surrender them. This made it necessary for the *Austrian* Generals to blockade them closely. In consequence of this, *Egra* was so narrowly invested, that Count *Heronville* the Governor, on *September* the 1st, was reduced to the Necessity of capitulating to surrender the Place, if not relieved in a Month, Surrender  
 which Term expiring on the 1st of *October*, the Garrison, of *Egra*,  
 con-



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Immense  
Booty.

consisting of 2453 Men, (of which no less than 946 were Officers) marched out with their Baggage, only leaving behind them their Arms, Artillery, and large Magazines. *Ingoldstadt* continued besieged till *September* the 6th, when the Garrison of 4000 Men surrendered Prisoners of War, only on Condition, they should not be sent to *Hungary*. As this was the strongest Fortress in *Bavaria*, the *Austrians* found here not only the most valuable Effects of the Nobility and Gentry of that Electorate, but also the Emperor's domestick Treasure in Jewels, Pictures, and Plate, with the fine Furniture, Cabinets, and other Curiosities of the electoral Palaces, and the Archives of that illustrious Family, which had been repositied here for Safety. They also got a Booty of 175 Pieces of brass Cannon, 7 of Stone, and 3 of Iron, 39 Mortars, 500 Quintals of Powder, 100,000 Cannon Shot, 24,000 Muskets, 6000 Pair of Pistols, 10,000 Quintals of Meal, and other Stores proportionable. An irreparable Loss; when we reflect on the deplorable Circumstances of this Prince, had not the generous Queen, by a Rescript, declared, "That she intended to take no Advantage of this Acquisition, but was ready to restore to his Imperial Majesty, all his Treasures, as soon as a Peace was concluded on just and honourable Terms."

French  
Minister's  
Declaration to  
the Dyet

In *July*, *M. de la Noue*, the *French* Minister at the Imperial Dyet of *Frankfort*, delivered a Declaration to this Effect: "That the King his Master being informed of their Resolution<sup>s</sup> to interpose their Mediation for terminating the War, was highly pleased with it: That his Majesty was no less satisfied with the Negotiation entered into by the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, for adjusting their Differences in an amicable Manner: That as his Troops had only entered *Germany* in Quality of Auxiliaries, and not till they were called in by the Head and several Princes of the Empire, the most Christian King, as soon as informed that his Imperial Majesty had embraced a Neutrality, had given Orders to his Forces, to return to the Frontiers of his King-

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§ The Imperial Dyet, *May* the 10th, passed a Resolution to offer their Mediation, and invite the Maritime Power to join their good Offices to that Effect. But this Offer was rejected by the Q. of *Hungary*, as inconsistent with the *Pragmatick Sanction*; or rather because she was unwilling to atknowledge the Authority of that Assembly.

"dom,

dom, being glad to give the *Germanick* Body this Proof Foreign  
of his Equity and Moderation, and the Desire he had Affairs in  
of maintaining a good Correspondence with the Em- 1743  
pire."†---To this Piece the Queen of *Hungary* publish- Q of Hun-  
ed an Answer, shewing, "That the Design of *France*, by gary's An-  
this Memorial, was to embarrass her Affairs, and de- swer.  
prive her of the Assistance of her Allies: That it was  
evident, the Elector of *Bavaria* could not, in his pre-  
sent Circumstances, be regarded as a neutral Party in  
his own Cause: That the ablest Civilians allowed,  
that a War unjustly commenced does not cease to be  
defensive, if, after the first Aggressor has made a fruit-  
less Attack, it is carried into his own Dominions to  
prevent his forming new Enterprizes: That the Trea-  
ties between her Majesty and her Allies, obliged them  
mutually to succour each other, till the injured Party  
had received just Satisfaction, and a proper Security a-  
gainst new Attempts: That the Aim of *France* was  
only to gain Time to breathe after her Losses, and to  
suspend the Progress of the victorious Armies: That  
the Mediation of the Empire was of no Effect, as it  
could produce but two Things, either a Peace with the  
Concurrence of *France*, or one without it. That in  
the former Case, no good or solid Peace could be ex-  
pected. In the latter Case it was easy to see that  
*France* would regard no Peace in which she was ex-  
cluded." This Rescript of the Queen's was carried to  
the Dictature, that is, entered on the Journal of the Dyet  
by the new Elector of *Mentz*, together with her Majesty's  
Protests against the Suppression of the Vote of *Bohemia* in  
the last Election, which Protests the late Elector of *Mentz*  
had refused to receive. The Emperor who was highly of-  
fended at this Step, complained of it in a circular Letter.  
This Affair occasioned a warm Dispute in the Empire,  
the King of *Prussia* taking Part with the Emperor, and  
his *Britannick* Majesty (as Elector of *Hanover*) siding with  
the Elector of *Mentz*.

In April his Prussian Majesty entered his Protest at the

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†The Author of the *Perseis* says, "That the King, tired of so  
ruinous a War, offered to withdraw his Troops, and leave it to  
the Care of the Empire to support the Head they had elected.  
That this Proposal, after several Difficulties, being accepted by  
the Q of *Hungary*, M. *Broglio* with his Forces re-passed the  
Rhine, and retired into *Alsace*."



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Dyett, against the granting the Investiture of the Dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburgh*\* to the K. of *Great Britain*. In November the Marquis *Pallavicini* Minister from *Genoa*, presented a Memorial to the same Assembly, demanding the Protection of the Empire against the Contracting Parties† in the Treaty of *Worms*, by an Article of which, the Marquisate of *Final*, a Fief of the Empire, was to be taken from his Republick, and granted to the K. of *Sardinia*.

Q of Hun-  
gary's Co-  
ronation at  
Prague.

Soon after the surrender of *Prague*, the Q. of *Hungary* had sent Count *Collowrath* at the Head of a Commission of Enquiry, intended to punish such as in the late Revolution had failed in their Allegiance by joining the *French* and *Bavarians*. A few Days after his arrival, Orders were sent to 18 of the principal Nobility and Clergy (of whom the Archbishop of *Prague* was one) to retire to their Estates, and there wait her Majesty's further Pleasure. The 1st of *March*, a new Edict was published, by sound of Trumpet, proscribing several, who had absented themselves or fled, declaring them Traytors, and their Estates forfeited, if they did not surrender themselves in six Weeks after this Proclamation. In short the Commissioners proceeded with such Severity and Dispatch in condemning the Guilty, and seizing their Lands, that by the End of *April*, the Confiscations amounted to three Millions of Florins. These preparatory steps being taken, her *Hungarian* Majesty, attended by the Grand Duke her Husband, set out from *Vienna* the 25th of *April*, and reached *Prague* the 30th, where the same Day she made her magnificent publick Entry,‡ and received the Compliments of the Nobility and Magistrates, which she answered in Latin. May the 12th, the Ceremony of her Inauguration was preformed in the Cathedral of that City, the Bishop of *Olmütz* officiating in

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\* The Dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburgh*, is bounded to the N. and W. by the Dutchy of *Holstein*, to the E. by *Mecklenburgh*, and Southward by the River *Elbe*, along which it extends about 50 Miles. It was subject to its own Princes till 1692, when the last Duke dyed without male Issue.

† These were their *Britannick* and *Sardinian* Majesties and the Q. of *Hungary*.

‡ To prevent too great an Expence on this occasion to a People harrassed by so long a War, the Queen prudently issued out an Order, "That no Gold and Silver Lace or Embroidery should be worn in Cloths, or Furniture, nor new Liveries made" She also prohibited strictly the Importation of all *French* Commodities, under the penalty of Confiscation, and a heavy Fine.

the

the room of the Archbishop of *Prague*, who was in Disgrace. The next Day being the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth, was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoicings, which were increased by an Instance she gave of her Generosity and Clemency to the Prisoners in that City. Those confined for Debt, she discharged by satisfying their Creditors. Those condemned for slight Faults, she pardoned and restored to their Liberty. As to the Capital Offenders, she mitigated the Sentence according to the Nature of their Crimes. Her Majesty having thus by her Presence and Goodness conciliated the Affection of her new Subjects, left *Prague* the 16th of *June*, and set out for *Lintz*, the Capital of *Upper Austria*, where, on the 25th, she received the Homage of the States of that Province,† and on the 4th of *July* returned to *Vienna*. Soon after she established a Regency for the Government of the Electorate of *Bavaria*, where the Oath required of the Inhabitants was, "That they should promise Fidelity to her Majesty, " as long as she continued in Possession of that Country."

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743  
Her Cle-  
mency.

In *March*, Count *Koningsegg-Erps*, arrived at *Brussels* in quality of Governor-General of the *Austrian Netherlands*, in the room of Count *Frederick Harrach*, who had desired to be recalled. The first Act of his Regency was very agreeable to the People, being the Publication of an Edict he had brought from *Vienna*, for abolishing the Franchises, or Privileges, by virtue of which some particular Persons or Places in that Country pretended an Exemption from the usual Imposts and Taxes.

Franchises  
abolish'd  
in *Flanders*

The signal Advantages the *Q.* of *Hungary* had drawn since the Commencement of the War, from the Irregular Militia furnished her by the Nations\* inhabiting between the *Danube* and the *Adriatic*, caused her this Summer to return her publick Thanks to their Deputies residing at *Vienna*, and to present each of them a Gold Chain and Medal of considerable Value, as a mark of her Favour. It

Occur-  
ences at  
the Court  
of *Vienna*.

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† The Count de *Montijo*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *Frankfort*, very formally protested against this Recognition, as he had done against her Majesty's Coronation at *Prague*, in the name of his Master as Successor or Representative of the *Spanish* Branch of the House of *Austria*. But these Protests, like all others of the same Nature, met but little Regard.

\* These were the *Creats*, *Pandours*, *Warasdins*, who did great Service to the Queen in this War, and contributed to clear Germany of the *French*.

was



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

was indeed but just in this Princess to encourage those distant Parts of her Dominions, which however neglected they might be by her Predecessors, or however inconsiderable they had hitherto appeared in the Eye of the World, yet afforded her such a constant and unexhausted Nursery of Soldiers, as enabled her to defeat and triumph over all the Attacks of her Enemies.

On *August* the 13th her *Hungarian* Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess, who was the same Evening baptiz'd by the Pope's Nuncio, and received the Name of *Mary Elizabeth*. On *November* the 10th, being the Festival of *St. Elizabeth*, and the Name-Day of the Empress-Dowager, Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* went in Ceremony to Court, and made a Demand of the second Arch-dutchess, *Mary-Anne*, Sister of the Queen, for his Consort. The Espousals were celebrated the same Day, but the Marriage was not solemnized till *January* following.†

Death of  
the Elec-  
tor of  
Mentz.

In *March* died, aged 68, at his capital City, *Francis Lothaire de Schonborn*, Archbishop and Elector of *Mentz*, descended of an illustrious Family, Counts of the Empire, and also possessed of the Bishoprick of *Bamberg*.† He was a generous and magnificent Prince, had a noble Aspect, and was highly beloved by his Subjects. His great Experience and Abilities rendered him so much respected and confided in, that his Advice had great Weight in the Dyet, where, by Virtue of his Dignity,\* he presided. As he had a great Share in promoting the Emperor's Election, so this Monarch had a real Loss in his Death. The Choice of a Successor, after some Disputes in the Chapter, fell on Count *Ostein*, their High Treasurer. The Nomination of this Nobleman was a great Point gained in favour of the Q. of *Hungary* and her Allies, to whom the new Elector was generally believed to be well affected, and whose Promotion, as some imagined, was much owing to the Advance of the Allied Army towards the *Rhine* at this Juncture.

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† May the 1st died at *Vienna*, the Archdutchess *Mary Magdalen*, Daughter to the Emperor *Leopold*, and Sister to the Q. of *Portugal*, aged 55.

‡ *Bamberg*, a considerable City of *Germany* on the River *Rednitz*, 40 Miles E. of *Wurtzburgh*, and 30 N. of *Nurenburch*. It is subject to its own Bishop, who is a Sovereign Prince of the Empire, and has a noble Palace here. His Revenues are considerable.

\* The Elector of *Mentz*, is *ex officio* Chancellor of the Empire, and Director of the Electoral College in the Imperial Dyet.

In December, died the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, in the 82d Year of his Age, leaving his Brethren (so he used to call the Poor of that City) Heirs to all his Wealth\*, except a few Legacies to his Relations. This Prelate was remarkable for his Humility, Charity, and his strict and abstemious Life, which he passed almost wholly in Devotion and Solitude. The Competition for his Succession lay between Prince *Theodore* of *Bavaria*,† and the Baron *Rose d'Elderren*, Great Dean of the Chapter, and Great Nephew to the late Bishop. The latter had a Plurality of Votes, but as neither of the Candidates could make up the Number of 25 Voices, which was necessary to be elected, the Baron, to avoid any intestine Divisions in the Chapter, yielded up his Pretensions to the Prince, who was unanimously chosen.

Foreign  
Affairs in

1743

and of the  
Bishop of  
*Liege*.

In pursuance of his Majesty's Resolutions, intimated in his Speech to the Parliament in *April*, the allied Troops, who had taken up their Winter Quarters in *Flanders*, began in *February* to put themselves in Motion. About the End of the Month the *English* and *Austrian* Infantry began their March, in Divisions, for the *Rhine*; and on their Route were joined by the *Hanoverians* in *British* Pay. As to the *Hessians*, they went into Garrison in the Barrier Towns, in the room of the *Austrians*, but soon after were relieved by the *Dutch*, and ordered to follow the Army, and by the way were reinforced by 6000 additional Troops from *Hanover*. This Corps, however, marched so late, that they did not join the Army till after the Battle of *Dettingen*. The *English* Horse (probably on Account of the Scarcity of Forage) did not leave *Brussels* till *May*, when they set out under the Command of General *Honeywood*, and the E. of *Albemarle*. All the Forces assembled in *May* near *Hoechst* on the River *Maine*, but before the E. of *Stair*, who commanded in chief, approached the Neighbourhood of *Franckfort*, he thought fit to send Quarter-Master General *Bland* with a Commission, to assure his Imperial Majesty, who then resided there, "That  
" as nothing more was intended by the March of this  
" Army, than to contribute to re-establish the Peace of  
" the Empire, his *Britannick* Majesty had no Intention

Allied Ar-  
my march  
for Ger-  
many.

\* Amounting to a Million of Florins, besides 125,000 more left in Legacies to his Relations.

† Brother to the Emperor *Charles VII.* and the Elector of *Cologne*. He was before Bishop of *Ratisbon* and *Freyfingen*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743  
~~~~~  
Encamp
near
Frankfort.

“ of violating the Respect due to his Dignity, or disturbing the Place of his Abode.” About the End of *April* his Excellency also wrote to the Regency of that City, to acquaint them, “ That they had nothing to fear from the Neighbourhood of the allied Army, either with regard to their Freedom, or Territory. That as the Troops should pay ready Money for whatever they had, he hoped they would make the proper Dispositions with General *Bland* for their Subsistence, with as little Inconveniency to themselves as possible.” The Magistrates returned a complaisant Answer, expressing their Intention of observing a strict Neutrality; but whether the Emperor distrusted the Assurances given him, or did not care to continue in the Neighbourhood of two Armies, he set out from *Frankfort* on the 17th of *April* for *Munich*, attended by the Prince Royal and Electoral his Son, and did not return till he was compelled to it, by the Loss of his hereditary Dominions.

French
Army as-
semble.

The *French* Court no sooner received Notice of the Motions of the allied Army towards the *Rhine*, than they ordered Marshal *Noailles* to assemble immediately a Body of 60,000 Men, to prevent Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, who was advancing from the *Danube*, joining the E. of *Stair* on the *Maine*, a Point it was of the last Consequence to them to prevent. At the same time Marshal *Coigny*, with a numerous Army, was ordered to defend *Alsace*, and the neighbouring Provinces, and oppose Prince *Charles*, in case he attempted to pass the *Rhine*. The first Steps Marshal *Noailles* took, was to seize *Spire*, *Worms*, *Oppenheim*,* and all the Places on the *Rhine* above *Mentz*, as also the City of *Heidelberg* on the *Neckar*. The *French* also made an Attempt to surprize *Hailbron*,† but were defeated by the Vigilance of the Garrison, composed of Troops of the Circle of *Swabia*. However, their main Body made no Attempt to pass the *Rhine* till the Beginning of *June*, when they took Post on the East Side of that

* *Oppenheim*, a Town of the *Palatinate*, the Capital of a small Territory, lies on a Hill near the *Rhine*, 4 Leagues above *Mentz*, and 6 from *Worms*.

† *Hailbron*, a well fortified Town of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, belonging to the Circle of *Swabia*. It lies on the *Neckar*, between *Stutgard* and *Heidelberg*, 9 Leagues from each, and 11 from *Philipsburgh*. It was made a free Imperial City in 1240, and is famous for its medicinal Springs.

River, above *Franckfort*. It was about this time that Marshal *Noailles* sent off Count *Segur*, with a Detachment of 12,000 Men, to join Marshal *Broglie*, and secure his Retreat from Prince *Charles*, by whom he was closely followed.

Foreign
Affairs in
1743

E. of Stair
advances
towards
the French

My Lord *Stair* was no sooner apprized of the *French* Marshal's having passed the *Rhine*, than he determined to advance and offer him Battle, though the Enemy were superior in Number by 20,000 Men. With this View he took Post at *Kellenbach*, a Village situated between the Edge of the Forest of *D'Armstadt*, and the River *Maine*. In the Opinion of all the Generals, the Camp was so strongly situated, and the Dispositions made such, as rendered it impossible to be forced. However, the absolute Necessity of securing the Navigation of the *Upper Maine*, in order to draw Supplies of Forage and Provision from *Franconia*, did not allow the allied Army to continue long here. For this End the Earl, by a quick March, made himself Master of the Town of *Aschaffenburg*,* which the *French* had formed a Design to seize, and established his head Quarters there; but the *Austrian* Generals † refusing to advance with him, he was unable to spare the necessary Troops to take Possession of *Miltenburgh*,|| *Glin-genburgh*, *Wurtz*, and the other Posts higher up the River, till it was too late; the *French*, who equally knew their Importance, having taken Care to possess themselves of them, and by that means so entirely cut off all Succours from *Germany*, that in two Days the allied Army began to want Bread, the Soldiers being reduced to a Pound and a half a Day.

Seizes
Aschaffen-
burgh.

* *Aschaffenburg*, a strong Town with a Castle belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*, 20 Miles E. of *Frankfort*. It lies on the N. Side of the *Maine*, over which here is a good Stone-Bridge.

† The Case was thus: — Lord *Stair* finding himself too weak to maintain his Ground at *Aschaffenburg*, wrote to the D. of *Aremberg*, who Commanded the *Austrians*, "That as the Interest of his Mistress was in Question, he desired to know, if he would Advance with his Troops? The other who had shewn his Dislike to the *English* General's Measures, by his staying two Marches behind, returned for Answer, "That as his Lordship had brought himself into the Scrape, it was his Business to get out of it as well as he could"

|| *Miltenburgh*, a Town of the Electorate of *Mentz*, on the *Maine*, 6 Leagues above *Aschaffenburg*.

Foreign
Affairs in
1743

King ar-
rives at
the Army

Retreat to
Hanau re-
solved on.

Descrip-
tion of the
Field.

Things were in this discouraging State, when on *June* the 9th, his *Britannick* Majesty,† after a Journey of three Days from *Hanover*, arrived at the Camp, to the great Joy of the Troops. The *Austrians* had also by this Time come up; but as it was now in vain to think of dislodging the *French* from their Posts on the *Upper Maine*, and as the Boats with Provisions and Stores from the *Rhine*, were either stopp'd below *Franckfort* by the Rapidity of the Current, or interrupted in their Course by the Enemy's Parties, who infested all the South Side of the *Maine*, it was resolv'd, on *June* the 26th, to decamp and retreat to *Hanau*,* both for the better Subsistence of the Army, and to join the Reinforcement of 6000 *Hessians*, and 6000 *Hanoverians* arrived there, which his Majesty had Information the *French* intended to cut off his Communication with. As this Motion brought on the Battle of *Dettingen*, it is proper, in order to give the Reader some Idea of this memorable Action, to describe the Scene, where it happened, and the Position of the two Armies before the Engagement.

The Distance between *Aschaffenburg* and the Village of *Dettingen*, both which lie on the North Side of the *Maine*, is about four Leagues, or twelve *English* Miles. The River is in this part about sixty Yards broad, and the Country along it pretty low and level for about a League up, when it begins to be woody and mountainous. This Space is intersected by the River *Aschaff*, which, descending from the Hills, enters the *Maine* a Mile below *Aschaffenburg*; and by a small Rivulet, or deep Watercourse, which falls into the same River just above *Dettingen*. In the mid-way between these Places, lies the Village of *Klein Ostein*: watered by a small Brook. Exactly opposite to this, on the South Side of the River lies *Stockstadt*: Facing the Village of *Dettingen* is that of *Mainfling*, and a little lower down the Town of *Selingenstadt*.† The South Banks of

† His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, had arrived in the Camp some Days before.

* *Hanau*, a City of the *Weteraw*, on the River *Kintzing*, near its Confluence with the *Maine*. It is the Capital of a County of the same Name, well fortified, and divided into the New and Old Town. It is well built, and has a good Trade for Woollen Stuffs and Snuff. The Counts of *Hanau* have a noble Palace here. It lies 4 Leagues E. of *Franckfort*.

† *Selingenstadt*, a Town of the Electorate of *Triers*, on the S. Side of the *Maine*, between *Aschaffenburg* and *Franckfort*.

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Front

Foreign
Affairs in
1743

King ar-
rives at
the Army

Retreat to
Hanau re-
solved on.

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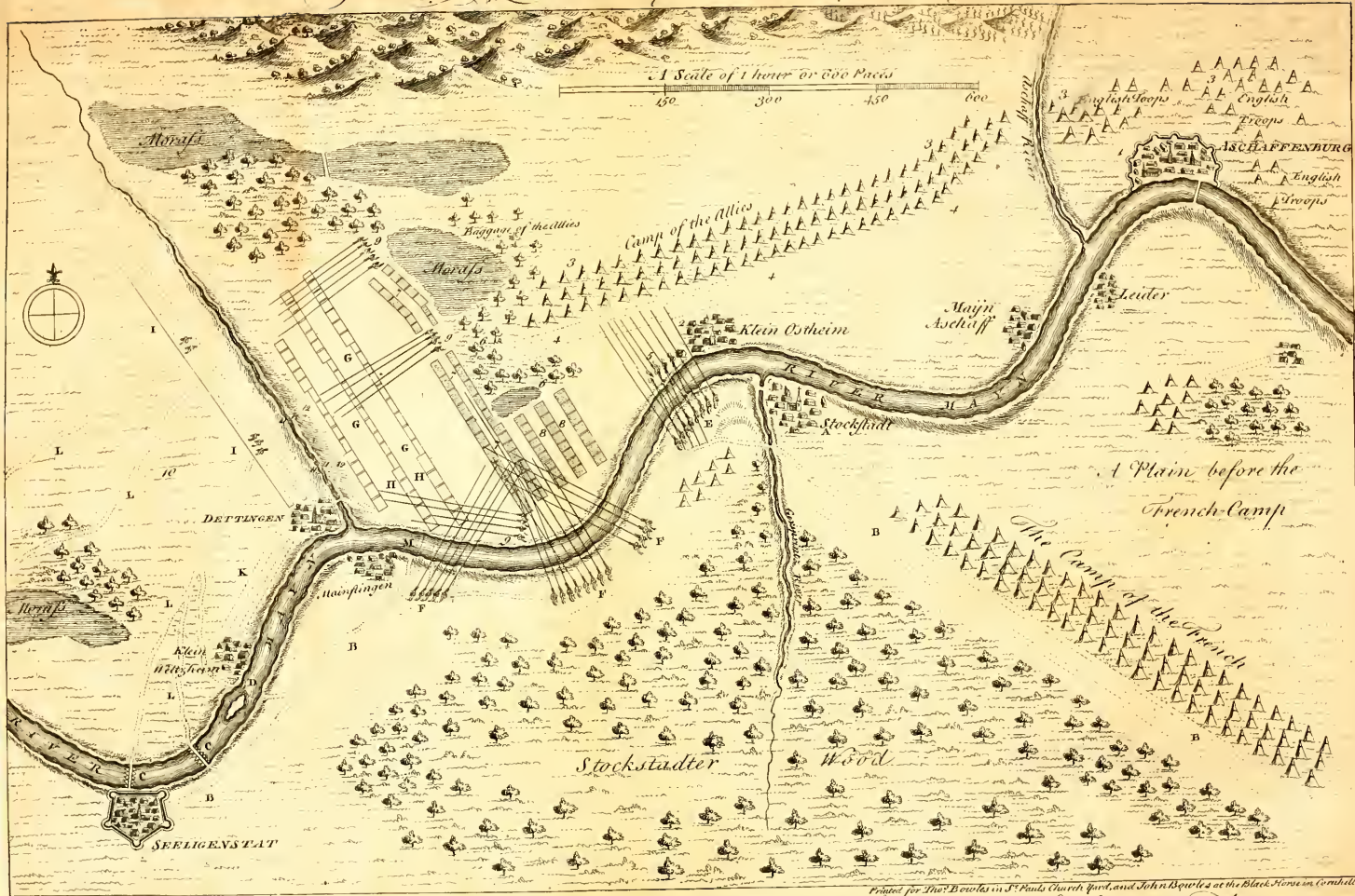
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The Frankfurt Plan of the Battle of Dettingen.



Published according to Act of Parliamt. 1 Aug. 2, 1743

Printed for Tho: Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard, and John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill

A Plan of the Victorious Battle gained near Dettingen, by the Allied Army under the Command of the King of Great Britain, over the French Army on the 26th of June 1743. Showing the Encampment of the respective Armies before the day of Action, their march to the field of Battle, the order of their drawing up for engagement, and the manner of the French Armies flight over y^e Main after they were routed, with a Scale of paces.

Done after a Draught made at Franckfort

REFERENCES TO THE ALLIED ARMY.

- The head quarters of his British highness, the
 1. Most Excellent of the Duke of Argyll,
 2. the Camp of the allies
 3. March of the allies in two Columns, in morning of the battle
 4. Batteries opposed to those which the French held on another
 5. side of the river, to gall the French troops while marching
 about a lock in the morning the French began to play on our
 Rear by his Majesty's Command of English & Manx foot troops

- [illegible]

REFERENCES TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

- | REFERENCES TO | |
|---|--|
| A. the French Royal Squadron | 1. the French Royal troops of France. |
| B. the march of the French into the Bay | 2. Great forces by the French after they were beat |
| C. French Brigades on which the Emperor had relied for the Main | 3. the French troops of the Emperor |
| D. French Cavalry attacking the British | 4. Another point formed to cover their retreat |
| E. the French Cavalry attacking the British on their March | 5. the Retreat of the French from the |
| F. three French Batteries flanking the British when drawn | 6. the Retreat of the French repeated through |
| G. the French Order of Battle | 7. the water during the Battle |

lies 4 Leagues E. of Frankfort.

† *Selingenstadt*, a Town of the Electorate o
Side of the *Maine*, between *Aschaffenburg* and

the *Maine*, in all this Space, are considerably higher than those of the opposite Side, where towards *Dettingen*, even the level part of the Ground is full of Wood and Morafs, to within half a League of the River.

The allied Army who occupied the North Side of the *Maine*, had its right Wing, consisting of the *Austrian* Troops, posted at *Klein Oftein*, inclining towards the Mountains; the Centre, of *Hanoverians*, lay encamped in two Lines between this Village and the River *Aschaff*; the left Wing, composed of the *English* Forces, possessed the Town and Neighbourhood of *Aschaffenburg*. This Camp had the Woods and Mountains in its Rear, and the River in Front, at the Distance of two Musket Shot. The Position of the *French* Army, separated only by the *Maine*, was thus: Their left Wing extended to *Sellingenstadt*, their Centre lay near *Mainfling*, and their right Wing was posted at *Stockstadt*, inclining up into the Country towards *Gros-Oftein*. They had also two Brigades posted separately over-against the Bridge of *Aschaffenburg*.* As by their Encampment lower down the River, they had the Opportunity of intercepting our Retreat, so by the natural Advantage of the Ground, they not only over-looked all our Camp, but could command it by their Batteries. Such was the Disposition of both Armies the Day preceding the Battle.

Foreign
Affairs in
1743

Position of
the two
Armies be-
fore the
Action.


The Retreat to *Hanau* being determined, on *June* the 16th Orders were issued the same Night to strike the Tents; and at Day-break next Morning, the whole Army began their March in two Columns, the Troops taking Place according to the Order assigned them in the Line of Battle. The Van-Guard was composed of the *English* and *Austrian* Horse, the Centre of the Infantry of both Nations, and the Rear formed by three Battalions of *English* Guards, four of *Lunenburghers*, and the *Hanoverian* Horse. About five o'Clock the Army halted on the long March, waiting the King's Orders; † the

Battle of
Dettingen;

* It was by these Bridges, that the E. of *Stair*, who some Days before had gone out from *Aschaffenburg*, with a slight Escorte, to reconnoitre, was attacked and narrowly escaped.

† Some say his Majesty had the first Advice of the *French* passing the River from Major *Halyburton*, of *Howard's* Regiment, who returning to *Ghent* from the Army on the 16th at Night, with 12 Troopers, fell in with their Van, and fought his way thro' to the allied Camp.

Foreign
Affairs in
1743



Front having then got no farther, than between *Klein Ostein* and *Dettingen*. During this Interval the Enemy were perceived in great Motion on the other Side of the River, and soon after it was found that they had early the same Morning sent over a Body of 30,000 Men to intercept our March. † At the same time, a Battery they had raised on their Right, near *Stockstadt*, began to play on our Rear, and was answered by the *English* Artillery, which was well served. This was done to draw our Attention that way, and make our Generals believe their Intent was to attack our Rear, which seemed the more probable, as before his Majesty had well time to quit *Aschaffenburg* that Morning, their Troops had entered and taken Possession of it. The Van-Guard of our Army being halted near *Dettingen*, towards Eight o'Clock perceived two Lines of the Enemy's Foot extending between that Place and the Village of *Welfheim*, which lay at the Foot of the Mountains; and soon after two Columns of their Horse were seen moving the same Way, at less than half a Mile's Distance. His Majesty, who came up at this time, and found the Danger imminent and pressing, immediately ordered the Generals of the Day, to make a Front to the Enemy directly, by extending their Right to the Mountain, and their Left to the *Maine*, to avoid being taken in Flank. Two Lines of Horse were quickly formed, and the Infantry on the Right, as fast as they arrived, were posted in the Wood, with some Battalions to secure their Flank, and guard the Baggage. The left Wing towards the *Maine*, was composed of *British* and *Austrian* Foot, with four *Hanoverian* Battalions, supported by two Lines of Horse. This Disposition, the best which the Nature of the Ground would allow, took up four Hours, and was greatly owing to the Activity and Prudence of the E. of *Stair*, the Duke of *Artemberg*, and Marshal *Neuperg*, the chief allied Generals. During the Time of this Arrangement, the *French* Batteries from the rising Grounds on the other Side the *Maine*, played furiously, and did great Mischief, flanking our Army from Right to Left within 200 Paces.

About Noon, every thing being in readiness, and the *French* advancing, his Majesty gave Orders to march and meet them. The first Line was led by the Lieutenant-

† The *French* passed at *Sellingenstadt* the 26th at Night, on two Flying Bridges, their Cavalry with the Household Troops at their Head crossing over the Fords.

Generals *Clayton* and *Somerfeldt*, with his Royal Highness Foreign the Duke of *Cumberland*,* who that Day acted as Major- Affairs in General. The Second was commanded by the E. of *Dun-* 1743 more as Lieutenant-General, and the E. of *Rothes* as Major-General. General *Honeywood*, the Lieutenant-Generals *Campbell* and *Ligonier*, and the Major-Generals the E. of *Albemarle*, and the Baron *de Couriere*, conducted the first Line of Horse. The Second was headed by the Lieutenant-Generals *Cope* and *Hawley*. About half way to the Enemy, the Soldiers, after a short Halt to breathe, advanced with a loud Huzza to the Attack. In a Moment the Fire became general, our Men still gaining Ground. The Thunder from their Batteries on the other Side the *Maine* was terrible, and briskly answered by our Train, tho' much inferior. In the mean time the *British* and *Austrian* Horse, passing through the Intervals of our Foot, fell on the *French* household Troops,† whom they found interlin'd with their Foot, and who received them so warmly, that they were twice repulsed: But however, rallying the third time, and returning to the Charge, and our Foot still advancing and pressing on the Enemy, their whole Front at last gave way, retreating till they got the Morass before them, and the Village of *Dettingen* on their Right, when they broke, and fled with great Precipitation towards *Welfheim*. The E. of *Stair* having ordered the Lieutenant-Generals *Campbell* and *Ligonier* to advance with the Horse a-crofs the Morass to *Dettingen*, they found that Village abandoned by the Enemy, as also the Village of *Welfheim*,

* His Royal Highness greatly distinguished himself in the Action, being wounded in the Foot, and gave early Proofs of that military Virtue, which has since preserved his Country. Nor was his Generosity less conspicuous than his Courage. Having found a *French* Officer on the Field, covered with Wounds, whose Bravery he had remarked in the Action, he had him carried to his Tent and ordered his Wounds to be dressed before his own. A Conduct the more heroick, as this young Hero forgot his own safety, to show how much he honour'd Valour even in a Foe.

† The *French* Household (which are their best Horse) behaved very gallantly, and suffered greatly. In particular their Black Musketeers desperately broke from their Line and passing between the two Fires of the Foot, attacked *Hawley's* Dragoons, the first Squadron of Horse on the Right. This Rashness met the Fate it deserved, they being cut to Pieces and their Standard taken. It is said, this mad Push was owing to a great Reward offered by *M. Noailles*, to such as should take the King Prisoner.

though

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though barricadoed round, the *French* Squadrons retiring into the Woods on their Approach. As it was thought proper for the Horse to halt till the Infantry came up, it gave the Enemy time to repass the River, either at their Bridges, or by the Fords, though in the Confusion many were drowned. So ended the Day, in which the Bravery of our Troops eminently distinguished itself, our Foot gaining Ground from the Beginning, till they remained Masters of the Field. § Our Horse, for eight Hours, sustained the severest Cannonading ever, perhaps, known, and then attacked the *French* Household, who, to do them Justice, supported the antient Reputation of their Corps with great Firmness. The *Hanoverian* Artillery was in particular greatly serviceable. The Enemy's Loss was computed at about 8000. || Most of their Generals were wounded, and they had many Officers of Note killed, or taken Prisoners. † They also lost six Standards.* The total Loss of the allied Army, in killed, wounded, and Prisoners,

§ The British Regiments that suffered most were, *Howard's*, and *Ligonier's* Horse, *Bland's* Dragoons; of the Foot, the *Scotch* and *Welsh* Fuziliers, *Duroure's*, *Pultney's*, *Onslow's*, *Sowle's*, and *Johnson's*. *Bland's* Dragoons in particular lost a Standard, which was bravely re taken by one *Thomas Brown*, a *Yorkshire* Man, who received 7 Wounds in the Attempt, and came off with Life and Honour.

|| The *French* by their own Accounts had only 600 killed and 1200 wounded, but a *French* Writer of Credit, seems to acknowledge their Loss much greater.

† These were the *D. de Rochecouart*, *Marquis de Sabran*, and *Mess. de Chavigny*, and *de Chatelet*; kill'd; the *Prince de Dombes*, *Dukes of Harcourt*, *Boufflers*, and *d'Ayen*, the *Count de d'Eu*, the *Marquisses Lambilly*, *Rosting*, *Chayla*, and *Beuvron*, wounded; and the *Marqs. de Mongibault*, and *Meronville*, Prisoners.

* These were I. A white Standard embroidered with Gold and Silver, the Device a Thunderbolt on a Blue Ground. Motto, *Sensere Gigantes*. II. A red one, Device, two Hands grasping a Sword in a Laurel Wreath, ensigned with an Imperial Crown. Motto, *Incorrupta Fides & avita Virtus*. III. A yellow Standard embroidered with Gold and Silver, Device, the Sun. Motto, *Nec Pluribus impar*. IV. A white Standard embroidered with Silver, Device, a Bundle of Arrows tied with a Blue Wreath distained with Blood, Motto, *Alterius Jovis altera Tela*. This belong'd to the Black Musqueteers and was taken by a Serjeant of *Hawley's* Dragoons. V. and VI. two others, the Masts torn off.

was above 2000.* It is evident they had the Advantage of the Engagement, as they remained Masters of the Field, which, however, the same Night they were obliged to abandon,† and pursue their March to *Hanau*, leaving their Sick and wounded to the Mercy of the Enemy.

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It is certain, that the *French* Marshal had laid his Scheme very artfully. By securing the Posts on the *Upper Maine*, he had reduced the allied Army to the Necessity of de-camping in order to subsist, and as he foresaw this Retreat, he had taken all possible Precautions to render it highly dangerous, if not impracticable. Indeed, had his whole Project been duly executed, the allied Army had probably been reduced to the last Extremity. His Intention was to secure the Pass at *Dettingen*, naturally defended by a Morass and Rivulet, and by which alone our Army could proceed to *Hanau*; while, by taking at the same time Possession of *Aschaffenburg*, he hemm'd in our Rear, and had us, as it were, at Mercy. An Army surrounded in such a Situation, must have inevitably perished for Want, or been obliged to lay down their Arms. But the Duke of *Grammont*, who commanded the Body sent over at *Sellingenstadt*, and who had positive orders to fortify the Pass at *Dettingen*, and not advance till further Orders; either thro' Impetuosity or Mistake, without halting passed the Defile,‡ and attacked the Allies, perhaps imagining he had only a part of the Army to deal with, as the adjacent Woods concealed the rest. Thus, tho' the *French* Caval-

Remarks
on the
Battle.

* The Chief Officers killed and wounded on our Side were the brave Lieut. Gen *Clayton*, who was shot in the heat of the Action, and found stripp'd. Maj. Gen *Monroy*, of the *Hanoverians*, who died of his Wounds at *Hanau*. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, Duke of *Aremberg*, E. of *Albemarle*, Gen. *Huske*, and the Colonels *Ligonier*, and *Piers*, wounded.

† On this Occasion, the E. of *Stair* sent a Trumpet to M. *Noailles*, to acquaint him, That his Majesty having thought proper to remove to *Hanau*, he had left an Independent Company in the Field to take care of the Wounded and Sick, who were strictly forbid to commit any Hostilities, that therefore the Marshal might send a Detachment to bury their Slain, and hoped he would treat with Humanity those who were left behind. Our Army was obliged to quit the Field of Battle, not only on account of the Rain which fell heavily all Night, but also for want of Subsistence.

‡ This imprudent Step, it is said, was owing to the young *French* Princes of the Blood, who were eager to signalize themselves.

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ry† behaved well; yet not being sustained by their Foot, they were repulsed with great Slaughter. Their blue Guards who held the first Rank amongst their Infantry, in spite of the Example and Remonstrances of their Officers, fled shamefully, and most of them perished in passing the *Maine*. In short the Confusion of the Enemy was such, that had the allied Army pursued its Advantage, the Consequence had probably been a complete Victory.*

Such was the Issue of an Engagement, to which some Writers have given the Name of a lucky Escape, while others have celebrated it as a real Triumph. The first of these seem to consider the imminent Danger we were in before the Battle, rather than the Bravery which effected our Deliverance. The others appear not to reflect, that tho' the *French* were indeed defeated in their Design, yet the Action was on our Side attended with none of those Tokens, that characterise a Conquest. Thus it always is with our Journalists, and Essay Writers, who, to serve the Purposes of Party, represent Things in the Extremes. The Truth is, that the Honour and Advantage of the Day indisputably remained on the Side of the Allies, as they effected their Design of marching to *Hanau*, and repulsed the Enemy, who opposed their Passage with inconsiderable Loss. His Majesty's Presence, who was in the Heat of the Action, and exposed his Person too much, contributed not a little to animate and inspire the Troops; nor did the *English* Soldiery, most of whom had never seen the Service, on this Occasion degenerate from that Valour which distinguished their Ancestors.

selves. The General of the *French* Artillery in vain dissuaded the Attack, assuring them of a cheap Conquest, by means of their Batteries on the South Side of the *Maine*. M. *Noailles*, who was at *Stockstadt*, no sooner heard of the D. of *Grammont's* attacking us, than he expressed a violent Passion, saying, *He had ruined his whole Scheme*

† The Grey Musqueteers were armed with heavy Back and Breast Plates, like Cuirassiers.

* It is said this was the Advice of the E. of *Stair*, who ordered a *Hanoverian* General to cross the *Maine*, and pursue the *French*, but his Orders were disobey'd. The Author of the *Perseis* says, that the Terror and Confusion of the *French* Army was so great, that had the Allies passed the River after them, they might have gained an entire Conquest.

As soon as the allied Army reached *Hanau*,† they were joined by the 6000 *Hessians*, and 6000 *Hanoverians*, arrived there just before the Battle. This Reinforcement, with some other Detachments, and a Train of Artillery, rendered them at least a Match for the *French* under Marshal *Noailles*, who had now removed his Camp to *Offenbach*‡ on the *Maine*, exactly opposite to ours. It was therefore imagined, that the allied Army would have attempted to cross that River, and cut off his Retreat to the *Rhine*, which, as some say, was the Opinion of Lord *Stair*. But however that be, the two Armies continued thus in Sight of each other till *July* the 12th, N. S. when the Approach of Prince *Charles* with the *Austrian* Army to the *Neckar*,* obliged the *French* General to think of removing to a Place of greater Security. Accordingly the same Night he decamped without Beat of Drum, after setting Fire to his Magazines, and made so quick a Retreat, that by the 16th his whole Army had re-passed the *Rhine* between *Worms* and *Oppenheim*.

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Allied Army reinforced at *Hanau*.

M. Noailles repasses the *Rhine*.

The Army of the Allies remained at *Hanau*, where on *July* the 27th his Majesty was visited by Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, and Marshal Count *Kevenhuller*, who having, in two grand Councils of War held with the allied Generals, regulated the future Operations of the Campaign, in which it was agreed the two Armies should act separately, returned on the 29th to the *Austrian* Army. In pursuance of the Measures concerted, the allied Army under his Majesty broke up from *Hanau* on the 4th of *August*, and by the 27th of the same Month had passed the *Rhine* above *Mentz*.|| On the 30th his Majesty took up his head

Allied Army pass the *Rhine*.

† A general Thanksgiving was observed the 1st of *August* at *Hanau*, by the whole Allied Army, on account of the Action at *Dettingen*.

‡ *Offenbach*, a Town of *Franconia*, on the S. Side of the *Maine* a League and half above *Frankfort*.

* The *Neckar* is a considerable River of *Germany*, which rises in the *Black Forest*, and after passing thro' the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and watering the Cities of *Tubingen*, *Hailbron*, and *Heidelberg*, enters the *Rhine*, opposite to *Manheim*.

|| *Mentz*, a large and populous City (the Capital of an Electorate) situated at the Confluence of the *Rhine* and the *Maine*, 65 Miles E. of *Triers*, 32 S. E. of *Coblentz*, 20 W. of *Frankfort*, and 50 N. of *Spire*. It is the Seat of an University, and well fortified.

Quarters

Foreign
Affairs in
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And ad-
vance to
Spire.

Retire into
Winter
Quarters.

Treaty of
Worms
and its Ar-
ticles.

Quarters in the episcopal Palace at *Worms*,* being guarded by the Horse Regiment of Militia belonging to that City. Here the Army encamped till *September* the 25th, when they advanced to *Spire*,† where they were joined by 20,000 *Dutch* Auxiliaries from the *Netherlands*. Here the King received the News, that on the 22d *Marshal Noailles* had precipitately abandoned his strong Lines on the Rivers *Queich* and *Lauter*, and retired with his Army into *Upper Alsace*. This Intelligence being confirmed by the Parties sent out to reconnoitre, the allied Army proceeded, and, on the 6th of *October*, took Possession of *Germerheim*,‡ from whence a strong Detachment was sent to demolish the Enemies Entrenchments on the *Queich*,§ which they effected on the 7th without Opposition. But on receiving fresh Advices that *Marshal Noailles*, with his Forces, was returned to the *Lauter*,|| and intended to attack the allied Army, it was thought advisable to return again to the Camp at *Spire*, from whence, on *October* the 11th, the whole Army marched back to *Mentz*, where soon after they separated to go into Winter Quarters, having, since the Battle of *Dettingen*, undertaken nothing of Consequence, nor in any Degree answered the high Expectations conceived from so numerous and well-appointed an Army.

During his Majesty's Stay at *Worms*, on *September* the 13th was concluded the celebrated Treaty which bears the Name of that Place, between him, the King of *Sardinia*, and the Queen of *Hungary*, the chief Articles of which were:

* *Worms*, a free and Imperial City, Seated on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, 35 Miles N. of *Spire*, and the same distance S. of *Mentz*. It was formerly the Place where the Dycet was held.

† *Spire*, an Imperial City, large and populous, lies on the W. Side of the *Rhine*, 50 Miles S. of *Mentz*, 50 N. of *Strasburgh*, and 14 S. W. of *Heidelberg*. The Aulic Council was held here till 1689, when the City being destroy'd by the *French*, it was removed to *Wetzlar*, in *Hesse*. This City is the See of a Bishop, who is a Sovereign Prince of the Empire.

‡ *Germerheim*, a Town of the *Palatinate*, Seated at the Confluence of the *Queich* and the *Rhine*, 4 Leagues from *Landau* and 2 from *Philipsburgh*.

§ The *Queich*, a River of *Alsace*, which passing by *Anweiller* and *Landau*, enters the *Rhine* at *Germerheim*.

|| Another River of *Alsace*, which after watering *Croon-Weissenburgh*, and *Lauterburgh*, falls into the *Rhine*, below *Strasburgh*.

- I. The contracting Powers confirm the Treaty of Foreign Affairs in *Turin*, of *February 1, 1742*.
- II. They mutually guarantee each others Possessions.
- III. His *Sardinian* Majesty guarantees the *Pragmatick Sanction*, on Condition his Troops shall not serve out of *Italy*.
- IV. His *Sardinian* Majesty, and the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, respectively reserve to each other their Rights and Pretensions with regard to the *Milanese*.*
- V. To preserve the Balance of Power in *Italy*, the Queen obliges herself to encrease her Army in that Country to 30,000 Men complete; and the King of *Sardinia* engages to employ 40,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse, including the Troops necessary for the Defence of his own Dominions.
- VI. The King of *Sardinia* is to have the chief Command of the combined Army, but shall act in Concert with the *Austrian* Generals, one of whom shall constantly reside with him for this Purpose.
- VII. His *Britannick* Majesty, for the better carrying into Execution the Measures concerted, shall, as long as the War continues in *Italy*, maintain a strong Squadron in the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Admiral, or chief Commander of which, shall regularly consult with his *Sardinian* Majesty, and the *Austrian* Generals; the Motions necessary for the Service of the common Cause.
- VIII. His *Britannick* Majesty, in Consideration of the extraordinary Expences, and great Zeal of the King of *Sardinia*, engages also, during the War, to pay him an annual Subsidy of 200,000 *l.* in Quarterly Payments, commencing from *February 1, 1742*, the Date of the Treaty of *Turin*.
- IX. On the same Account her *Hungarian* Majesty yields to the King of *Sardinia*, the District of *Vigevano*,† with all

* The *Milanese*, or Dutchy of *Milan* (the Garden of *Italy*) is bounded on the E. by *Parma*, *Mantua*, and *Venice*, W. by *Savoy*, *Piedmont* and the *Montseratte*, N. by *Switzerland* and the *Griçons*, and S. by the Republick of *Genoa*. It is in length from N. to S. 144 Miles, and in breadth from E. to W. 115. It is divided into 12 small Provinces, and watered by the Rivers *Po*, *Tessino*, *Adda*, and several others. The yearly Revenues are computed at between 3 and 4 Millions of Livres.

† *Vigevano*, a Country or Province of the *Milanese*, lying on the

all that Part of the Dutchy of *Pavia*, lying between the *Tessino* and the *Po*, as far as the *Lago-Maggiore*,* as also *Bobbio*,† with its Territory, and the City of *Placentia*,‡ with that Part of the Dutchy of the same Name lying from the Source of the River *Nura* to the *Po*. Her Majesty also cedes by the same Article, all that Part of the *Novarese*, situated on the Valley of *Sesia*† and the *Great Alpes*, in full Sovereignty and Property.

- X. As it is of the greatest Importance to the common Cause, that the King of *Sardinia* should have a free Communication with the Sea,§ her Majesty yields to him all her Right and Pretensions to *Final*,† in the just Expectation that the Republick of *Genoa* will consent to a Disposition so necessary for the Security of *Italy*,‡ in Consideration of their being repaid the Purchase-Money for the said Marquisate, which his *Britannick* Majesty, by this Article, engages to repay.¶ The said Town and Harbour of *Final* to be constituted a free Port, like that of *Leghorn*.

the River *Tessino*. The Capital of the same Name, and lies eight Leagues from *Milan*, 7 from *Pavia*, and 4 from *Novara*.

* *Lago-Maggiore*, a considerable Lake of the *Milanese*, near *Switzerland*, in length from N. to S. 36 Miles, and 6 broad. It is intersected by the River *Tessino*.

† *Bobbio*, a small City, the Capital of a Province of the *Milanese*. It lies on the River *Trebia*, not far from the Frontiers of *Genoa*.

‡ *Placentia*, (the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name, united to *Parma*) lies on the *Po*, 30 Miles from *Pavia*, 15 S. E. of *Crema* and 45 S. W. of *Milan*. It is near 5 Miles in compass, but so poorly inhabited, that the Streets seem to be desert.

† *Sesia*, the River which denominates this Valley, rises in the *Alpes*, and crossing *Savoy* and the *Milanese*, falls into the *Po*, between *Casal* and *Valentia*.

§ The K. of *Sardinia* had then lost the County of *Nice*, and consequently had no Port open to the *Mediterranean*.

† *Final*, a strong Town with a safe Harbour (the Capital of a small Marquisate, holding of the Empire) 40 Miles W. of *Genoa* and 60 S. of *Turin*.

‡ Tho' Probity, (as a great King once observed) if expell'd the World, should find an Azylum in the Hearts of Princes, yet it will be found too frequent in History, that the Rules of Equity and the Maxims of State, do not always exactly square together. Of this, the Treaty before us, is a remarkable Instance: So true is the Adage. *Inter Arma silent Leges*.

¶ This was 300,000 l.

Foreign
Affairs in
1743Remark
on the
Treaty.

If we examine this Treaty, the chief Aim of which was to keep the King of *Sardinia* firm in our Alliance, it was undoubtedly, in that respect, a very wise and commendable Measure. The Cession made in it by the Q. of *Hungary* of part of the *Milanese*, was but a just Recompence to that brave Prince for the Fidelity he had discovered, and the Hazards to which he exposed himself in Defence of the common Cause. But Posterity, I fear, will not judge so favourably of the tenth Article, which deprived the Republick of *Genoa* of the Marquisate of *Final*. It seems a little extraordinary in three contracting Powers, to agree in stripping a fourth of its lawful Possessions, and that, without being in the least asked its Consent, or acquainted with the Bargain. The Queen of *Hungary* could hardly be said to yield her Pretensions to a Fief, which her Father *Charles VI.* had fairly sold for a valuable Consideration, to a State, who were now, without any Cause assigned, to be dispossessed of their Property. What just Expectation could there be to suppose that the Republick would consent, for any Consideration whatsoever, to yield up one of their best Ports to a Monarch whose Power they already thought too formidable? The making it a free Port rendered the Matter still worse, as it would prejudice their Trade, the main Foundation of their Wealth. Besides, when the *Genoese* purchased *Final** of the Emperor *Charles VI.* about the Year 1716, *Great-Britain* had guaranteed the Sale; so that it seemed very strange in us to force them to violate an Agreement, to which we had in a Manner signed as Witnesses. It is no Wonder, therefore, if that Republick, (who no doubt thought itself both hardly and unjustly dealt with by the Treaty of *Worms*) after fruitless Complaints at the Courts of *London*, *Vienna*, and *Turin*, threw itself into the Arms of *France* and *Spain* for Protection, against so manifest an Invasion of its Rights.

About the time of the Signature of this famous Treaty, *E. of Stair* the *E. of Stair*, who since the March of our Army into *Germany*, had been invested with the chief Command, a Command Post he maintained with great Reputation, and to which, by the Confession of his Enemies, he was every way equal,

* *Final* was formerly govern'd by its own Princes of the Family of *Carrero*. *Andrea Sforza*, the late Marquis sold it in 1599 to *Philip III* of *Spain*, from whom it descended to the Emperor *Charles VI.* who sold it to the *Genoese*.

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obtained his Majesty's Permission to resign and return to *England*. The Reasons which induced his Lordship to take this Step, were rather conjectured than well known. Some imagined, "That no Regard was paid to his Advice in the Councils of War." Others went so far as to assert, "That he never was consulted, an undue Preference being constantly given to the foreign Generals." Whatever the secret Motive was of this noble Lord's Demission, it cannot be supposed, but so great a General, and so able a Statesman, had sufficient Grounds for his Conduct on this Occasion; and the rather, as he had all his Life-time been known to act on the strictest Principles of Honour and Integrity. We shall therefore only remark, that as this Nobleman retained his other Posts, and seem'd afterwards continued in the same Degree of his Sovereign's Favour, so the Reasons given by himself for his Resignation, are the best we can assign. *It is but natural, (says he, in his farewell Speech to the States General) that Princes should employ in their Service such as are most agreeable to them.*

Colonel
Mentzel's
Irruption
into Lorraine.

Before the allied Army crossed the *Rhine* in their March from *Hanau*, they were joined by the famous Col. *Mentzel*,* at the head of a large Body of irregular Troops, with which he made a very successful Incursion into *Lorraine*. Here he dispersed a Manifesto, in the Name of the Queen of *Hungary*, declaring, "Her Intention was not to make Reprisals, but to extricate the People from their Dependence on *France*, which had so long exposed them to become the Seat of War; assuring them of being unmolested, in Case they continued peaceable; and paid the Contributions demanded."† But the

* The Author of the *Perseis*, speaks of this Expedition in the following Manner: *An Austrian General whom Fortune and a brutal Valour, had from an obscure Condition rais'd to the highest military Employment, at the Head of a resolute Body of Men, penetrated into Lorraine, where he committed great Outrages, and publish'd a Manifesto, tending to excite a Revolt. Large Contributions, and a considerable Booty, were all the Advantages he reaped from the Enterprize, which had cost him dear, if, on Advice of the Danger, he had not saved himself by a timely Retreat.*

† On this Occasion the *French* publish'd an Edict, ordering that if any of *Mentzel's* Troops should be taken, they should be immediately hang'd. In return, this General declared with equal Spirit, that if those Orders were executed, he would spare none of the *French* who fell into his Hands. To such Extremities was the War carried on in these Parts.

French

French soon assembling a good Body of Troops to oppose him, that Partisan was obliged to retire, having first made an immense Booty.* But having, on the 25th of September at Night, made an unsuccessful Attempt to burn the *French* Magazines at *Landau*,† he had the Misfortune to break his Leg, by his Horse falling with him into a Ditch, which put an End to his Exploits this Season. The *Austrian* Hussars, however, continued their Activity to the close of the Campaign, and generally met with almost uninterrupted Success. On September the 15th, a smart Action happened at *Spittalhoff*, near *Kirweiller*, between a Detachment of 500 *French*, commanded by M. *Remberg* and Lieut. Col. *de la Brosse*, and a Party of Irregulars led by Col. *Belesnay*. In this Rencounter the former were so roughly handled, that scarce 40 escaped, and even these were pursued to the Gates of *Landau*. The Behaviour of the *Pandours* on this Occasion, may serve to give the Reader some Idea of those Troops, who have made so much Noise in the World. After the Victory, they obliged the Peasants to strip the Dead, giving them the Cloaths and Linnen for their Reward. This done, all covered with Blood and Sweat, they paid ready Money for Wine, Brandy, Meat, Bread, and other Refreshments, and continued drinking, feasting, and dancing on the Field of Battle all Night, in the midst of the Slain.

Action
near Kir-
weiller.

It is now time to return to the *Austrian* Army under Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, whom we left in the Neighbourhood of *Heidelberg*, at the time the Allied Army marched from *Hanau*. The Laurels which this young Hero had acquired in one Campaign did him great Honour. One of the Imperial Generals defeated, another disabled from keeping the Field, *Bavaria* regain'd, the Emperor reduced to beg a Cessation of Arms and accept a Neutrality, the *French* driven from Post to Post, till obliged to abandon the Empire, and shelter themselves behind the *Rhine*: All these

Motions
of Prince
Charles of
Lorraine.

* Besides a prodigious Plunder in Horses, Cattle and Forage, and vast Contributions in Money, he had the Luck to surprize seven Mules laden with Silver and Gold, designed to pay the *French* Army in *Alsace*, which he carried off, after defeating the Escorte.

† *Landau*, a considerable and strong fortified City of *Alsace*, on the River *Queich*, 15 Miles W. of *Spire*. It has suffered several remarkable Sieges, and was yielded to *France* by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648.

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He enters
the Bris-
gaw.

and at-
tempts to
pass the
Rhine

but mis-
carries.

Advantages were Prince *Charles's* Trophies. To improve these Successes, and in consequence of the Measures concerted at *Hanau*, his Highness turn'd to the Left, and marching up the *Rhine* at the same time that the Allied Army advanced to *Worms*, about the beginning of *September* he enter'd the *Brisgaw*.* It is probable the Design form'd was, that the *Austrian* Army crossing the *Rhine* into *Upper Alsace*, by *Spire* and *Landau*, the *French* should be put between two Fires: Indeed, had this Project been successful, the Consequences had been glorious for the Common Cause. But the Retreat of the Allied Army from *Spire* gave time to M. *Noailles* to recover himself, and assist M. *Coigny*, who, with a numerous Army, had taken all the necessary Precautions for the Defence of *Alsace*, by strongly fortifying and guarding all the Banks of the *Rhine* from *Strasburg* to *Hunningen*.† Yet, however hazardous or desperate it might seem to attempt the Passage of such a River in sight of an Enemy entrench'd up to the Chin, the Prince resolved to venture the Enterprize. For this end having made all the requisite Preparations, in the Night of *Sept. 3*, he attack'd the Isle of *Rheinmark*, of which, tho' fortify'd by two strong Redoubts, he made himself Master, and in Spite of the Efforts of the Enemy, maintained his Possession of this Post with 12,000 Men during the rest of the Campaign. But this Acquisition was of small Importance, for the *French* had so strongly entrenched themselves on the opposite Shore, that the *Austrians* were forced to quit their Design. The Prince of *Waldeck*, who at the same time attempted a Passage opposite to *Little Landau*,‡ was equally unsuccessful: For the Post he attack'd, being defended by M. *Balincourt*, a *French* Lieutenant-General, with 8000 Men, and a thick Fog arising, which occasioned some Mistakes in the Disposition, the *Austrians* were repulsed with some Loss. Colonel *Trenk*,

* The *Brisgaw*, a County of the Circle of *Swabia*, bounded on the N. by the *Ortnaw*, E. by the Principality of *Furstenburg*, S. by the *Black-Forest*, and W. by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Alsace*. It is about 30 Miles in length and 18 broad. The Chief Towns are *Friburgh* and *Brisac*.

† *Hunningen*, a strong Fortress on the W Bank of the *Rhine*, 20 Miles S. of *Brisac* and 3 N. of *Basil*, built by *Lewis XIV*. It was erased by virtue of the Treaty of *Rastwick*, but is since repair'd and capable of containing a Garrison of 5000 Men.

‡ Fifteen Miles above *Old Brisac*.

a bold

Foreign
Affairs in
1743Armies se-
perate for
Winter
Quarters.Negoti-
ations this
Year in
Germany.

a bold Partisan with his Pandours, did indeed make some venturesome Incurfions into *Alsace*, but these were of no great Consequence, and nothing more material happened till the Middle of *October*, when Prince *Charles* decamped, and leaving 14000 Foot, with six Regiments of Horse and Hussars in the *Brisgaw*, put the Remainder of his Army into Winter Quarters in the *Upper Palatinate* and *Bavaria*. About the same time his *Britannick* Majesty set out from *Mentz* for *Hanover*, the allied Army separating; the *British*, *Austrians*, and *Hanoverians* in our Pay, returned to *Flanders*, the *Dutch* to *Brabant* and *Gelderland*, and the *Hessians*, with the rest of the *Hanoverians*, to their own Country. The *French* followed their Example, and gave their Troops that Repose they needed, after so fatiguing and unsuccessful a Campaign.

In *March* a strong Report had prevailed that the Baron *de Haflang*, the Imperial Minister at the Court of *London*, had, in order to restoring the Peace of *Germany*, proposed to the Lord *Garteret*, the Secularization of certain rich Bishopricks of the Empire, as had been done by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.* This Imputation was so highly resented by the Court of *Frankfort*, that the Baron thought it necessary to clear himself by a publick Justification. However this Matter was, it is certain that Prince *William*,† Landgrave Regent of *Hesse Cassel*, soon after his Majesty's Arrival at *Hanover*, made a Tour thither, and at the same time visited the Court of *Berlin*, in order to bring about an Accommodation. The End of *June*, the Emperor being returned to *Frankfort*, on the express Assurances given him of Safety, Prince *William* made several Journeys from *Hanau* to that City, in which he had frequent Conferences with his Imperial Majesty. As the Dyet had offered their Mediation, in Conjunction with the maritime Powers, whose Concurrence they invited, it was imagined that a preliminary Treaty was in some Forwardness. But soon after the Beginning of *August*, all Hopes of this Nature

* By this Treaty, commonly called the Treaty of *Munster*, the Archbishoprick of *Magdeburgh* was secularized in favour of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

† Prince *William* of *Hesse*, Brother to the K. of *Sweden*, and Father to the Princes *Frederick*, *George*, and *Maximilian*, whereof the first is married to the Princess *Mary* Daughter to his *Britannick* Majesty.

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Remark
on the
Condition
of Ger-
many.

King of
Prussia's
Interview
with Count
Secken-
dorf.

Affairs of
Russia.

vanished, it plainly appearing, that none of the contending Parties were sincerely disposed to a Peace.

One cannot view the State of *Germany*, without reflecting how much that unhappy Country had this Year suffered on all Hands. The Empire beheld two foreign Armies, who, while each of them pretended to be the Guardians and Defenders of her Liberties, were, in reality, preying on her Vitals, and serving their own Ends at her Expence.

In *September* his *Prussian* Majesty had an Interview with the Imperial General, Marshal Count *Seckendorf*, at *Anspach*,* which gave Rise to various Speculations. It was given out also, that this Monarch went from hence *incognito* to *Frankfort*, and had a secret Meeting with the Emperor. Whatever Comment was put on this mysterious Tour, as the Designs of that Prince were always impenetrable till the Moment of Execution, no certain Conjectures could be formed. It was not till the next Year that the Eyes of the World were opened, with Regard to the Views which gave rise to this Progress.

At the Close of last Year, we left the *Russians* entire Masters of the Great Dutchy of *Finland*, by the Capitulation of *Helsingfors*, and the Retreat of the *Swedish* Army out of that Country. Before the striking of a Blow so fatal to them, the Court of *Stockholm*, who, no doubt, were aware of the Consequences which would necessarily arise from the ill Posture of their Affairs, endeavoured to revive the Negotiation with the Court of *Petersburgh* for an Accommodation. With this View *M. Nolcken* arrived at *Moscow*, in *May* 1742, but, after a Month's waiting, the Answer he received from the Great Chancellor the Count *de Bestucheff*, was: "That the Terms he proposed were disagreeable. That the Empress was, however, willing still to consent to a Peace on the Footing of the Treaty of *Nystadt*, and whenever his Court was of the

* *Anspach*, (or *Obnspach* as the *Germans* write it) is the Capital of a Margravate of the same Name of pretty large Extent, governed by it's own Princes. It lies 25 Miles W. of *Nuremburgh*, and 20 E. of *Rotemburgh*, it is well built, and has a fine Castle or Palace. The yearly Revenues of this Principality are estimated at 500,000 Crowns. Her late excellent Majesty *Q. Caroline*, was a Daughter of this illustrious Branch of the *Brandenburgh* Family, who are Sovereigns of this Country.

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“ same Mind, he would be again well received.” It is probable, that the Officioufness of the *French* Minister, in offering the Mediation of his Court, contributed not a little to the ill Success of the *Swedish* Envoy. As the latter had declared he had no Commission to treat but under the Mediation of *France*, the *Russian* Court, by declining it, discovered a prudent Haughtiness, and shewed how ridiculous they thought it, in a foreign Power to offer their Interposition for a Peace, which, by the Success of their Arms, they were in a Condition to command. However, the Court of *Sweden* not discouraged with this Refusal, sent M. *Nolcken* back in *July*, with new Instructions to conclude a Peace on the Footing of the Treaty of *Nystadt*. But on his Arrival he found the *Russian* Ministry had changed their Tone, the Answer he received being, “ That her Imperial Majesty could not, in the present “ Circumstances, grant what she had before condescended “ to offer, since those Offers had been rejected. That “ therefore the Honour of her Crown, and the Reputati- “ on of her Arms, required her to act in such a Manner, as “ not to deprive herself of the Advantages she had obtain- “ ed in a just and successful War.”† — From this time the Negotiations were suspended till Winter, when it was agreed on both Sides to hold a Congress at *Abo*. For this End Baron *Cederncruitz*, and M. *Nolcken*, were nominated Plenipotentiaries on the Part of *Sweden*, and the Generals *Romanzoff* and *Lubras* on the Part of *Russia*. The Conferences were opened on *January* the 17th, 1743, but as the *Czarina* insisted the States of *Sweden* should declare the D. of *Holstein Utin*, Successor to their Crown, previously to her restoring any part of *Finland*, the Negotiations were protracted till *June* the 16th, when the following preliminary Articles were signed.

Congress
at Abo.

- I. That as soon as the Conclusion of this Treaty is notified at *Stockholm*, the Dyet of *Sweden* shall elect the

Treaty of
Abo.

† A *French* Writer remarks that this Coldness of the *Czarina* with regard to a *French* Mediation, occasioned the Court of *Versailles*, after many vain Attempts to mislead this Princess, or to practise on her Ministers, to withdraw the ablest Ambassador they ever had in this Country, for whom tho' her Majesty shewed the highest personal Respect, she had too much Sense to be the Dupe of his Negotiations.

Prince *Adolph Frederick*, Bishop of *Lubeck*, Successor to the Crown of *Sweden*.

II. *Sweden* shall yield to *Russia* the Province of *Kymene-Garde*, with all the Branches or Mouths of the River *Kymen* or *Keltis*, which shall remain the Boundary of the Possessions of the two Nations in *Finland*: Moreover, the Town and Fortrefs of *Nyflot*,* shall remain to *Russia*.

III. In Consideration of the faithful Performance of these Articles, her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, agrees to restore to *Sweden* the Provinces of *Ostro-Bothnia*, † *Biorneberg*, *Abo*, and the Isles of *Aland*, ‡ as also *Tavasthus*|| and *Nyland*, † with all their Dependencies, with that Part of *Carelia* which, by the Treaty of *Nyfladt* belongs to *Sweden*, and all the Province of *Savolax*, † excepting *Nyflot*, as above specified.

IV. The Grand Duke, or Imperial Prince of *Russia*, renounces all Pretensions to the Crown of *Sweden*, in Favour of his Uncle's Election; and the Empress engages, in Conjunction with the King and Dyet of that Nation, to concert such Measures, as may prevent any Disturbance arising from, or any Opposition made to the said Election.

* *Nyflot*, a strong Fortrefs of *Finland*, on the Frontier of *Muscovy*. It lies on a Lake 24 Miles E. of *Abo*, and was built in 1485 by *Erick Axelson*, Governor of *Abo*, to secure the Country from the Invasion of the *Muscovites*.

† *Ostro-Bothnia*, or *Cajania*, the most Northerly Province of *Finland*, extends along the *Bothnic Gulf* 300 Miles in length. It is Mountainous and full of Rivers, and has a considerable Lake called *Ula-Tresk*, on which lies *Cajanaborg*, the Capital Town, 40 Miles from the Confines of *Lapland* and 120 from the Gulf.

‡ The Isles of *Aland* lie at the entrance of the *Bothnic Gulf*, exactly midway between *Stockholm* and *Abo*. They abound in Cattle, and the Coast yields plenty of Fish. They are defended by a Fort on the largest Isle called *Castleholm*.

|| *Tavasthus*, is an inland Province of *Finland* full of Lakes and Marshes. The Capital called *Gronaborg*, is a strong Town, 70 Miles N. of *Helsingfors* and 90 N. E. of *Abo*, but the Country is ill inhabited.

† *Nyland*, a small Province of *Finland* on the *Bothnick Gulf*: The Capital is *Helsingfors*.

† *Savolax*, a small Province of *Finland* full of Woods and Marshes. The Capital is *Nyflot*.

Peace being thus happily restored in the North, such a hearty Friendship and Union between the two contending Kingdoms followed the late Animosity, that as soon as the *Czarina* received the first Notice of *Sweden* being threatened by an Invasion from *Denmark*, she declared she would assist the former with her whole Force by Sea and Land. Accordingly, on the first Requisition, a Body of 12000 *Russians* were transported to *Sweden*, under General *Keith*,† where they were received with the greatest Joy and Kindness.

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Affairs in
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~~~~~  
*Russians*  
assist *Swe-*  
*den*.

In *January* this Year, the Court of *Russia* were so apprehensive of a Breach with *Persia*, that about the End of Spring they had assembled an Army of 60,000 Men on the Side of the *Caspian* Sea; but this Cloud soon blew over, it appearing they had nothing to fear from that Quarter. Indeed *Russia* was so far from suffering by the Ambition of *Kouli-Kan*, who now possessed the Throne of *Persia*, by the Name of *Schah Nadir*,\* that the Dread of this enterprising Monarch induced several of the *Tartar* Hordes or Tribes to throw themselves under the Protection of the *Czarina*. By this Means, not only a great Number of *Muscovites* in Slavery amongst them, recovered their Liberty, but the *Russian* Empire received a new Accession of Power. This Step was first taken by the *Daghestan-Tartars*,† who sent a Deputation and Letter to this Purpose, to General *Terracanow*, the *Russian* Commandant at *Astracan*.‡ Their Example was soon followed by the *Kara-*

*Russian*  
prepar-  
ations a-  
gainst  
*Persia*.

*Tartar*Na-  
tions sub-  
mit to the  
*Czarine*.

† The *Czarina* to enable this General to appear with Lustre, besides his usual Appointments, presented him 4000 Rubles for his Equipage, and allowed him 500 monthly for his Table.

\* *Schah Nadir* signifies King or Lord of the *Pole*.

† The *Daghestan-Tartars* inhabit the Coasts of the *Caspian* Sea, between *Schirwan* and *Georgia*. They consist of several independent Tribes or Clans, governed by their own Princes, and can bring 70,000 Men into the Field.

‡ *Astracan*, a considerable City, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, subject to *Russia*, lies on the great River *Volga*, about 50 Leagues from the Place where it discharges it self into the *Caspian* Sea. It's Situation is in an Island in the Latitude of 46° 22' N. It was the Seat of the *Nogayan-Tartars*, till taken by the *Czar Juan Basilowitz* in 1554, after the Conquest of *Casan*, who settled a *Russian* Colony here, and both strongly fortified it and furnished it with good Garrisons. It is now a large and populous City, and a Place of great Trade, being frequented by the *Armenian* and *Persian* Merchants.

*kabacks,*



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Foreign  
Generals  
in Russia  
are discon-  
tented.

*kalpacks*, † a powerful Nation, who sent their Deputies to *Petersburgh* in *August*, where they acknowledged the Em-press for their Sovereign, with great Solemnity.

In the Beginning of Spring, several Signs of Discontent appeared amongst the foreign Generals in the *Russian* Service, though the Motives which occasioned it are not well known. It was, however, certain, that the Generals *Keith*, *Lieven*, and *Douglas*, with Baron *Lowendahl*, desired their Dismission; but the Court was too sensible of the Importance of preserving Officers of their Rank and Merit, not to enquire into, and remove the Causes of their Dissatisfaction. This was done so effectually, that they were all prevailed on to change their Resolution, except Baron *Lowendahl*, ‡ who obtained Leave to retire to *Germany*, his native Country.

Plots a-  
gainst the  
Czarina.

Tho' the *Czarina* had been raised to the Throne of her Father, by the unanimous Voice of the *Russian* Nation, and had governed in such a mild and equitable Manner, as might seem to secure her against any Apprehensions of Disloyalty or Danger, yet at the Close of the Year 1742, a Plot had been discovered, formed amongst the lower Officers of her Household, and some of the Foot-Guards,\* for which several were taken up and tried. Three of the most criminal had their Tongues cut out, their Noses slit, and Ears cropt; after which, with about twenty of their Accomplices, they were banished to *Siberia*. † But this Conspiracy, though timely prevented, and seasonably pu-

† The *Karakalpack Tartars*, are a numerous Nation, able to arm 30,000 Horse. They had been long at War with *Russia*.

‡ This Nobleman is since gone into the *French* Service where he has greatly distinguished himself.

\* The Foot Guards had been guilty of some Riots at *Muscovy* on Account of Foreigners, whom they threatned to massacre, but the Tumult was timely suppressed.

† *Siberia*, a vast Province of *Muscovy*, bounded on the E. by the *Asiatic Tartary*, W. by *Condora* and *Permia*, N. by the *Samoiedes* and *Patzora* and S. by the *Kalmuc-Tartars*. It extends N. and S. from the 58 to the 68 Degree of Latitude. The Country is watered by the great Rivers *Oby*, *Tobol* and *Irtisch*, and abounds in Woods and Marshes. The great Commodity is Furs of all Kinds. The Capital City is *Tobolskoy*, the Residence of the Governor and a Bishop's See. To this Province were sent the unhappy *Swedese* taken at the Battle of *Pultowa* in 1708, who continued here: till 1722, and greatly contributed to civilize and improve the Country.

nished,

nished, was only the Prelude to one of a more dangerous Nature, which broke out soon after. About the End of *July*, several Persons of Distinction\* were arrested, and their Papers seized. The Committee appointed to examine them, having made their Report, the Empress caused the Senate † to be assembled in her Presence, and in a very pathetic Speech, which drew Tears from the Audience, represented, “ That though, notwithstanding her undoubted Right to the Imperial Dignity, as the sole Daughter and Heiress of *Peter I.* she had not assumed it, till she “ was called to it by the Voice of the whole Nation, and “ that though, since her Elevation to the Throne, she “ had constantly studied the Welfare of the People, as appeared by her bringing the War with *Sweden* to so glorious an Issue, without imposing any new Tax, yet, to “ her Grief and Surprise, she found there were Persons so “ disaffected to her Person and Government, as to be desirous of overturning the one, and destroying the other.” After this, the whole Process being read, and the original Papers laid before the Assembly, they pronounced Sentence of Death against 25 Persons of Rank of both Sexes. But on *August* the 31st, just as they were brought on the Scaffold, and the Executioner about to perform his Office, a Declaration was read, whereby her Imperial Majesty granted them their Lives, and contented herself with exiling them into *Siberia*. ‡ The Intention of this Conspiracy, was no less than to dethrone the Empress, and restore the Princess *Anne* to the Regency ; but as no just Complaints could be made of her Imperial Majesty, and as several of the Criminals had been highly favoured by her, particularly the Ladies, so they could hardly justify themselves from

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743  
New Conspiracy.

\* These were Lieut. Gen. *Lapuchin*, his Wife *Natalia*, and his Son : Prince *Putatin* Capt. in the Guards, Lieut. *Ivan Mulschhoff*, *Alexander Sybin*, Commissary of Marine, the Countess *Anne Bestucheff*, the Chamberlain *Lilienfeldt*, his Wife *Sophia* and his Brother : Capt. *Akinzoff*, Adjutant *Koltzshoff*, and *Nicolai Rshesski*.

† The Senate at *Petersburgh* is composed of the Great Ministers of State, and the chief Generals and Officers of the Army. The Members are all nominated by the *Czarina*, and hold their Places during Pleasure.

‡ Their Sentence was mitigated thus : Lieut. Gen. *Lapuchin*, his Wife and Son, and the Countess *Anne Bestucheff*, were knuted (a Punishment like the Strappado) and had their Tongues cut out. *Ivan Mulschhoff* and Prince *Putatin*, were only knuted, and *Alexander Sybin* whipp'd. They were all banish'd to *Siberia*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

the Charge of Ingratitude as well as Treason, in these Practices.\* However, these repeated Plots may serve to shew how dangerous frequent Changes of Government are to a State, since they weaken the Foundations of Power, by not suffering any Family or Form of Administration to subsist so long, as is necessary to fix the Affection of the People.

Affair of  
the Marq.  
de Botta.

This last Conspiracy was of yet greater Consequence, as it produced a long Misunderstanding between the Courts of *Petersburgh* and *Vienna*, which was as highly prejudicial to the Q. of *Hungary* and the common Cause, as it was favourable to *France*; who, on her Side, neglected nothing to foment the Difference. The Case was this: The Marquis de Botta, formerly Resident from the Court of *Vienna* at *Petersburgh*, and now Envoy at the Court of *Berlin*, was charged by the *Russian* Ministry as privy to, and deeply concerned in this Plot. In Consequence of this Accusation, agreeably to Equity and the Friendship subsisting between the two Courts, the *Czarina* demanded of the Q. of *Hungary*, a public Satisfaction, by her punishing the Marquis, as the Crime deserved. As this Affair bred a tedious Paper-War between the two Courts, and was the Subject of much political Reflection, we shall briefly state the Charge brought against the Marquis, and then give the Arguments offered for his Justification.

Charge  
against the  
Marq. de  
Botta.

The Accusation was: “ That he had attended the Consultations, and encouraged the Designs of the disaffected, by promising them a powerful foreign Aid: “ That he had declared he never would be at rest, till the Princess *Anne* was restored to the Regency: That he insinuated the K. of *Prussia* would favour their Enterprise, and assured them he would make his Ministry at *Berlin*† subservient to its Success. All which Proceedings were such manifest Violations of his Character, that her Imperial Majesty of *Russia* could not but demand a suitable Satisfaction.”

In Reply to this, the Court of *Vienna* alledged, “ That

\* The Plot was said to be discovered by the Empress's Physician who was an Accomplice in it, but repenting his Infidelity, endeavour'd to atone it by revealing the Treason.

† The K. of *Prussia* cleared the Marquis so far as related to his ever making him any Propositions prejudicial to the *Czarina*, but it was owned he had frequently talked at *Berlin*, of an approaching Revolution in *Russia*, as a Thing certain.

“ the Prudence and Reputation of the Marquis de Botta, Foreign  
 “ rendered it improbable he should be so weak or inconfi- Affairs in  
 “ derate to engage in this ill-advised Project : That his 1743  
 “ Affiduity and Zeal in discovering to the Czarina the In-  
 “ trigues carried on against her at the Ottoman Court, by His Justifi-  
 “ the Ministers of France and Sweden, evidently proved cation.  
 “ he could harbour no ill Designs against her Majesty :  
 “ That it would be hard if Ambassadors were to be adjudg-  
 “ ed guilty from the Depositions of Persons on the Rack,  
 “ and which never were communicated to their respective  
 “ Sovereigns : That the Marquis himself desired nothing  
 “ more than a fair Trial, and had even appealed to the  
 “ Russian Court for his Innocence ; but that this Court,  
 “ instead of granting him a fair Hearing, had condemned  
 “ him absent, contrary to the Laws of Nature and Nati-  
 “ ons, as he was properly subject to no Jurisdiction,  
 “ but that of his own Sovereign.”

It is not improbable the violent Resentment the Czarina Remarks  
 expressed against the Marquis de Botta, was partly occa-  
 sioned by the earnest Solicitations he had used (in Pursuance  
 of the Orders from his Court) for the Liberty of the Prin-  
 cess Anne, and the Prince of Brunswick her Consort,† a  
 Subject on which his Importunity could not but be greatly  
 displeasing to that Empress. The Queen of Hungary  
 thought fit, however, to recall this Nobleman from the  
 Court of Berlin,‡ and appointed a Commission to enquire  
 into his Conduct, whose Report was, *They saw no Cause  
 to believe him Guilty.* But the Court of Petersburg no way  
 contented with this, still insisted on further Satisfaction ;  
 and this unlucky Difference, as it much alienated the Em-  
 press's Friendship from the Queen, so it gave the French  
 an Opportunity they did not neglect, of regaining an  
 Ascendant in Russia.

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\* The Empress-Dowager of Germany, of the Family of Brun-  
 swick Wolfenbottle, was Aunt to Prince Anthony, and consequently  
 nearly concerned for this illustrious Couple, who were still kept  
 close Prisoners.

† Some were politick enough to imagine his Prussian Majesty  
 had the skill to set the Austrian Minister on fomenting this Plot,  
 in order to dissolve the good Understanding between the Courts of  
 Petersburg and Vienna. Others thought the Conspiracy forged  
 and discovered by the same Persons, who brought the Czarina  
 into Danger, in order to have the Merit of saving her ; and cor-  
 rupted the Marquis de Botta, that they might injure his Mistress by  
 detecting him.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Marq de la  
Chetardie  
returns to  
Russia.

Defensive  
Treaty  
with Great  
Britain.

It was with this View the Court of *Versailles* pitched on the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, who had formerly been Ambassador in *Russia*, and was supposed to have no small Share in the Revolution, which raised the present Empress to the Throne. Certain it is, this Nobleman was highly in her Majesty's Favour, of which, at his Departure last Year, he had received the most distinguishing Marks\* ever, perhaps, conferred upon any Ambassador. This Nobleman arrived at *Petersburgh* in *December* 1743, where we shall leave him till next Year, when, by a kind of Fatality in the Air of this Court, he fell under a Disgrace little inferior to that of the Marquis *de Botta*.

The End of *February* were exchanged at *Petersburgh*, the Ratifications of a Treaty of Alliance concluded between the Empress and his *Britannick* Majesty ;† the principal Articles of which were :

- I. A mutual Guarantee of their respective Dominions.
- II. That if her Imperial Majesty be attacked, *Great-Britain* shall immediately assist her with a Squadron of 12 Men of War of the Line, *viz.* Two Ships of 70 Guns, six of 60, and four of 50, carrying in all 700 Guns, and 4560 Men.
- III. That in case his *Britannick* Majesty be attacked, the Empress shall, on the first Requisition, send him 10,000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, provided with Field Artillery, two Three-pounders to each Battalion. These Troops to be recruited and paid by her Imperi-

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\* The 2d of *September*, 1742, the Day preceding his Departure, the Empress conferr'd on him the Order of *St Andrew*, the Star being enriched with Diamonds to the Value of 50,000 Rubles ; a Gold Snuff-box and her Picture, both set with Dianonds valued at 30,000, a Single Stone Brilliant Ring of 25,000, an hundred Medals of Gold, weighing from 20 to 6 Ducats each, containing the principal Events in the Reign of *Peter I.* a Magnificent Silver Vase estimated at 8000 Rubles, several rich Stuffs, and a great Quantity of the finest Furr and Sables, besides 12,000 Rubles, in Money, the usual Present made to foreign Ambassadors. She also brought his Furniture and Tapestries for 20,000 Rubles. All these noble Presents exceeded 60,000 l.

† This Treaty was concluded at *Petersburgh*, the 11th of *December* 1742, by Sir *Cyril Wyche* on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty and the Count *Alexis Bestucheff-Rumin*, Vice Chancellor of *Russia*, and the Count *Charles de Beveren* on the Part of the *Czarina*.

al Majesty, but the King shall furnish them Provisions and Quarters on the usual Establishment.

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IV. The King of *Great-Britain* shall be dispensed with from sending this Succour, in Case the Empress be attack'd on the Side of *Tartary* or *Persia*; nor shall the Auxiliaries the Empress furnishes his Majesty with, be required to serve in *America*, nor sent to *Spain*, *Portugal*, or *Italy*.

V. In Case either Party chuse to have the Succour stipulated in Money, the other contracting Party shall pay it, at the Rate of 500,000 Rubles, *Russian* Money, every Year.

By a separate Article his *Polish* Majesty was invited to accede to this Treaty.

In *October* this Year the *Russian* Court received an Account of the Success of an Expedition fitted out under the Conduct of the Captains *Behring* and *Tscherikow*, for the Discovery of a N. E. Passage to *America*, by the Coast of *Tartary*. M. *Stoller*, a Botanist, and Associate of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at *Petersburgh*, who attended Captain *Behring* in the Voyage, brought the Relation of his being Shipwreck'd on an unknown Island on the *Tartarian* Ocean, where he, and most of his Company perished with Cold, Hunger, and Fatigue; but M. *Stoller*, with 19 of the Crew who survived, found Means from the Ruins of the Vessel, to build a small Bark, in which, after innumerable Hazards, they arrived safe at *Kamschatzka*. Capt. *Tscherikow* was more fortunate, for he got to the Coast of *America*, but attempting to land, was so briskly attacked by the Natives, that he was obliged to quit the Enterprize.

In Success  
of Captain  
*Behring*,

About the Close of the Year the *Russian* Commissaries appointed to settle the Limits between that Empire and *Poland*, delivered to the *Polish* Commissaries their Plan of Regulation; but as by this it appeared that the former appropriated to themselves a Territory of 50 Leagues in length, and 20 in breadth, which the latter thought belonged to their Nation, they referred the Matter to the General Dyet, the Issue of which we shall see under the succeeding Year.

Dispute  
with *Poland*,  
land.

The Posture of *Sweden*, at the Close of the last Year, was very discouraging. Either by the Inequality of their Strength, or the ill Conduct of their Generals, or perhaps

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*Sweden*.

both,



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both, they had lost *Finland*, one of their most considerable Provinces, in little more than a Campaign. Nor had they much hope of recovering it by Arms; or being indeed able, with any tolerable Vigour, to carry on a War they had too rashly, and, if I may add, unjustly begun. Thus their Prospect of Peace depended more on the Negotiations of M. *Nolcken* at *Muscow*, (of which we have already spoken) than on the Efforts they were likely to make in the Field, where they saw their Strength daily decline. This ill State of their Affairs occasioned loud Complaints among the People, who saw themselves, for three Years successively, plunged in a ruinous and expensive War, from which they had no View of extricating themselves with Safety and Honour.

Swedes  
re-take the  
Isle of A-  
land.

However, in *February* 8000 *Swedish* Troops in *West Bothnia* had Orders to penetrate into *Finland* on that Side, but they found the Defiles so well guarded by the *Russians*, that they were obliged to abandon the Enterprize. They were a little more successful the next Month, in an Attempt they made to recover the Isles of *Aland*, which the *Russians* had taken Possession of soon after their Reduction of *Finland*. An Embarkation of Troops having sailed from *Stockholm* for this Purpose, and landed *April* 3d, on the largest Isle, were attack'd by 1200 *Russians* posted there, who were all either killed, or made Prisoners. This Success occasioned extraordinary Rejoicings amongst the Populace at *Stockholm*;\* but their Joy was of short Duration, as we shall see in the Sequel.

Sea Fight  
with the  
Russians

In *May* Admiral *Falkengreen* having put to Sea with the *Swedish* Fleet, did the *Russians* some Damage, by sinking one of their Ships, which had on board a large Sum for the Payment of their Troops in *Finland*. He also burnt a great Quantity of Wood for Shipping in one of their Ports. On *May* the 31st he came to an Engagement with a Squadron of 16 *Russian* Gallies, commanded by General *Keith*, on the Coast of *Finland*, in which, though he was superior in Force, and had the Weather-Gage, yet he was so

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\* When the *Russian* Prisoners were brought to *Stockholm*, the People run in Crowds to offer them little Presents and Civilities, and the City sent them six Butts of Beer and two Tuns of Brandy. So changeable are the Minds of the Vulgar! For in 1741, when War was first declared against *Russia*, the Rage of the Populace against that Nation was so Violent, that it was not safe for any Man to speak in their Favour.



warmly received by the Fire of the *Russian* Fleet, and that from two Batteries they had erected on Shore, that he was obliged to retire with the Loss of two of his largest Gallies, and the famous *Prame*,\* called the *Hercules*.

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In *June*, the *Russians* having regained the Superiority at Sea, with a large Body of Troops retook Possession of the Isles of *Aland*, the *Swedish* Forces there retiring on their Approach; so that the latter were not long suffered to enjoy their boasted Acquisition.

Loss the  
Isles of A-  
land again.

Let us now return to the Proceedings of the *Swedish* Dyet, with regard to the Choice of a Successor. We have already remarked how their Election of the young Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp* had been defeated by that Prince's changing his Religion, and being appointed Heir-Apparent to the *Russian* Throne. As this naturally produced a new Nomination, the Struggle now lay between the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, and the Duke of *Holstein-Utin*, Uncle to the Imperial Prince of *Russia*. The former had a strong Party both in the Dyet and the Nation. The latter, who was indeed the lineal Heir of *Gustavus Adolphus*, was supported by the Nobility, and the Interest of *Russia*. As to the Prince of *Deuxpontz*,† his Party was no way considerable, though he was favoured by some of the Ministry in the *French* Interest. Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*, a Candidate on the former Occasion, now seemed quite forgot. On *March* the 8th, the Order of Peasants unanimously elected the Prince Royal of *Denmark* Successor to the Crown. This sudden Step so alarmed the other Colleges of the Dyet, that violent Disputes were like to arise, so that it was thought proper to appoint a Fast on the 25th, in order to obtain Harmony in their Proceedings. A Sermon was accordingly preached by one of the *Swedish* Bishops exhorting them to Peace and Unanimity. But his Eloquence had no Effect on the Peasants, who continued inflexible in their Resolution. The Deputies of *Finland* upon this

Proceed-  
ings in the  
*Swedish*  
Dyet

Order of  
Peasants  
elect the  
Prince of  
*Denmark*

\* A *Prame*, is a kind of Barge or Flat Bottomed Vessel of considerable Burden, used much in the *Baltick* Seas, and made so as to mount a great Number of Cannon, so that drawing little Water, and coming near the Shore, they may be called floating Batteries and are of great use in covering a Disembarkation of Troops.

† This Prince offered on being declared Successor, to obtain from the K. of *France*, 3 Millions of Dollars, and a strong Squadron of Men of War to be employ'd in the *Baltic*.



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declared, that if the Nomination of the College of Peasants took Place, the *Finlanders* would think themselves freed from all Dependence on the Crown of *Sweden*, and submit to *Russia*. To this the Peasants replied, "That if the *Russians* were to keep *Finland*, they could not see what Advantages *Sweden* could receive from a Handful of distressed Refugees." This Dispute continued till *March* the 26th, when a Motion was made in the Dyet to set aside all the three Candidates, and name one who might be unexceptionable; \* but this Proposal was rejected. The Peasants still vigorously insisted on their Choice, and that the Election should be no longer postponed. To avoid the Consequence of this, the ministerial Party proposed that the Pretensions † of each Candidate should be duly stated and examined. As this Offer, in the opinion of M. *Berkentin*, (the *Danish* Ambassador) was favourable to them, the Peasants consented to it, tho' the Issue made it appear nothing could have been more prejudicial to the Success of their Nomination. For by this Contrivance the opposite Party gained Time to concert new Measures, and hasten the Conferences at *Abo*, on the Success of which depended all their Hopes. *March* the 28th, the Debates in the Colledge of Nobles rose very high, to compose which one M. *Urban Hieren*, a Senator, made a long Speech in *Swedish* Verse, which it is said produced a better Effect than the Bishop's Fast-Sermon, for that Assembly immediately came to a Resolution, "Not to be forced to a precipitate Election, but to examine Things leisurely, and with due Regard to the Interest of the Kingdom. This Resolution being communicated in a full Dyet the beginning of *April*, was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 342, to 276; so that the Peasants, who notwithstanding their violent Efforts, met a Disappointment, bore it more calmly than was expected. In *June* the Preliminaries agreed upon at *Abo*, arriving at

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\* Some thought the Person hinted at was his R. H. the D. of *Cumberland*.

† The Prince Royal of *Denmark* engaged, in case of his being elected, to bring a Squadron of 12 Men of War and 12,000 Men for the Recovery of *Finland*, which the *Czarina*, on the sole Condition of their electing the D. of *Holslein Utin*, offered to restore without further Trouble. It was no hard Matter to see which of these two Proposals was the most eligible, and advantageous to the Nation.

*Stockholm* and being appointed by the States of *Sweden*, Foreign Affairs in 1743  
Peace was proclaimed in that City between the two Nations. On the 20th and on the 23d the Duke of *Holstein Utin* was, without Opposition, \* elected Successor to the Crown, and the next Day the Act of his Election proclaimed with the usual Ceremonies.

As soon as this Important Affair was settled, the Dyet took Care to draw up the Form of Capitulation to be signed by the new Successor, which consisted of the following Articles.†

Articles of  
Capitu-  
lation.

- I. That on his Accession to the Throne, at the King's Death, he shall govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Terms of Government the States shall agree upon.
- II. That he shall always profess the Lutheran Religion and marry a Princess of that Belief, according to the Advice of the King and Senate.
- III. That he shall not change the Regulations made by the States, except with their own Consent.
- IV. That he shall not promote nor admit Foreigners to any civil or military Employments in the Kingdom.
- V. That he shall never introduce any Foreign Troops into *Sweden*.
- VI. That he never shall go out of the Kingdom, without the Consent of the States. ‡

This Election, tho' thus happily settled, at length met with an Opposition which had like to have produced Consequences very fatal to the Kingdom, if they had not been timely prevented by the Prudence of the King and the

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\* The Sequel will show that the Peasants were far from being contented with this Election, tho' perhaps they thought it not safe openly to protest against it.

† With regard to the first of these Articles it may be remarked, that as this Promise seems unlimited, such Regulations may be made by the States, as shall reduce the regal Power to a Shadow. But an elected Prince can in this Case have no ground to complain. Since he ought, like other Monarchs, to consider himself only as appointed for the Good of the People, who have certainly a Right judge of their own Interest.

‡ These three last Articles, seem borrowed from the *English* Act of Settlement, and if duly observed, will no doubt be of great Advantage to the Happiness of *Sweden*.



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Dalecar  
lians revolt

Firmness of the Dyet, who seemed resolved not to be averted by popular Clamour, or open Faction, from the Pursuit of such Measures, as they adjudged necessary for the Publick Welfare. While this grand Affair was under Deliberation, the *Dalecarlians*, who, it is said, were secretly spirited up by the Court of *Denmark*, openly took up Arms, and assembled to the Number of above 20,000, declaring they would suffer no Levies of Men or Money for the War in *Finland*, to be raised in their Country, till the following Demands were complied with :

I. That the two imprisoned Generals, Count *Lewenhaupt* and M. *Bodenboek*, should be executed.

II. That the Authors of the present War should be prosecuted and punish'd.

III. That the Prince Royal of *Denmark* should be elected Successor, and immediately brought into the Kingdom.

IV. That the Nobility and Clergy should, for the future, pay Contributions in the same Proportion as the Peasants.

and march  
to Stock-  
holm

Not barely satisfied with making these Demands, they resolved to enforce them by directly marching to *Stockholm*. By the way they published a Manifesto in Justification of their Proceedings. As soon as their Approach to this Capital was known, on *June* the 22d, the King, in spite of all the Remonstrances made him, went out to meet them, attended only by a few general Officers. On his Majesty's drawing near their Camp, they sent a Deputation to meet him, to whom that Prince, in strong Terms represented, " The great Injury they did themselves and Families, by " so rash and precipitate an Expedition : That by taking " Arms, and violating the Laws of their Country, they " had forfeited all Protection : That for his Part, they " might rest assured, while he wore the *Swedish* Crown, " they should not with Impunity trample on its Dignity, " or the Rights of the Dyet : That he was desirous of " giving the utmost Satisfaction to his Subjects, but it " should be in a legal way ; and as in the whole Course of " his Reign he had never given Occasion to Tumults or " Sedition, so they might be satisfied, he neither wanted " Will or Power to chastise such as forgot their Duty to " him and their Country." The Deputies desiring Leave to consult their Principals, brought back for Answer, " That his faithful *Dalecarlians* were willing to leave their

K's Speech  
to them.

Their Re-  
ply.

" Con-

“ Concerns entirely in his Majesty’s Hands, only entreat-  
 “ ing Leave that a few of them might be allowed to attend  
 “ him to *Stockholm*; the rest remaining where they were.”  
 --- To this the King readily agreed, and returned to the  
 City, fully persuaded that Matters were pacified. Soon  
 after arrived 3 or 4000 *Dalecarlians*, who, in Compliance  
 with their Promise made to the King, and his Majesty’s  
 Orders, were admitted without Scruple. These new Guests  
 began quickly to discover their ill Intentions, not only by  
 seditious Discourse, but by seizing some Pieces of Cannon  
 and Ammunition. The King having Intelligence of this, they enter  
 caused it to be signified to them, “ That if they did not *Stockholm*  
 “ immediately restore the Cannon, lay down their Arms,  
 “ and depart the City, they should be proclaimed and  
 “ treated as Rebels,” But the Revolters rejecting the Pro-  
 posal with Contempt, took Post in the North Suburb, and  
 planting their Cannon, stood on the Defensive. Upon  
 this the King ordered the Garrison of the City, consisting  
 of 17000 Men,\* under Arms, and having caused all the  
 neighbouring Streets and Passages to be seized, directed the  
 Senators *Aldersfelt* and *Rose*, with a good Body of Troops,  
 to attack the *Dalecarlians*. The Marshal of the Dyet,  
 who, in this Interval, endeavoured to interpose with them,  
 they had the Imprudence to fire upon as he came near. †  
 This put an End to all Treaty, and the Garrison firing in but are de-  
 their Turn two Cannon charged with Cartridges, and at- feated.  
 tacking them with their small Arms, killed 50 on the  
 Spot, and took 100 Prisoners, which so effectually disheart-  
 ened the rest, that they threw down their Arms, and took  
 to Flight. Three were drowned, and most of the others  
 taken. ‡ Only two Soldiers were killed. Their Country-  
 men without the City, as soon as informed of the Fate of  
 their Associates, speedily retired Home, and were soon af-  
 ter followed by Col. *Lagencrantz*, with a Detachment of  
 2000 Foot, 1000 Horse, and some Cannon. But the  
 People prevented his entering their Country, by a general and submit  
 Submission, delivering up their Ringleaders, and taking a

\* I suppose this Number includes the City Militia.

† By this discharge the Senator *Aldersfelt* was wounded and died  
 in two Days after, much lamented.

‡ One Hundred and Fifty of those taken in *Stockholm* were con-  
 demned to work on the Fortifications of *Wexholm*, and the rest  
 dismissed home, after having been led thro’ the City bareheaded,  
 and guarded by a Party of Horse.



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new Oath of Fidelity. The Revolt being thus Ended, these Troops were recalled. So it was, that an Insurrection designed to favour the advancement of the Pr. Royal of *Denmark* to the Throne of *Sweden*, produced a quite contrary Effect, by excluding him from it, for the King and Dyet, who saw no Means so likely to settle the Minds of the Nation, as the fixing on a Successor, and who no doubt scorned to receive Laws on so Important a Head from the lowest Order of the States, or the Inhabitants of a distant Province, determined to elect the Duke of *Holstein-Utin*, who was chosen the very Day after these Rioters were defeated.

*August* the 25th, this Prince † landed at *Carlskroon* || under the Convoy of Admiral *Taube*, who had been sent to *Lubeck* with four Men of War for that End. *Sept.* the 5th, he arrived at the Castle of *Carlesbergh* near *Stockholm*, into which Capital he made his public Entry the 16th of *October*, with great Magnificence, amidst the loudest Acclamations of the People. About the same Time the Dyet passed the following Resolutions in his Favour :

I. That he should be accommodated in a Palace near that of the King.

II. That Part of the Royal Stables should be assigned him.

III. That one of the Royal Houses in the City shall be at his Disposal.

IV. That he should be present at all Debates in the Senate.

V. That in the King's presence he shall have one Vote, in his absence, two.

VI. That his Civil List should be fixed at 220,000 Dollars a Year.

† The *Swedes* seemed greatly pleased with this Prince's Person, which, it is said, much resembles that of *Charles XII.* their romantic Hero, for whose Memory, notwithstanding the Calamities they suffered from his Ambition and Obstinacy, they bear a high Veneration. It is also reported he imitates that Monarch much in his Manners and Way of Life.

|| *Carlskroon*, the usual Station of the *Swedish* Fleet, lies on the *Baltic* Sea, in the Province of *Bleking*, opposite the Isle of *Oeland*. It was built by *Charles X.* is well fortified, and has a noble Harbour with Dock-yard, and Magazines for building.

The Deputies of the Provinces of *Westmannia*\* and *Upland*,† proceeded for the Redress of their Grievances in a quite different Manner from those of *Dalecarlia*. Having called a publick Assembly, they declared that they accepted the Peace concluded with *Russia*, and consented to the Election of Prince *Adolph*, D. of *Holstein-Utin*, though they could have wished the Choice had fallen on the Prince of *Denmark*, who was more acceptable to the People of *Sweden*, than any of the other Candidates. To this Declaration they subjoined the following Demands, to which they besought the King and Dyet would have a Regard: Foreign Affairs in 1743

Demands of the Deputies of the Provinces of *Westmannia* and *Upland*.

I. That a Commission be appointed to enquire into the true Motives and Management of the War in *Finland*.

II. That the Sentence pronounced against the two condemned Generals be executed before they leave *Stockholm*, and that all who contributed to the ill Success of the late War, be rigorously punished.

III. That the Practice of farming the Revenues be abolished, and the Duties put on the antient Footing.

IV. That the Freedom of Trade be restored, and Liberty granted of importing such foreign Merchandizes, as the Peasants cannot well do without.

V. That the Collectors of the publick Money in *Sweden* and *Finland*, during the War, be called to a strict Account, as likewise those intrusted with the Sums appropriated to the Encouragement of Manufactures called *Aids*.

VI. That the Peasants, in consideration of their Poverty, be, for a certain term of Years, exempted from the Taxes called *Lohn* and *Betalnig's-Afgift*.

VII. That the Festivals in Honour of the Apostles be kept as in former Days.

VIII. That an Act of Amnesty pass in Favour of the

\* *Westmania*, a Province of *Sweden*, bounded on the E. by *Upland*, on the S. by *Nericia*, and on the N. and W. by *Dalecarlia*. It is about about 90 Miles long and 54 in breadth. The Soil is fruitful, and it abounds in Mines of Steel, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Sulphur. The Chief Towns are *Arosen* and *Arboga*.

† *Upland*, a small Province of *Sweden*, having the *Baltic Sea* to the N. E. and S. W. ; *Sundermania* to the E. *Nericia* and *Westmania* to the W. and *Gestrícia* on the N. It is fertile in Grain and Pasture. It is 84 Miles in length and 54 in breadth. The Chief Cities are *Upsal*, *Enköping*, *Oregrund*, *Sigtung*, and *Stockholm*, the Capital of all *Sweden*.

*Dale-*



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*Dalecarlians*, whose late Proceedings shall be declared not criminal, since they were owing to no evil Design, but only to procure the Redress of Grievances.

This Petition was favourably received, and produced some Effect; for the Dyet granted an Exemption from the Tax complained of in the 6th Article; and, as to the second Article, we shall presently see, how fatal the universal Resentment of a Nation, proved to the two unhappy Generals who had the Conduct of the War in *Finland*.

Unhappy  
Fate of the  
confined  
Generals

We took Notice under the last Year of the Sentence passed on Count *Lewenhaupt* and Baron *Bodenbroek*, who had the Chief Command in *Finland*. To say Truth, the Fate of these Noblemen was very hard. In vain they appealed to the Dyet for Redress. That Assembly was deaf to their Remonstrances, and confirmed the Sentence of the Court Martial. In vain they applied to the King for Mercy. No Man had the Courage to interpose in their Behalf. The popular Clamour rendered it dangerous to appear in their Favour. They suffered for the Madness of their Country, and not unjustly, if they were indeed the chief Promoters of that Madness. --- The only Pity in this Case was that they should suffer alone! Baron *Bodenbroek* was the first Victim. On *July* the 16th, he underwent his Sentence with great Constancy and Resolution of Mind.\* On the 30th of the same Month, the Day appointed for the Execution of Count *Lewenhaupt*, when the Hour came for his being led to the Scaffold, it was found he had made his Escape.† Nothing could equal on this Occasion the Rage of the People, disappointed of the Vengeance they expected. As they accused not only the Ministry but the Senate of conniving at his Evasion, there was a necessity of using all Means for detecting and retaking him. With this View his Majesty issued a Proclamation with a Reward of 20,000 Crowns, and a Pardon to any concerned

Baron 'Bo-  
denbroek  
beheaded.

Count Le-  
wenhaupt  
escapes

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\* He directed two of his Servants to assist, and put his Body in a Stone Coffin, which was placed on the Scaffold, after which it was decently carry'd to the Place of Interment adjacent, by 12 Staff-Officers, dressed in Black.

† He found means, by desiring Privacy to prepare himself for Death, with the help of his Servant, to pierce a hole thro' the Floor under his Bed, and creeping out, to pass thro' all the Guards which were placed round him, by what Magick is not difficult to guess.

but is re-  
taken and  
suffers.

Remark.

Further  
enquiry  
dropt.

in his Flight, who should discover and apprehend him. Armed Vessels were likewise fitted out to search and examine all Ships outward bound. The Captains *Graman* and *Theomede*, who commanded 2 of the Sloops, on August the 2d. near *Langholm*, § came up with a Yatcht, on board which they found this unhappy Nobleman in a Sailor's Habit, who, on their boarding the Vessel, calmly said, *It is me you look for, here I am.* On his being brought back to *Stockholm*, his Family and Friends made fresh Application to the Dyet for saving his Life, to which the Colleges of Nobility and Clergy shewed great Inclination, nor was that of the Burghers averse. But the Order of the Peasants remained obstinate and inflexible to all Intreaty. The Count, as soon as informed of this, said, *There is no further Hope, I see now that I must die.* Accordingly, on August the 4th, he suffered on the same Spot with General *Bodenbroek*, dying with great Presence and Composure of Mind, having never discovered the least Fear or Weakness from the Moment he was retaken.\*

The popular Resentment thus appeased, or blunted by the Execution of these two Great Men, the Ministry, who advised the War, escaped unhurt: A strong Example, of what Consequence it is to avoid a Trial, when the publick Odium runs high, since at these Times no Innocence or Virtue is sufficient to withstand the Torrent; though, when that is once over, hardly any Guilt is so great but it will find Forgiveness.

During all this Time, the secret Committee of the Dyet proceeded in their Enquiry, and about the End of August brought in a long Report as to the chief Articles† under their Consideration; but the College of Nobles, instead of

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§ *Langholm*, one of the Islands that lie at the Entrance of the Sound or Bay, which runs up from the *Baltic* to *Stockholm*.

\* The Author of the *Perseis* remarks, that tho' no means were left unattempted to save the Life of Count *Lewenhaupt*, and tho he proved he never joined, nor had it in his Power to join the main Army in *Finland*, before it was defeated by the *Russians*, yet nothing could overcome the Prejudice and Animosity of the Publick against him. He adds, the hatred of the Nation expired with him, and he fell generally regrated.

† These were, I. The Motives of the first Transportation of Troops to *Finland*. II. The Schemes and Alliance on which the late War was grounded. III. The Reasons why the Dyet was not summoned on the first Miscarriages which happened.

entering



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entering into new Debates on this Subject, came to a Resolution, "To drop all further Enquiries, and to send a Deputation to the other Orders, to represent the Expediency of laying aside, and burying in Oblivion all past Disputes, that they might part with each other in perfect Terms of Friendship."

Toleration  
of Roman  
Catholics  
Proposed.

The End of July, the Dyet having under Consideration the best Methods of retrieving their Commerce, a Proposal was offered, for granting a Toleration to the *Roman Catholics* and *Calvinists*, (who are equally hated in *Sweden*) which occasioned great Debates. The Burghers, who were the best Judges of Trade, as well as the Nobility, were for agreeing to it; but the Clergy, who vehemently opposed it, found Means to bring over the Peasants to their Side, so that the Design miscarried; and on September the 9th, the breaking up of that Grand Assembly was notified, by Sound of Trumpet, to be on the 12th. The Dyet added some Deputies from each Order, to assist the secret Committee, who were empowered to sit in their Absence, and to concert with the King and Senate, such Measures as were proper to accommodate Matters with *Denmark*; or, in case that could not be done, to borrow five Millions of Crowns on the publick Faith, to enable the King to repel any Invasion from that Quarter.

A few Days after the Separation of the Dyet, each order (as is usual) had a separate meeting to regulate their respective Affairs. On this Occasion a Debate happened in the Colledge of Nobles, in relation to some Persons of Quality, who claimed their Seats in that Assembly by Virtue of Letters-Patent from the King. It was urged that a Nobleman of *Sweden* was a high Character, and that this Demand of Admission was a kind of Surprize on them, as they wanted Time to enquire into the Birth or Qualification of these new Court-Candidates. At length an Expedient was found to satisfy both sides by admitting a few Strangers,\* with regard to whose Family or Merit there could be no Dispute.

It is no wonder if a Time of such publick Danger and Confusion gave a great Alarm to the *Swedish* Ministry. In May the Count de Tefsin,† who was generally supposed to have

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\* The Chief of these were, the Baron de *Hessenstein* the King's natural Son, and Col. *Van Lingen*, who brought the Preliminaries of Peace from *Abo*.

† He had been Marshal of the Dyet in 1737, and afterwards

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have a great share in the late Administration of Affairs, presented a Memorial to the King, intreating Permission to resign, with an additional Request that his Conduct might be strictly enquired into, in order to clear his Character and Reputation from the Imputations laid against him by scandalous Libels. But his Majesty did not think it convenient to grant either of these Demands. The Truth is, the Count was guilty of nothing but involving his Country in an inconsiderate War with *Russia*, at the Instigation of *France*, and in this the Number and Quality of his Associates was a sure Protection. Another Minister having soon after intimated to the Dyet the same Inclination of being dismissed from Business, was smartly taken up by Baron *de Wrede*,\* a Senator, who reply'd, *I would first recommend it to your Excellency, to restore your Country's Peace.*

Leaving therefore *Sweden* to enjoy the Repose necessary after so destructive a War, and such intestine Commotions, let us cross over to *Denmark*, and take a View of her Conduct during a Series of Transactions in which she was so nearly concerned.

The *Swedish* Dyet had no sooner made Choice of the D. of *Holstein Gottorp*, to the Prejudice of the Prince royal of *Denmark*, who had set up as a Candidate, than his *Danish* Majesty made great Preparations both by Land and Sea. A considerable Army was got ready, and a strong Fleet of 12 Men of War of the Line, and 6 Frigates equipp'd. But when, upon the D. of *Holstein-Gottorp's* being appointed Successor to the *Russian* Throne, a new Election came on in the Dyet, in which the Duke of *Holstein-Utin*, and the Prince of *Denmark*, were the sole Competitors, *Christian VI.* who began to regard the Affair more seriously, increased his Armament, and sent over M. *Berkentin*, a very able Politician, as his Minister, to *Stockholm*, fully supplied with the necessary Instructions, and most prevailing Means, of gaining a strong Party in the Prince's Favour. This Envoy acted his Part with great Address. "He magnified " the Danger of the *Swedes*, from the growing Power of " *Russia*, insinuating, that the only sure Method of pre-

Intrigues  
of Den-  
mark.

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three Years Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of *France*, where he received that Tincture, which appeared in the Counsels of *Sweden* for some Time past.

\* This Gentleman, had been very instrumental in procuring the Election of the D. of *Holstein Utin*, and was one of those called the *Russian* Party.



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“ serving their Independency, and recovering *Finland*, was  
“ to renew the Treaty of *Calmar*.\* That the electing the  
“ Prince Royal of *Denmark* for Successor, would effectually  
“ ally unite *Sweden* and *Denmark* in one common Cause,  
“ a Union which alone could restrain the increasing Force  
“ of *Russia*. which threatened already all the neighbouring  
“ States.” These Arguments, duly seconded, had, no  
doubt, their Weight, and contributed not a little both to  
the Prince of *Denmark*’s Nomination by the College of  
Peasants, but also to the *Dalecarlians* appearing in Arms  
to support it.† Indeed, as to this last, the Court of *Copenhagen*  
thought it prudent to disown all Hand in it, M.  
*Berkentin* publicly declaring at *Stockholm*, “ That his  
“ Master was incapable of using Means so contrary to his  
“ Dignity as the fomenting a Rebellion. But as a considerable  
“ Part of the *Swedish* Nation had concurr’d in calling  
“ his Son to the Succession, his *Danish* Majesty should  
“ think himself wanting to his royal House, if he neglected  
“ to take Advantage of this Disposition, to cement  
“ the Union and Harmony between the two Kingdoms,  
“ to effect which, he would use no means, but those of  
“ Equity and Justice.”

Count de  
Tessin’s  
Negotiations at  
Copenhagen.

However, neither the Suppression of the *Dalecarlian*  
Revolt, nor the Election of the D. of *Holstein-Utin*, pursuant  
to the Treaty of *Abo*, which immediately succeeded, were  
sufficient to induce the King of *Denmark* to desist from his  
Views, or lay aside his Preparations. The *Swedes*, therefore,  
to guard against the Storm, formed two Armies, the one in  
*Schonen*,‡ and the other on the Frontier of *Norway*. They  
also called over 12,000 *Russian* Auxiliaries, under the Command  
of General *Keith*. In the mean time, the King and Senate of  
*Sweden*, willing to try a Negotiation, sent over Count *Tessin*  
Ambassador to the

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\* *Calmar*, a strong City of the Province of *Smaland* in *Sweden*, upon the *Baltic* Sea, over against the Isle of *Oeland*, 50 Leagues N. E. of *Copenhagen*, and 58 S. W. of *Stockholm*.

† This is the more likely as a large Body of *Danish* Troops were assembled on the Frontiers of *Norway*.

‡ *Schonen*, or *Scania*, a Province of *Sweden*, opposite to the Isle of *Zealand*, is a kind of Peninsula, bounded on the N. by *Holland*, *Smaland*, and *Bleking*, on all other Sides by the *Baltick* Sea and the Sound. It is about 69 Miles in length, and 48 broad, and is fertile in Pasturage and Grain. The capital City is *Lund*.

Court of *Copenhagen*, where he arrived in *August*, 1743. Foreign  
 Soon after he received a Memorial from the *Danish* Min- Affairs in  
 nisters, declaring, in the King's Name, " That the Prince 1743  
 " Royal of *Denmark* being legally called to the *Swedish*  
 " Throne, his Majesty could not regard the Election of Danish  
 " Duke *Adolph* as valid, and therefore was resolved to Ministers  
 " maintain his Right in this Point, by all the Means God Declar-  
 " had put in his Power. That tho', during the Congress ation.  
 " at *Abo*, the King's Minister at *Stockholm* was assured the  
 " Interest of *Denmark*, in regard to a Security for the  
 " Dutchy of *Sleswick*,† should be taken care of, yet the  
 " Treaty between *Russia* and *Sweden* was concluded with-  
 " out stipulating any thing on this Head. That the States  
 " of *Sweden* had resolved in the Dyet, that the Prince of  
 " *Denmark* should be declared Successor, if reasonable  
 " Terms could not be procured from *Russia*. That his Ma-  
 " jesty had Reasons to doubt if the Conditions of Peace  
 " obtained were advantageous to *Sweden*, and therefore  
 " thought himself authorized to take such Measures as  
 " were suitable to his Honour, and the Dignity of his  
 " Crown."

To this Declaration the Count *Tessin* reply'd, " That  
 " the first Nomination of the Prince of *Denmark*, being  
 " only made by the lowest Order of the States, could not  
 " be regarded as a legal Election : That the Dyet having  
 " approved the Articles of Peace signed at *Abo*, the Con-  
 " dition to which they had ty'd themselves down, viz. of  
 " electing the Prince of *Denmark*, in case these Articles  
 " were not agreeable, became void : That the *Swedish*  
 " Ministers at the Congress had used their utmost Endeavours  
 " to obtain the Security required with regard to *Sles-*  
 " *wick*, but the *Russian* Plenipotentiaries insisted on re-  
 " ferring this Matter to a separate Negotiation : That if  
 " the Views of the Court of *Denmark* were to unite the  
 " Northern Crowns in the Person of the Prince-Royal,  
 " they could not but think how averse the *Swedish* Nation  
 " was to such a Union, as well as that the Powers of *Eu-*  
 " *rope* concerned in preserving the Ballance of the North,  
 " would never look with Indifference on a Coalition of

Count  
Tessin's  
Reply.

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† The Dutchy of *Sleswick* has *Futland* to the N. the Ocean to the W. the *Baltick* to the E. and *Holstein* to the S. It was formerly divided between the Kings of *Denmark*, and the Dukes of *Holstein*, but the former have now got almost entire Possession of it. This Dispute has occasioned much Bloodshed.



Foreign Affairs in 1743  
 “ this Kind : That therefore, if the Court of *Denmark*  
 “ persisted in asserting her Pretensions by Force of Arms;  
 “ the King and States of *Sweden* did not doubt of finding  
 “ Assistance sufficient to support the Justice of their  
 “ Cause.”

Court of  
*Denmark*  
 drop their  
 Preten-  
 sions

The landing of the *Russian* Auxiliaries in *Sweden*, and the Declaration the *Czarina* made by her Minister at the Court of *Copenhagen*, that she would assist that Crown with all her Force, produced a very sensible Effect in making the *Danish* Ministers soften their Tone; for in *October* they contented themselves with making Count *Tessin* the following Proposal: “ That his *Danish* Majesty aiming only at the Safety of his own Dominions, to remove all Causes of Discord and Distrust between him and the Crown of *Sweden*, desired only that the States of that Kingdom, instead of concerning themselves with the Pretensions of the House of *Holstein* to *Sleswick*, would by a formal Act guarantee to him the peaceable Possession of that Dutchy, and engage never to intermeddle directly or indirectly, in any Differences which might arise on that Account.” Count *Tessin*’s Answer was not the most satisfactory, since he only said, “ That *Sweden* could not decently act at this Juncture without the Concurrence of *Russia*, and the Approbation of the Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*, the immediate lineal Successor to the Dutchy of *Sleswick*.” So Matters rested this Year, the *Swedes* being now pretty secure from any Danger of Invasion, by the Support of a potent Alliance; and the Court of *Denmark* not thinking fit to pursue Pretensions, however founded, which they wanted sufficient Power to make good.

and dis-  
 arm.

The great Preparations therefore so long carried on in *Denmark*, to support which such extraordinary Methods were used,\* and such heavy Taxes laid,† were, towards

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\* The King to defray the vast Expence of this Armament had seized the Capital Stocks of the Funds, with a Promise however to pay Interest for them.

† These were a Land Tax of 2 per Cent. on all Estates.—A Deduction of 22 per Cent. on all yearly Pensions above 2000 Crowns.—A Poll Tax of 4 Crowns each on all Servants, Footmen, Stewards, &c.—Forty Crowns each on all Ecclesiasticks, Physicians, Lawyers, and Gentlemen.—Burghers and Tradesmen to pay according to their Estates.—Each Saddle-horse Tax’d at two Crowns, and the Duties on Wines, Brandies, &c. augmented. It may be remarked none of these Taxes affected the Poor.

the Close of the Year, entirely laid aside. Their formidable Fleet was disarmed: The Transports taken up, and detained so long in the Ports of that Kingdom, were discharged, and at last their Troops retired into Winter Quarters, under Pretence that the Season for Action was past. It is not improbable, that these Menaces of the *Danish* Court proceeded from *French* Counsels; for, as it was visibly the Interest of *France* to keep the Northern Powers at variance, till they got Matters in *Germany* settled to their liking; and as she had plainly lost her Influence in *Sweden*, she resolved to make what use she could of the Court of *Copenhagen*. This will appear yet more probable, if we consider the King of *Denmark's* Refusal to renew the Subsidy Treaty with *Great-Britain*, while at the same time he concluded one of the same Nature with *France*. He also declined acceding, tho' invited to the Treaty of *Breslaw*, and the beginning of this Year ratified a new Treaty of Commerce with the Court of *Versailles*, Steps which evidently denoted a Bias to *France*, though he was too wise to involve himself on her Account in a War he was unable to support. Perhaps also the Court of *Copenhagen* might depend on the projected Revolution in *Russia*, since the Discovery of the Conspiracy formed for that Purpose, and the Change of their Measures happened to coincide pretty exactly in Point of Time. But these are Conjectures, the Determination of which is reserved for Posterity.

However, Ambition, the common Foible of Princes, or the Fondness of aggrandizing his Family, by procuring a Crown for his Son, (a Prince whose Virtues rendered him truly worthy of it) might mislead his *Danish* Majesty's Views, it would be an Injustice to the Memory of this Monarch, to pass in Silence an Instance of his Benevolence and Concern for the Poor in the most distant Parts of his Dominions. There had been, the preceding Year, a very bad Harvest in *Norway*, a Country which at best never produces Grain sufficient for its own Support. In the Provinces of *Aggerhuys*\* and *Drontheim*,† the Winter had sur-

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Causes of  
the Danish  
Menaces.

K. of Den-  
mark's  
Humanity

\* *Aggerhuys*, a Province of *Norway*, having *Sweden* on the E. *Bergenhus* on the W. *Drontheim* on the N. and on the S. the *Categat*, or Entrance of the *Baltic* Sea. It's Extent from N. to S. is 250 Miles in Breadth, in Length from E. to W. 120. It is mountainous and woody, and abounds with Lakes and Rivers. The Capital is *Anslo*.

† *Drontheim*, the largest and most Northerly Province of *Norway*  
prized



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

prized them while the Corn was on the Ground, so that the People were reduced to great Extremity. In the Beginning of the hard Season his Majesty took Care to send them a large Supply of Corn, and as soon as the Sea was open this Year, he caused 60,000 Quarters of Rye to be transported thither at his own Expence, and distributed gratis. A true Instance of Royal Beneficence! and heightened, if possible, by a Passage in his Majesty's Letter to the Treasury, relating to this Affair, which merits being commemorated to Posterity. "I am informed (says he) that all Embarkations at this time of the Year, are attended with extraordinary Expence; but, on this Occasion, I would have you reflect rather on the Misery of those who are to be relieved, than on the Means of saving Money in relieving them."

Marriage  
of the Pr.  
Royal with  
the Princess  
Louisa  
of Great  
Britain.

In August his Danish Majesty was pleased publickly to declare the Conclusion of a Marriage between the Prince Royal his Son,\* and the Princess Louisa,† youngest Daughter to his Britannick Majesty: October the 16th this Prince set out for *Altena*, where her Royal Highness, attended by the Baron *Solenthall*, the Danish Envoy at the Court of London, and a splendid Retinue, arrived on November the 17th. On the 21st this illustrious Pair proceeded to *Copenhagen*, where they made their publick Entry together, on December the 11th, with great Magnificence, being received with the loudest Applauses of the People, who flocked from all Parts on so joyful an Occasion||.

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way, is bounded on the N. and W by the Ocean, on the E and W. by *Muscovite* and *Swedish Lapland*. It is near 500 Miles in length and from 120 to 80 broad. The Country is woody, mountainous and extremely cold and Barren. The Capital is *Drontheim*, an Archbishop's See; antiently the Residence of the Kings of Norway.

\* *Frederick* Prince Royal of Denmark was born March the 31st, 1723. His Mother is the Princess of *Brandenburgh-Culmbach-Bareith*.

† The Princess *Louisa*, youngest Daughter of his present Majesty *George II.* and the late *Q. Caroline*, was born at *St James's* December the 7th, 1724.

|| It was rumoured at the same Time, that another Marriage was intended between his R. H. the D. of *Cumberland* and the Princess *Louisa* of Denmark; but this Match, if designed, never took Place.

The

The Kingdom of *Poland* affords us as little remarkable Foreign Affairs in this Year, as it has done since the Commencement of the War. In *May* his *Polish* Majesty held a *Senatus Concilium* at *Fraustadt*,\* in which several Articles were agreed upon, particularly the nominating proper Ambassadors to take Care of the Affairs of the Republick at foreign Courts, and raising the necessary Funds towards defraying that Charge, as also for putting the frontier Places of the Kingdom in repair. After these Regulations the King returned to *Dresden*, about the End of the Month. It was imagined the Affair of *Courland* would have been settled in this Assembly, and Count *Maurice* of *Saxe* was there, on Purpose to solicit the Confirmation of his Election in 1726; but, as the *Czarina* still positively insisted on his Exclusion, and supported the Interest of the Prince of *Hesse-Homberg*, the King and Senate of *Poland* did not think proper to concern themselves in the Matter.

1743  
Affairs of  
*Poland*.  
*Senatus  
Concilium  
held at  
Fraustadt.*

But while the *Poles* were tasting the Comfort of Tranquility after a long and afflicting War, some of their *Grande*es broke out into Quarrels, that might have been fatal to the publick Welfare.† In *January* a Duel was fought at *Marimont*, between Count *Tarlo*, Palatine of *Lublin*, and Count *Poniatowsky*, Starost of the same Place. The latter had for Seconds, the General and Major of the Crown-Guards, the Castellan *Moskinsky*, and 40 Gentlemen on Horseback. The former had the Palatine of *Possania*, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Crown-Guards, the Chevalier *Champigny*, and 60 Gentlemen. On the first Discharge Count *Poniatowsky's* Horse was wounded; at the Second he wounded the Horse of Count *Tarlo*, and had his own killed. They would then have decided the Difference with their Swords, but their Seconds interposed, and forced them to make up the Quarrel.‡

Division  
amongst  
the *Grande*-  
dees

A Duel.

\* *Fraustadt*, or *Frawensadt*, a City of *Great-Poland*, 36 Miles N. of *Breslaw* in *Silefia*.

† In *Poland*, as well as *Germany*, some of the *Grande*es, or chief Gentlemen are so Powerful, as to be able, in their private Quarrels, to bring great Numbers of Horse well armed into the Field. This is an Inconvenience which all Governments are concerned to prevent, nothing being more dangerous to the Peace of Society, than when Subjects grow so powerful as to be able to contend with the supreme Authority.

‡ The subject of the Quarrel was, Count *Tarlo's* giving at a Ball the Princess *Lubomirsky* the Preference to the Princess *Czartorinski*, who in her turn refused him her Hand and would have given it to Count *Poniatowsky*, but Count *Tarlo* would not suffer them to dance.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Affairs of  
Holland.

States Ge-  
neral re-  
solve on a  
Supply of  
Troops to  
the Q of  
Hungary,

but it ar-  
rives too  
late.

We have observed, during the Course of last Year, how dilatory the *States General* were, in heartily coming into the proper measures for effectually supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and how apprehensive they seemed to be of giving any Umbrage to *France*, which they knew a Step of this Nature would not fail to do. Indeed, the Dis-union which prevailed, not only between the Members of their Government, but between particular Provinces, contributed not a little to this Irresolution which appeared in their Councils. They had, indeed, voted the Queen a pecuniary Supply,\* as an equivalent for the Troops she required, by Virtue of their Engagements; but though, in *August* 1742, the States of *Holland* and *West Friesland* agreed to double the Sum granted, and actually paid their Quota, yet neither the remaining Provinces, nor the States General came into the Measure.† In *February* this Year, the same two States came to a new Resolution for granting the Q of *Hungary* an effectual Succour of 20,000 Men,‡ which, on certain Conditions,§ was agreed by the rest of the Provinces, and in *May* passed in the Assembly of the States General, notwithstanding all the Remonstrances and Opposition of the Marquis de *Fenelon*, the *French* Ambassador, who spared no Pains to ward off this Blow. However, this Body of Troops were not in Motion till *July*,|| when they received Orders to march for *Germany*, and join the allied Army on the *Maine*. The King of *Prussia* made a long Declaration, in very strong Terms,\* against this Transaction, and as these Troops were obliged to take a great Compass thro' the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and the

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\* This was 340,000 Florins, in lieu of the 5000 Men they were obliged to furnish by Treaty.

† The cheif Opposition arose from the Province of *Utrecht*, which had always discovered an Attachment to the French Interest.

‡ This Corps consisted of 24 Squadrons of Horse, making 4140 Men, and 20 Battalions of Foot, making 15910. ( in all 20.050 ) commanded in Chief by Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*.

§ This Proviso was, that none of the Foreign Generals appointed in last Year's Promotion of General Officers, should be employ'd on this Occasion.

|| It was said their March was greatly owing to the Lord *Carteret's* Negotiations at the *Hague*.

\* His Majesty declared that if they presumed to pass thro' his Territories on the *Rhine*, (which was their nearest way) he would not only regard them as Aggressors and Enemies to the Empire, but assist the Emperor, in Person, at the Head of 50,000 Men.

Ter-

Territories of *Hesse*, they could not join the allied Army at *Spire* till the End of *September*, when the Season of Action was almost over, and their Aid (if it was in reality to be trusted to) could be of no great Service.

In *July* the Marquis de *St. Giles*, the *Spanish* Minister, presented to the States a Memorial, complaining, "That the *Dutch*, settled at *Curasao* in the *West-Indies*, on all Occasions shewed a great Partiality in Favour of the *English*, by supplying them with warlike Stores, and otherwise assisting them in their Designs against the *Spanish* Settlements on the Continent: † That they also were guilty of carrying on an illicit Trade, greatly to the Prejudice of fair Commerce." Their High Mightinesses gave for Answer, "That they would give Orders to their *West-India* Company, to take the necessary Informations with regard to the Conduct of the Governor and Inhabitants of *Curasao*, ‡ and issue their Commands for the Observation of a strict Neutrality in those Parts."

In *October* the Earl of *Stair*, after the Resignation of his Command already mentioned, at his return to the *Hague* on his way to *England*, divested himself of his plenipotentiary Character, by taking his Audience of Leave of their High-Mightinesses, who, on this Occasion, expressed the highest Sentiments of that Regard and Esteem, which his Integrity and eminent Virtues merited at their Hands.

In *January* the *British* and *Prussian* Ministers at the *Hague*, communicated to the States, the Treaty of Alliance and Guarantee, concluded last Year between their respective Sovereigns; but their High Mightinesses, though invited, did not think proper to accede to this Convention.

\* We shall have Occasion to remark, that his Excellency was much misinformed on this Head, and that in truth if Partiality was shewn by the People of *Curasao*, it was not to the *English*.

† *Curasao*, or *Queriso*, is a small well cultivated Island, one of the lesser *Antilles*, or *Sotavento* Islands. It lies opposite the Coast of *Caraccas* on the *Spanish* Mainland, from whence it is about 10 Leagues Distance. It has the Isle of *Aruba* to the W. and that of *Bonaire* to the E. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards* in 1634 and still keep Possession of it, it being one of their most flourishing Settlements in the *West-Indies*, tho' the Inhabitants wholly thrive by Smuggling and Piracy.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

As the *Dutch Trade* to the *Baltick* had, during the late War between *Sweden* and *Russia*, been much interrupted by the Privateers of the former Nation, the States, in *June*, took a vigorous Step for its Protection, by sending a stout Squadron of nine Men of War into these Parts, who took their Fleet under Convoy. As the *Swedish* Envoy at the *Hague* had remonstrated against this Armament, their High Mightinesses ordered their Minister at *Stockholm*, to assure his *Swedish* Majesty, “ their Design was only to  
“ secure their Commerce from Insults, and hoped he  
“ would pay that Regard to their repeated Memorials, as  
“ to cause the Ships taken last Year from their Subjects,  
“ by the *Swedish* Captors, to be restored.”

New Go-  
vernor  
sent to  
*Batavia*.

We took Notice, under the Year 1741, of the terrible Massacre of the *Chinese* at *Batavia*. As that Misfortune was ascrib'd to the ill Conduct of M. *Valkenier*, the then Governor, all his Effects on board the Ships which returned this Year to *Europe*, were, after a strict Examination, discovered and sequestered, to the Amount of 500,000 *l*. Baron *Imhoff*, who had been sent last Year as the Company's new Governor from *Europe*, arrived at *Batavia* in *February*, and began his Administration by imprisoning his Predecessor, two of the Council General, and the Fiscal. By the Prudence and good Management of this Gentleman, Matters were compos'd, and the Tranquility of the Isle of *Java*, threatened by so violent a Commotion, entirely restored.

In *August* several foreign Ministers \* having accidentally repaired to *Aix la Chapelle*, either for Amusement or the Benefit of the Waters, it occasioned a Rumour of an approaching Congress. For this Year, as well as the preceding, the *Dutch* carried on their Whale-fishery in *Greenland* and *Davis's Straights*,† with prodigious Success. §

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\* These were the Marq de *Fenelon*, Count *Sinsheim* and Baron *Sporke*, the *French*, *Imperial* and *Prussian* Ministers. This accident gave rise to a pleasant Repartee of Lord *Bolinbroke*, who arriving at this City about the same Time, was asked by one of these Gentlemen, *If he came there with any publick Character?* No, (reply'd that Peer with his usual Vivacity) *I come like a French Minister—without any Character at all.*

† *Davis's Straights* are about 140 Miles wide, and lie to the W. of *Greenland*. They were discovered by *John Davis* in 1585.

§ In 1742, they employed in this Fishery 125 Vessels, which brought home 508 Whales. In 1743 the Number of Ships was increased to 187, which returned with 941 Whales and 27409 Barrels or Casks of Oyl.

On *February* the 28th, her Royal Highness the Princess of *Foreign*  
*Orange*, was safely delivered of a Princess at *Lewwarden*, Affairs in  
 who was baptized by the Name of *Wilhelmina Charlotta*. ‡ 1743

The Republic of Letters sustained a Loss this Year, by  
 the Deaths of M. *S'Gravesande*, Professor of Philosophy  
 and Mathematicks, at *Leyden*, and M. *Haverkamp*, Pro-  
 fessor of History in the same University, whose Works are  
 too well known to need any Encomium in this Place.

We have already, in part, taken Notice of the Altera- Affairs of  
 tion the Success of the *Q.* of *Hungary's* Arms this Year, France  
 produced in the Conduct and Language of the Court of  
*France*. No sooner had their Troops been compelled to  
 evacuate *Germany*, and the Emperor been obliged to come  
 to a separate Accommodation, than the *French* Ministry  
 of a sudden affected an unusual Tone of Moderation, by  
 declaring, that the King's sole View in sending his Ar- Court of  
 mies into the Empire, was his Fidelity to his Engagements France a  
 with the Emperor as Elector of *Bavaria*; but that since ters it's  
 the Fortune of War had constrained that Monarch to tie Conduct  
 up his Hands by a Cessation of Arms, his Most Christian  
 Majesty had ordered his Forces home to his own Frontiers,  
 where they were strictly forbid to commit Hostilities, un-  
 less attacked. Agreeably to this, M. *Noailles* caused it to  
 be notified to the *Austrian* Generals, "That his Masters  
 " Forces were no longer Auxiliaries, but *French*, which  
 " Notice was to suffice, in order to determine all Persons  
 " concerned as to the Conduct they were to pursue."  
 The Aim of *France*, by all these Appearances of Candour,  
 was to persuade the World, that if the Queen of *Hungary*, Remark  
 or her Allies, attempted to enter the Dominions of *France*,  
 by way of Retaliation, the War on her Side was from that  
 Moment to be regarded as only defensive. In short, by a  
 wonderful kind of Sophistry in Politicks, when this restless  
 Nation became threatened with those Calamities of War,  
 in which they had so frequently and wantonly involved  
 their Neighbours, they were then truly to be regarded as  
 innocent Sufferers, whose Conduct had been too righteous  
 to involve them in such unmerited Distress!

While *France* was thus veiling her Weakness with a Death of  
 Shew of Equity, or rather studying secretly by vigorous Cardina  
 Efforts to repair her past Losses, she saw herself deprived of Fleury

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\* So called after her late Majesty, being the name she bore be-  
 fore she assumed that of *Caroline*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

his private  
and public  
Character.

that Great Minister, who had so long directed her Councils. Cardinal *Fleury* died in *January*, at his Seat at *Yssy*,\* after a tedious Indisposition, in which he retained his Senses to the last. He had governed the King and Kingdom absolutely for sixteen Years. The little Wealth he left behind him was a Proof of his Disinterestedness; † but he had, (as an Author well informed observes) taken Care to provide handsomely for his Relations, ‡ which is a Manner of making their Fortunes the more refined, as it is more noble and glorious, more agreeable to Self-love, and not liable to those Suspicions which the immense Fortune left by a Minister to his Family generally occasions. “ As a private Man he possessed many valuable Qualities, his Understanding being lively and refined, his Conversation free and engaging; and his Genius quick, and extremely witty. He was a humane good Man, regular in his Manners, a kind Relation, a good Master; but withal, he was cunning, dissembling, revengeful, and a Friend not to be relied on. As a Statesman, he was too easily prejudiced, not enough on his Guard against Informers, and ridiculously fond of being thought an able Minister by Strangers. He was too avaricious, and jealous of his Authority. By his pacific Disposition he imposed on several Powers, while by his Intrigues in different Courts he endeavoured secretly to disturb the Peace of *Europe* by Wars, which he had no Intention to take part in, whatever Hopes he might give them of Assistance. By his Infraction of the Treaty of *Vienna*, he cast an indelible Blemish on the Honour of his Master, and at the same time disgraced the Reputation of *France*, by the small Number of Forces he employed to take Advantage of that Violation. At his Entrance into the Ministry he found Things in great Confusion, and rectified all Matters in a short time; an *Æra* that reflects great Honour on his Memory! But he wanted

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\* *January* the 29th, Aged 89.

† Tho' so long possessed of ministerial Power, the Inventory of his real and personal Estate did not amount to above 9000 £. and the Goods at his Country Seat at *Yssy*, were valued but at 300 £.

‡ He had procured the Post of Lord of the Bedchamber, with the Peerage, for the D. de *Fleury* his Nephew, but the King was forced to use his Authority, with the rest of the Noblemen, who held the same Office, to admit him into their Number; and they took all Occasions of making him uneasy in his new Post.

“ Skill

“ Skill to improve the Opportunities offered to advance Foreign  
 “ the Power of *France*, or to foresee and provide for those Affairs in  
 “ which might hereafter happen. In short, the great E- 1743  
 “ vents which fell out during his Ministry, opened an ex-  
 “ tensive Field of Glory, of which, to the great Preju-  
 “ dice of his Nation, he wanted Capacity to make the  
 “ proper Advantage.” Such is the Picture given us of  
 this great Man, by a Writer well acquainted with the  
 Court of *Verfailles*. Perhaps in some Places the Features  
 are too much heightened. Certain it is, he died fully pos-  
 sessed of the Esteem and Confidence of his Sovereign, who  
 not only condescended to visit him in his last Illness,\* but  
 paid the highest Honours to his Memory, that royal Gra-  
 titude or Generosity could bestow.†

Perseis.

Immediately on the Cardinal's Decease, the King de- Intrigues  
 clared he would take the Government into his own Hands, of the  
 and for some time gave great Application to Affairs; but Court of  
 the Disinclination his Majesty was naturally known to France.  
 have for Business, made most People conclude he would  
 not long persevere in the Fatigue, but select some new Fa-  
 vourite to ease him of the Burthen of State. This occa-  
 sioned great intriguing at Court. M. *Chauvelin* flattered  
 himself with the Hopes of being restored to the Post he had  
 formerly possessed, and, to succeed the better, got a Me-  
 morial delivered to the King, in which he censured, with-  
 out Reserve, the Conduct of the late Cardinal. A Step  
 which was so far from answering his End, that it had like  
 to have drawn on him the King's Indignation. It was,  
 no doubt, a precipitate Piece of Imprudence in so able a  
 Statesman, to venture to blame a Man scarce cold in his  
 Grave, and for whose Memory his Sovereign expressed so  
 warm a Regard. His ill Success, however, encouraged  
 the other Candidates, of whom none stood so fair in the

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\* His Majesty paid him two Visits in his last Illness, during both  
 which they were shut up a long Time together. It is rumoured  
 that in these Conferences the Cardinal endeavoured to prejudice  
 the King against Cardinal *Tencin*, tho' he had always liv'd in  
 good Correspondance with this Prelate, and given him hopes of a  
 Share in the Management of Affairs.

† The King provided for all his Servants, without being de-  
 sired by the Cardinal before his Death. He also caused a mag-  
 nificent Tomb to be erected for him in the Church of *St. Lewis de*  
*Louvre*, for which 8 of the most celebrated Architects were to  
 draw Models.

King's



Foreign Affairs in King's Favour, at this time, as M. Orri, Comptroller of the Finances, of whose Character we shall give our Readers a Sketch from the same Author.

1743

Character of M. Orri “ He was a Man of no Birth, having by his Courage  
 “ raised himself to the Command of a Troop of Dragoons,  
 “ in which he spent a great Part of his Life; for when  
 “ he was promoted by the Cardinal, he was advanced in  
 “ Years. He was a large Man, of a disagreeable Aspect,  
 “ rough Accent, and rude Behaviour. He was taxed with  
 “ being so fond of Money, that even his nearest Relations  
 “ were forced to bribe him; but by Means of his Post,  
 “ and Adulation to the King,\* he had solidly established  
 “ his Fortune. He was conceited and positive, and so at-  
 “ tached to the Interest of the Crown, that he had no  
 “ Mercy on the People, forgetting, that by oppressing the  
 “ Country beyond Measure, he impoverished the King in  
 “ the End. He knew not how to encourage Commerce  
 “ either by Indulgence or Privileges; and maintained him-  
 “ self in his Post only by an excessive Rigour, and the  
 “ Care he took to have always large Sums ready (a kind of  
 “ Merit often valued more than it deserves, and in which  
 “ he excelled) to pay his Court to the Cardinal, by a pre-  
 “ tended Regard to his Taste for Oeconomy. For this  
 “ End he retarded the necessary Payments, and clipp’d  
 “ the Bills of the Contractors, or publick Undertakers,  
 “ without Enquiry or Compassion. As to the rest, he  
 “ was a Man of Sense, having, during his being in Office,  
 “ acquired the necessary Experience, and, on several  
 “ emergent Occasions, given good Advice with regard to

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\* One Instance of this may not be unentertaining, as it serves to shew how artfully he knew how to make his Court. The King after some Hours Business with him one Day at *Versailles*, suffered him to go, without giving him an Estimate for some additional Buildings he intended, which came to about 54000 £. The King's natural Timidity made him apprehend some Remonstrances on that head, especially at a Time the Public Expences were so great. He therefore gave the Paper to one of his Gentlemen, bidding him follow M. Orri, and tell him, as he delivered the Paper, that his Majesty had forgot to give it him. The Comptroller opened it directly, and seeing the Contents, returned to the King's Apartment, and told him he was surprized at the smallness of the Sum, which he had computed at 70000 £. This Trifle established M. Orri in the King's Graces — So true it is that with the *Great* all depends on the right Timing of Things.

“some

“ some hazardous Projects,\* the Success of which depended Foreign  
 “ on the Measures taken before-hand, and in which the Affairs in  
 “ Event shewed his Judgment to be good.” 1743

About this time Mademoiselle *Mailli*, the King's favourite Mistress, fell into Disgrace, being supplanted by her Sister, who made the amorous Monarch purchase her Favours with a large Settlement, and the Title of Dutch-ess of *Chateau Roux*. The discarded Lady remained long inconsolable, but Devotion succeeding Love, she, by the exemplary Strictness of her Life, endeavoured to atone for her past Levities, tho' her humble and obliging Deportment, while in Power, and her readiness to do good Offices to all, rendered her Absence at Court greatly regretted. The Close of this Year, the young D. of *Chartres*, eldest Son to the D. of *Orleans*,† married the Sister of the Prince of *Conti*, a Princess of great Accomplishments, and a very amiable Character.

This Year also M. *Broglia*, who had the Command of the *French* Troops in *Germany*, and whose Conduct and Bravery at *Prague* had been so extolled, that he was regarded as the greatest General his Nation could boast, fell under the Displeasure of the Court, and had Orders to retire to his Estate. The Reasons assigned for his Disgrace were various,‡ but he underwent the general Fate of great Men in Misfortune, that he could not find a single Friend who had either Courage or Inclination to appear in his behalf. It seemed a little too severe Treatment for an Officer who was 75 Years old, and had served with Reputation. In this Exigence, he was delivered by the Interposition of the Chevalier *Broglia*, his Brother, who quitted his Convent|| to procure his Enlargement, and having obtained

\* See Page 221 Note, for an Instance of this.

† This young Prince had made his first Campaign on the *Rhine* this Year under M. *Noailles*, and distinguished himself in the Battle of *Dettingen*. He was now about 18, very corpulent for his Age, had no great Genius, but was humane, tho' sometimes impatient in his Temper, and loved Money a little too well for one of his Rank.

‡ Some believed the King disgraced him to oblige the Emperor, who hated him. By others he was charged with Neglect of Duty, by indulging himself in the Excesses of the Table, which he loved beyond Measure.

|| This Gentleman who had been admired at Court for his Vivacity



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Promotion  
of Gene-  
ral Offi-  
cers.

Augmen-  
tation of  
the Militia

tained it, returned with Pleasure to his beloved Solitude. In *February* the King of *France* made a grand Promotion of Officers, consisting of 14 Lieutenant Generals, 30 Marshalls de Camp, or Major Generals, and 69 Brigadeers, by which no less than 14 Regiments became vacant.\* This Step, and the King's Edict issued the same Month for augmenting the Militia, plainly shewed the Disposition of this Court not so pacific, as they affected to give out. It was a melancholy Consideration to the Nation to see the poor Remains of their fine Armies brought from *Germany*, and supplied with People torn from the Plough, or from behind the Counter to serve for Chopping-Blocks to Pandours and Hussars. The City of *Paris* was greatly alarmed at an Order affix'd in the publick Places on the 12th of *February*, "Commanding all the unmarried Men in every Company of Tradesmen, Artificers, Labourers and other Inhabitants, (whose Condition or Employment did not exempt them from the Service,) from the Age of 16 to 40, to give in their Names to the Officers appointed by M. de *Marville*, Lieutenant General of the Police, || before whom they were to draw Lots† for serving in the Militia." The Magistrates on the 24th made their Remonstrances to the King against this Edict, in which they were seconded by the Parliament, but could obtain no present Redress. But soon after his Majesty soften'd the Execution of it, on Condition of the City's raising a Regiment of 1800 Men. As to the rest of the Kingdom the Edict was vigorously executed, except with regard to the Hands employed in their Manufactures, who were excused, on their Master's paying such a Sum as might furnish the King with an equal Number of Men.

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vacuity, Genius and refined Taste for Pleasure, on which account he was caressed by the King himself, thro' a sudden Disgust at the World, had retired to a religious Solitude, with some Monasticks under his direction, with whom he led an austere and exemplary Life.

\* In *France* no General is allowed to have a Regiment, so that when any Colonel is included in a General Promotion, his Commission is vacated, and the King appoints a new Colonel.

|| A Post equal to that of Governor of the City.

† The Method was, thirty drew at a Time out of an Urn or Hat in the presence of the Lieutenant de Police, his Clerk and the Curate of the Parish. In the Urn were 30 Balls, of which six were black: Those who drew the latter were immediately registered, and had a blue and white Cockade.

In

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743  
Army in-  
creased.

In July a new Edict was issued for an Addition of 72,000 Men to the Militia of the Kingdom, of whom one half was to be drawn from the Cities, and the other from the Towns and Villages. But then the Time of Service was limited to six Years.\* Besides these Augmentations, a considerable Increase was made to the Army, by adding several private Men to each Troop and Company in the Service. But as Money, the Sinews of War, was still wanting, so the French Ministry were forced on new Expedients to raise the necessary Funds. The close of the Year no less than Eleven Edicts appeared for raising new Taxes† on Persons in Offices, or who were reputed to be rich. Duties were also laid on Pease, Beans, and other Grain, the chief Support of the Poor. Against these the Parliament resolved to make a fresh Remonstrance, for which purpose they sent their Deputies to *Versailles*, where the first President addressed his Majesty in these Words. *Sire! Peas, Beans, Lentiles, and such Kind of things are the chief Support of the poor People of your good City of Paris.* This submissive Speech had so great an Effect, that the King mitigated these Taxes.‡ It was computed the Amount of all these Sums, would be 140 Millions of Livres, or 6,000,000 Sterling.

This Year the Merchants of *St. Malo's*|| erected a Company for trading to the *South Seas*; for which the Crown of *Spain* had granted them a Permission, on the same

New S.  
Sea Com-  
pany at *St.*  
*Malo's.*

\* This regulation greatly contributes to their easy recruiting in *France*, the Common People reckoning the Fatigue of six Years Service abundantly recompenced by the Esteem it gives them amongst their Neighbours on their being discharged, and the Pleasure of recounting their past Dangers in Safety.

† Forty new Public-Notaries were established at *Paris*, who each paid 50,000 Livres for his Commission, and a Demand was made of 1,500,000 Livres from the *East-India* Company, besides the Ships they were bound to furnish the King by their Patent.

‡ This Relaxation shewed both the Concern of the King and Parliament for trade, which can never Thrive in any Country, where the Necessaries of Life are taxed heavily. By an Edict in *October*, the Manufactures of *France* were freed from all Duties, on their being entered for Exportation.

|| *St Malo's*, a strong Town and Harbour in the Province of *Bretagne*, on the N. Coast. It is defended by a Castle, and so well fortified, that it's reckoned one of the Keys of *France*. It is a Place of considerable Trade, and in Time of War, the Privateers of this Place are the most mischeivous to our Commerce of any in that Kingdom. It is an Episcopal See, founded in 1172, and lies 9 Miles N. of *Dole*, 29 N. W. of *Rennes* and 180 W. of *Paris*.



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

Footing with the Merchants of *Cadiz*,\* but with some particular advantageous Clauses. In pursuance of this Grant, the end of *November*, 5 Merchant Ships richly laden, sailed from this Port for *Vera Cruz* and the *South-Seas*, under Convoy of 5 Men of War. Thus the *French* artfully improved our Quarrel with *Spain*, for the Extension and Advancement of their Commerce, which their Ministry since the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* had given great Attention to, and carried it to a Height, which might justly alarm the other maritime Powers of *Europe*.

French  
Bishops abuse their  
Power.

Some of the *French* Bishops having this Year made a bad use of the *Letters de Cachet*† granted them by the Court, in imprisoning great Numbers on account of *Jansenism*,§ the King to check this ill-governed Zeal, issued in *March* an Order that no *Letter de Cachet* should be given, till those who applied for them produced their Complaints in Writing, which should be communicated to the Parties accused, that they might have an Opportunity to justify themselves, before such Letters were granted. Happy were it for *France* if her Monarchs always governed with such Equity and Moderation.

Case of the  
Abby of  
St. Hubert.

In *September* M. *Greion*, Abbot of *St. Hubert*,|| arrived at *Paris*, in order to complain to the Court of the Violences committed in his Territory by the Officers of the Queen of *Hungary* at *Luxemburgh*, to the Jurisdiction of which Dutchy they pretended the Abbot was subject. The *French* Ministry, who gladly embraced this Occasion of fishing in troubled Waters, ordered the Marquis de *Rennepont*, Major General and Governor of *Sedan*,‡ to take Possession of the Abby, which he did with a Detachment

\* This Contract was much of the Nature of our *Assiento* or *S. Sea Company's*. The Merchants of *St. Malo's* had sent 4 Ships to the *S. Seas* the preceding Year.

† These were blank Letters signed by the King, by which a Person were banish'd, or ordered to confinement in a certain Place.

§ The *Jansenists*, who are a Powerful Party in *France*, are those who declare against the Constitution *Unigenitus*, and in some Points seem to agree with the Protestants. They are at constant War with the *Jesuits*.

|| *St. Hubert*, a Town & Abby of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, on the frontiers of *Luxemburgh*, it lies on the River *Homme*, 46 Miles W. of *Eafoigne*. The Territory belonging to it contains 16 Villages, subject to the Abbot, who is Lord of the Place.

‡ *Sedan*, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, capital of the Dutchy

ment of 300 Men, making the little Garrison of fifty Archers and two Officers Prisoners.

Foreign  
Affairs in

1743

Dunkirk  
fortified.

Towards Autumn the *French* were very busy on the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and in making new Works for the Defence of that Important Place, in which they employ'd above 3000 Men. They also augmented the Garrison to ten Battalions, besides the Militia. We shall have occasion next year to see the secret Design of all these Preparations; and that the Court of *Versailles* had at this time views of which her Neighbours had no Suspicion.

In *April* Admiral *Matthews* with his Squadron, lying at Anchor in the Bay of *Hieres* to observe the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons at *Toulon*, some of his Sailors who went on shore for Refreshments, being refused Entrance into the little Town of *Hieres* by the *French* Soldiers in garrison there, a Scuffle ensued, in which mutual Assistance coming to both sides, 150 *English* and 30 *French* were killed before the Matter could be composed. The Governor of *Provence*, on the first notice of this Accident, sent a Reinforcement of 600 Men to the Place, and wrote at the same time to the Admiral to acquaint him, that as he knew it was not his fault, he had represented the Quarrel in such a light to his Court, as he hoped would prevent any ill Consequences.

Fray at  
*Hieres*

At the close of last Year, we left the *Spanish* and *Austrian* Armies in their Winter Quarters near the Banks of the *Panaro*. But the Impatience of the Q. of *Spain* did not suffer things to remain long in this Situation. It is probable the late Success of their Arms in the Recovery of *Savoy*, had encouraged the Court of *Madrid* to send their peremptory Orders to Count *Gages*,\* at all Hazards, to venture an Engagement. These Commands reached that General the

Affairs of  
Italy.

chy of *Bouillon*, and governed by it's own Princes of the Family of *La Tour*, 'till 1642, when D. *Frederick* by a Compact with *Lewis XIV* yielded it to the Crown of *France*. It is chiefly inhabited by Protestants who had once a flourishing University here. It is well fortified, and has a strong Castle. It lies 12 Miles from *Pont a Mousson*, 15 from *Charleville* and 48 W. of *Luxemburgh*.

\* The King of *Spain's* Letter runs thus: *The Reasons offered me in excuse for the Inaction of my Troops in Italy, are not satisfactory. My Orders are that you pass the Panaro in three Days and give the Enemy Battle. If you have not Spirit enough to execute this, resign the Command of the Army immediately to Count Mariani, for I will be obey'd.*

end



Foreign  
Affairs in

1743

Battle of  
CorpoSan-  
to

end of *January*, when luckily for him the *Austrian Army* had been weaken'd by the Retreat of a Body of 3000 *Croats*.<sup>\*</sup> This experienced General took his Measures so well,† that he was very near surprizing Count *Traun*, who at that Season of the Year was no way apprehensive of an Attack. However, on receiving timely Advice that the *Spanish Army* was in full March for him, he, in concert with Count *Aspremont*, the *Piedmontese* General, drew up his Army in order to receive them at *Buen-Porto*. The *Spaniards*, who were superior in Number,‡ cross'd the *Panaro*, on the 3d of *February*, and advanced to *Corpo-Santo*, where Count *Traun*, finding they halted, resolved to march and attack them. The Engagement began on the 8th, at Four in the Afternoon, and continued very obstinate and bloody till Two in the Morning, when both Armies separated, each side claiming the Victory. The Truth seems to be that by the Disorder amongst the *German Horse* in the Beginning of the Action, the *Spaniards* appeared to have the Advantage; whereas, as soon as that body of Cavalry recover'd itself, and return'd to the Charge, they began to lose ground, and at last were obliged to leave the *Austrians* the Field of Battle. However, Count *Gages* retreated in good Order, carrying off some Cannon, Colours, Standards, and Kettle-drums, which were sent in great Triumph to *Madrid*, tho' the Consequences evidently enough shew'd, that the *Spaniards* had no great Cause to boast.¶ Certain it is, that the Battle was remarkably warm and sanguinary on both

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\* These Troops having served the Time they engaged for, mutinied, and returned home without Leave.

† He drew all his Forces into the Neighbourhood of *Bologna*, as secretly as possible, and under pretence of a Robbery, caused the Gates of the City to be shut for three Days successively. On the third Evening he gave a grand Entertainment to the Nobility and Ladies, which ended with a Ball. About Midnight it was remarked the principal Officers disappeared one after the other, and last of all the Count. This gave the Marquis de *Barvia*, a Friend to Count *Traun*, a suspicion of the Truth, who causing one of his Domesticks to get over the City Wall, sent him Express to give the *Austrian* General the Alarm.

‡ The *Spanish Army* was reckoned 24,000 Men, and the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* 20,000.

¶ They made a Jest of this at *Rome*, by dressing up *Pasquin* with a large Band-box under his Arm, and a Label signifying, he was going Post to *Madrid*, with the Trophies taken at *Corpo Santo*.

fides,

sides. The Loss on that of the *Spaniards* was reckon'd to be about 4000, including 36 Officers, killed ;\* and near 1000, with 20 Field Officers, Prisoners. That of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* was about 1500, amongst whom were several Officers of Distinction.†

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743.

Early, on the Day after this Battle, Count *Gage*, having repass'd the *Panaro*, retreated back to *Bologna*, in which short March his Soldiers were so dishearten'd, that he lost great Numbers by Desertion.‡ Perceiving, therefore, he should not long be able to stand his ground there, he made repeated Instances to the Court of *Naples* for a powerful Succour ; but the Terror of the *British* Fleet prevented his Remonstrances having any Success. As his Army was now reduced to 12000 Men, and Count *Traun*, who had received fresh Reinforcements from *Germany*, was preparing to advance, he thought it adviseable, with as much Privacy as he could, to decamp from *Bologna*, on the 17th of *March*, recommending his sick and wounded, whom he left behind, to the Care and Generosity of the *Austrian* General. He continued his March to *Rimini*, in the Ecclesiastical State, without any obstacle,§ where he fortified himself in a Camp very advantageously situated. Here he was joined the beginning of *May* by the D. of *Modena*, who assumed the nominal Command of the Army, and publish'd a Manifesto in justification of himself, which did him no other Service, but to give the *Austrians* a handle to treat his Subjects with greater Severity, and convert the Revenues of his Dutchy to their own Use.

Count  
Gages re-  
treat.

joined by  
the D. of  
*Modena*.

In *August* some *Spanish* Vessels with Artillery and Ammunition for Count *Gages's* Army arrived at *Civitta Vecchia*|| and

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\* The *Spanish* Officers wounded, were Lieut Gen: *M'Donald*, the Major Generals Count *de la Sufa* and *Carvajal*, and the D. *D'Arcos*, Brigadier.

† The Lieut. Generals *Beyerbergh*, *Ciceri*, and Count *Aspremont* wounded and Prisoners, of whom the first and last died. Count *Traun* had two Horses shot, and a third wounded in the Shoulder. Gen. *Beyerbergh*, had no less than 22 wounds.

‡ Count *Traun*, formed a *Spanish* Regiment of these Deserters which did good Service.

§ The Duke of *Atrisco*, who commanded the *Spanish* Rear Guard, was once attacked by the *Austrian* Hussars whom he repulsed. But the *Spaniards* lost in this last March from *Bologna* to *Rimini* 2000 Men, and 125 Officers by Desertion.

|| *Civitta Vecchia*, a Town and Port in the Ecclesiastical State,  
on



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

British  
Squadron  
threatens  
Civitta-  
Vecchia

and demanded Leave to land their Cargo. An Express being sent to *Rome*, the Governor received Orders to command them to quit the Coast, but before the return of the Express, they had landed their Stores, which a Party from the *Spanish* Army conducted to *Citta Castellana*.<sup>\*</sup> However, before the Vessels could leave the Port, five or six *British* Men of War appeared before it, and threatened to bombard the Place, if the *Spanish* Ships and Artillery were not immediately delivered up. A Courier was on this dispatched to *Rome*, but while that Court was in Perplexity how to behave, the *Spanish* Vessels took the Opportunity of a fair Wind and a dark Night to get off. This increased the Resentment of the *English* Commodore, and Matters had been carried to Extremities, if an Advice-boat from Admiral *Matthews* had not brought Orders for the Squadron to retire. This was owing to the Interposition of the K. of *Sardinia*, who undertook to procure Satisfaction from the Court of *Rome* for this Breach of Neutrality.

Count  
Traun re-  
signs the  
Command  
to Prince  
Lobko-  
witz.

The *Austrian* Army under Count *Traun*, instead of pursuing the *Spaniards* on their Retreat from *Bologna*, remained quiet in the *Modenese* till the Beginning of *September*. The Motives of this Inaction are not well known; but Count *Traun* having solicited Leave to resign the Command, had his Request granted, and was succeeded by Pr. *Lobkowitz*, who arrived in the Army on the 12th of *September*. Before Count *Traun* set out for *Vienna*,<sup>†</sup> the K. of *Sardinia* sent him several considerable Presents, and a Letter under his own Hand, acknowledging the grateful Remembrance of his Merit and Services. In the mean time, the new General having reviewed the Army, and made the necessary Preparations, decamped from *Carpi*<sup>‡</sup> early in *October*, and enter'd the *Bolognese*. Here he issued Orders as if he designed to take up his Winter Quarters there; but of a sudden he decamped from that Neighbourhood, and on the 24th of the same Month arrived at *Forli*, the *Spaniards* abandoning the Bridge they had here over

who enters  
on Action.

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on the *Mediterranean* Sea, the usual Station of the Pope's Gallies, but ill inhabited on account of the bad Air. It lies 40 Miles W. of *Rome*, and is an Episcopal See.

<sup>\*</sup> *Citta Castellana*, a Town of the Pope's Territory on the River *Tyber*, 21 Miles from *Rome*.

<sup>†</sup> He was appointed Governor of *Moravia*.

<sup>‡</sup> *Carpi*, a City of the *Modenese* on the River *Secchia*, 12 Miles from *Modena*, and 9 from *Reggio*.

the \**Ronco* with Precipitation, being pursued by the *Austrian* Hussars, who cut in pieces 7 or 800 of them in their Retreat. The same day Count *Gages* broke up from his Camp at *Rimini*, which City Prince *Lobkowitz* took Possession of on the 25th. The *Spanish* Army retired without halting to *Fano*, where they encamped, and seemed resolved to wait for the *Austrians*, the Country being cover'd so, that the latter could make but little use of their Cavalry, in which they were superior. But as Prince *Lobkowitz* made a full Stop at *Rimini*, the *Spaniards* repossessed themselves of *Pesaro*, and began to fortify all the Passes of the *Foglia*,† in order to dispute the Passage of that River.

While the Armies continued in this Situation several Skirmishes happen'd, but none worthy notice. Thus things remain'd on that Side during the rest of the Year, tho' the *Spaniards* were much distressed by some *British* Men of War station'd in the *Adriatick* to prevent their receiving any Provisions by Sea. It must be own'd that the *Spanish* General ‡ merited great Honour by making so noble a Stand

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\* *Ronco*, or *Bedese*, rises in *Tuscany*, and falls into the *Adriatick* below *Ravenna*.

† The *Foglia*, rises on the Borders of *Tuscany*, and crossing the Dutchy of *Urbino*, falls into the *Adriatic* near *Pesaro*.

‡ It may not be improper here to give some Account of Count *Gages*, who has been said by many to be Brother to Lord *Gage*. In the Year 1719, he acquir'd a Fortune of 13 Million Sterling *Mississipi* Stock at *Paris*, which so elevated him and his Lady (a Sister of the late Marquis of *Powis*) that they sent a Gentleman to King *Augustus* to make an Offer of 3,000,000 Sterling for the Crown of *Poland*. A Proposal which, no doubt, met the Contempt it merited. They next tried to purchase the Isle of *Sardinia* of the Court of *Turin*, but with no better success. Mr. *Gages*'s Friends advised him to realize 2 or 300,000 £. of his Stock, and buy an Estate in *England*, in Case that Scheme should prove a Bubble, as it soon after did, and left Mr *Gages* undone. On this Reverse of Fortune he retired with his Lady to *Spain*, where they fell on an unsuccessful Project of extracting Gold from the Iron Mines in the *Asturias*. However, as Strangers of Distinction, they were well received at *Madrid*, and Mr *Gage* obtained an honourable Commission in the *Spanish* Service. Mr *Pope* alludes to these Adventures in the following Lines:

The Crown of *Poland*, venal twice an Age,  
To just three Millions stinted modest *Gage* :  
But nobler Schemes *Marias* Dreams unfold,  
Hereditary Realms ! and Crowns of Gold !  
Congenial Souls ! whose Life one Av'rice joins,  
And one Fate buries in th' *Asturian* Mines.

with



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

with so small a Force as 7000 Men, against an Army infinitely superior in Number.

Let us now return to *Savoy*, of which Dutchy we left the *Spaniards* a second time Masters, by the Retreat of the K. of *Sardinia* after the Loss of *Mians*. The Infant Don *Philip* had taken up his Residence in the Castle of *Chamberry*, where he had like to have perish'd by a fatal Accident on the 27th of *February* at Night. The Fire had just penetrated to his Apartment, when a Soldier of his Guard broke thro' the Flames, and bursting open the Door of the room where he lay, snatched him from the Danger. A few Moments after, the Floor fell in, and the whole Edifice was consumed to the Ground.\* The young Prince was not ungrateful for so singular a Service. He rewarded the faithful Centinel with a Troop of Horse, and a Purse of Gold to purchase him an Equipage suitable to his Commission.

Don Phi-  
lip's Es-  
cape at  
Chambery

Campaign  
in Pied  
mont.

It was not surprizing, considering the Coldness of the Climate, and the Rigour of the Season, that the *Spanish* Troops rested quiet in *Savoy* during the Winter; but what occasion'd some Speculation was their Inactivity during the first part of the Summer Season, which might, as some imagine not improbably, be owing to some secret Negotiations carried on by the Courts of *Madrid* and *Versailles*, with the King of *Sardinia*, in order by all means to gain him over to their Side. But when by the Treaty of *Worms*,† they found that Prince irrecoverably lost, they threw off the Masque, and enter'd vigorously upon Action. An Army of 22,000 *French*, under the Command of the Pr. of *Conti*, was order'd to join the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, and

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\* This Accident happened on the Night of *Shrove Tuesday*, after a grand Entertainment and Ball this Prince had given, to the Nobility and Gentry of *Chamberry*. It is said the Fire broke out so suddenly that he must have been burnt in his Bed, had he not been awaked by the Barking of a little favourite Dog. He escaped only in his Shirt, his Cabinet with all his Jewels and Treasure being burnt in the Flames. This Incident, tho' in all likelihood owing to Carelessness, was by some malicious Persons, ascribed to the King of *Sardinia's* Revenge! So ready are Persons interested to put the worst Constructions on the common Calamities of Life.

† To do all the Justice possible to a Treaty, which was of such evident Advantage to the Common Cause, by preserving the King of *Sardinia* firm in our Interest, we shall only remark, that if ever a refin'd Stroke in Politicks can compensate a Violation of the Rules of Equity, our much censured Minister was more justifiable on this Occasion, than is commonly imagined.

attempt

attempt a Passage into *Piedmont*. The Operations began by the *Spanish* Army decamping from *Chamberry*, on the 22d of *August*, and defiling thro' *Dauphiné* towards *Briancon* ;\* where about the End of *September*, they were joined by their *French* Auxiliaries. Here their Generals came to a Resolution, notwithstanding the advanced Season, to attempt forcing the *Piedmontese* Lines at *Chateau Dauphine*,† which they did on the 2d of *October* ; but after several smart but unsuccessful Attacks, continued for eight Days, they were compelled to retreat with considerable Loss, the *Vaudois* or *Barbets*,|| who closely pursued them, taking 12 Pieces of Cannon, all the Furniture belonging to *Don Philip's* Chappel, and 400 Mules richly laden with Baggage. In short, it was computed that exclusive of 1200 killed and wounded on this occasion, the combin'd Armies lost by Desertion between 4 and 5000 Men. After this the Campaign ended in those Parts, the *French* taking up their Winter Quarters in *Dauphine* and *Provence* ; and the *Spaniards* theirs in *Savoy*, where we shall leave them till the succeeding Year. I shall only observe, that on the first Motions of the *Spanish* Army in *Savoy*, Admiral *Matthews* landed some Troops and a great Number of Cannon from his Squadron at *Villa Franca*,‡ in order to secure that important Post from Danger.

but is re-  
pulsed.

The Neighbourhood of the *Spanish* Army in *Savoy* was not very agreeable to the *Swiss* Cantons, a People as jealous of their Liberty, as they are able to defend it. The

Swiss are  
alarmed.

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\* *Briancon*, a strong Town of *Dauphine*, seated on a Rock near the *Alpes*, with an antient Castle. It is the Capital of a Bailliage, and lies on the River *Durance*, 21 Miles from *Embrun*, 48 E. of *Grenoble*, and 36 W. of *Turin*.

† *Chateau Dauphine*, a strong Fortrefs on the Frontiers of *Dauphine* and *Piedmont*, amongst the *Alpes*, 30 Miles E. of *Embrun* and 21 N. W. from *Saluzzes*. It was yielded to *France* in 1375.

‡ These are the Protestants who inhabit certain Vallies between *Piedmont* and *France* ; and are so called from one *Peter Valdo* or *Vaud*, a rich Merchant of *Lyons*, who dissented from the Errors of the Church of *Rome* in 1160, and was the Head of a new Sect which bore his Name. They are Subjects to the K. of *Sardinia*, and reckon'd good Soldiers.

§ *Villa Franca*, a Town of the County of *Nice*, seated on the *Mediterranean* Sea, with an excellent Harbour. It was built by *Charles II.* K. of *Naples* in 1295, and is defended by a strong Citadel, erected by *Emanuel Philibert*, D. of *Savoy*. It lies 2 Miles E. of *Nice*, and 6 W. of *Monaco*.



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Precau-  
tions taken  
at Geneva

City of *Geneva*,\* and the Inhabitants of the *Valais* were in particular more alarmed, as they lay nearest the Danger. The former dreaded some Attempt on their Republick, as the Marquis de *Mina* had fortify'd the Village of *Lanoy* not a League distant. To guard therefore against all Surprise, they requested (according to mutual Treaties) a Body of Troops from the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, who readily sent them a Reinforcement of 1200 Men. The Assembly of the People likewise voted an extraordinary Tax to be raised on the richest Citizens.† They also sent a Deputation to the Infant Don *Philip* to intreat he would observe the Treaty of St. *Julian*, made between their Republick and the Duke of *Savoy* in 1603, which they at last obtain'd his Promise for, and a Convention was settled for this end. As to the Inhabitants of the *Valais*,‡ tho' the *Spaniards* had by Bribery obtain'd Leave of the Bishop of *Syon*, the Sovereign of that Country, for a Passage into the *Milanese*; yet the People, who were more honest, took up Arms in order to oppose it; and being promised Assistance from the Protestant *Swiss* Cantons, and having seiz'd and

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\* *Geneva*, a considerable City and Republick, seated on the Lake *Leman*, just where the *Rhone* discharges itself from it. It is well fortified, neatly built, and has a flourishing Trade. It was formerly subject to its own Bishop, tho' the Dukes of *Savoy* pretended a Right of Sovereignty here. But in 1535 this City embracing the Reformation, constituted themselves into a Republick. The supreme Power is lodged in the Council of 200, out of which is chosen the lesser Council of 25, who compose the Magistracy. The Members of each of these Assemblies are for Life, and they serve as Checks on one another. It lies 80 Miles S. W. of *Berne* E. of *Lyons*, 40 S. W. of *Basil*, 120 N. W. of *Turin*, and 210 S. E. of *Paris*.

† This was a Tax of 7 per Cent. on all Estates ad Valorem, and was chearfully raised.

‡ Is a small Republick amongst the *Alpes*, having *Savitzerland* to the N. and E. the *Milanese* to the S. and *Savoy* to the W. It is a large Valley watered by the *Rhone*, and so surrounded with Rocks and Mountains, as to prevent its being entered but by one Pass, which is defended by a Bridge with two Gates and a strong Castle. It abounds in Corn, Wines, Saffron, and has some Mines. It's Extent from E. to W. is 80 Miles, and its breadth from N. to S. between 10 and 20. It is divided into Higher and Lower *Valais*. The Capital is *Syon*, the Residence of the Bishop, who is a Prince of the Empire. This City lies near the *Rhone*, 55 Miles S. of *Berne*, 65 E. of *Geneva*, and 100 N. W. of *Milan*.

fortify'd

fortify'd the Passes, the *Spaniards* did not think fit to prosecute that Design.

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Indeed the *Swiss* Cantons were at this time much perplex'd in their Councils, the *Helvetick* Dyet being divided into two Parties, called the *English* and *French*. The former of these, consisting of the Protestant Cantons, had the Majority in all Debates relating to the defence of the Country, and refusing the *Spaniards* a Passage into *Italy*, where it was by no means the *Swiss* Interest to see the House of *Bourbon* grow too powerful. But then both these Parties join'd in resolving to prevent the *Austrians* from entering their Territories; so that when Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* marched up the *Rhine*, the Canton of *Zurich* order'd a Body of 6000 Men to observe his Motions, and cover their Frontier on that side. Some of the *Roman Catholick* Cantons did indeed grant the *French* and *Spaniards* Permission of recurring amongst them, but the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, the most powerful Members of the *Helvetick* Body, absolutely refused it.

The Revival of the Troubles in *Corfica*\* this Year, threw the *Genoese* into Perplexity. In the beginning of *February* appeared a Manifesto of the romantick King *Theodore*,† dated at *Balagna* the 30th of *January*, where he was met by the principal Chiefs of the Island. In this Place he granted a general Pardon to all his Subjects, on Condition of their returning to their Obedience in a limited Time. However this Edict produced little Effect, this visionary Manarch being obliged to quit the Island, having no Artillery with him to attack the fortify'd Towns, which were in the Hands of the *Genoese*. However, as he gave out that he was supported by the Q. of *Hungary* and the K. of *Great Britain*, M. *Guastaldi*, Minister from that Republick at the Court of *London*, presented a Memorial, “ expressing their Concern

Troubles  
in Corfica  
revived

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\* *Corfica*, a considerable Island in the *Mediterranean*, in length from N. to S. 120 Miles, and in breadth from E. to W. between 50 and 80. It lies N. of *Sardinia*; opposite the Coast of *Tuscany*. The Climate is wholesome, but the Soil indifferent, being rocky, mountainous, and woody, yet it produces good Quantities of Corn, Oyl, Figs, Almonds, and especially is famous for its excellent White wines. The Natives are reckoned unpolish'd and revengeful. The Island is subject to the *Genoese* who expelled the *Saracens* from hence in 1144. The Capital is *Bastia*.

† King *Theodore*, or the Baron de *Neuhoff*, who has made so much Noise in the World, is a Native of *Saxony*.

“ at



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“ at the Assistance this Adventurer had received from some  
“ of his Majesty’s Commanders in the *Mediterranean*, and  
“ intreating his Majesty would order the necessary Eclair-  
“ cissements to be made on that Subject.” To which it is  
said the D. of *Newcastle* answered in his Majesty’s Name,  
disowning any Knowledge of the Proceedings of Baron  
*Neuhoff*, and assuring the Republick of his Friendship and  
Regard.

The Troubles of *Corfica* did not cease on the Retreat of  
K. *Theodore*, for the *Corficans* continued in Arms till *June*,  
when M. *Justiniani* arrived at *Bastia*,\* in quality of Com-  
missary General of the Republick, in the room of M.  
*Spinola* deceased. This Nobleman enter’d into a Treaty  
of Accommodation with the Malecontents, who seemed  
disposed on certain Conditions to return to their Duty;  
but as the Negotiations for this purpose were spun out till  
next year, we shall refer our Readers to that time.

Admiral  
Mathews  
appears  
before Ge-  
noa.

The end of *June*, Admiral *Matthews* having Intelligence  
that a *Spanish* Vessel, and 14 Shebecks, bound for *Genoa*,  
with Artillery and Ammunition for the *Spanish* Army, (which  
had been chased by the *Kennington* Man of War,) had by  
favour of the Night got safe into that Port, he sailed from  
*Hieres* Road on the 26th, on board the *Namur*, with five  
Men of War,† and three Bomb Vessels; and on the 1st of  
*July* anchor’d in the Road of *Genoa*. The day following,  
the Senate having sent their Deputies to compliment him  
on his Arrival, and to know the Reasons of his Visit, he ac-  
quainted them it was in order to demand that the said Ves-  
sels with their Stores should be obliged to depart that Port,  
or on their Refusal, that the Republick should sequester the  
said Artillery and Stores, till the Conclusion of a general  
Peace. After some Difficulties, it was agreed on both sides,  
That the Cannon and Stores should be transported to *Bo-  
nifacio*,‡ convoy’d by some *English* Men of War, and repo-  
sited in the Castle of that Town, where the *Genoese* should

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\* *Bastia*, the Capital of the Isle of *Corfica*, lies on the East Side,  
seven Leagues South of Cape *Corse*, the Northermost Point of  
Land. It has a good Port defended by a Castle, and is an Epis-  
copal See, and the Seat of the *Genoese* Governor General.

† These were the *Barsleur*, *Norfolk*, *Princess Louisa*, *Ipswich*,  
and *Revenge*.

‡ *Bonifacio* is a little fortify’d Town on a Rock, surrounded by  
the Sea, at the South End of *Corfica*. The Entry of the Port is  
defended by a Castle.

keep a sufficient Garrison for its Security till the End of the present War in *Italy*; and that, on the Performance of this, the *Spanish* Vessels should have Leave to retire without Molestation.

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The *Genoese*, though mortify'd by this Stroke, were yet more alarmed by the News of the Treaty of *Worms*, the Xth Article of which so nearly affected them. The parting with *Final* was a Point of no easy Digestion, and especially to surrender a Place of such Consequence into the Hands of a Prince whose Neighbourhood and Designs they had always reason to be jealous of. The Repayment of the Purchase-Money they had pay'd the Emperor for this Fief, stipulated in that Treaty, was far from being satisfactory, because they apprehended; and perhaps not without Cause, that one Condition of this Repayment would be the restoring the Citadel and Fortifications of that Place, which they had destroy'd, to their former Situation, which would cost a greater Sum than they were to receive. These Considerations gave the Senate great Uneasiness, and made them resolve to take all possible means for the Preservation of so valuable a Possession. With this View, in *December* the grand Council of State impower'd the Government to borrow nine Millions of Livres to put the Republick in a good Condition. And the same Motives we shall find soon after threw them into an Alliance with *France* and *Spain* for the Security of their own Dominions.

Genoese  
alarmed at  
the Treaty  
Worms.

In *February* died at *Florence*, the Electress Dowager Palatine,\* Sister to the late Grand Duke, and the last Survivor of the illustrious House of *Medicis*, immensely rich, the whole of her Succession being estimated at Ten Millions of

Death of  
the E-  
lectress  
Dowger  
Palatine at  
Florence.

\* This Princess, who was called *Anna Maria Louisa*, married *John William*, Duke of *Newburgh*, Elector Palatine. after whose Death she retired to *Tuscany*; where after the Death of *Cosmo III*, her Brother, she had the Regency of that Dutchy. She died at *Florence*, Feb. 23, 1743, aged 76. She left all her Plate and Jewels to the Q. of *Hungary*, 150,000 Crowns to her Domestick Servants; 130,000 Crowns to the Family of *Medici* of *Vialarga*, and, failing their Heirs, to the *Baillo de Medici*; two Strings of Oriental Pearl, valued at 60,000 Crowns, to Prince *Ottavio de Medici*; 100,000 Crowns in Money, and some rich Moveables to Signior *Nicola de Medici*; a Jewel of 100,000 Crowns to the K. of *Spain*, and another of equal Value to the K. of the *Two Sicilies*; and all the Silver Plate mark'd with the Family Arms, with a certain Quantity of Jewels, amounting to 200,000 Crowns, to the Elector Palatine.

Crowns.



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Crowns. By her Will she appointed the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* her universal Heir. The Count *de Richécour*, who was appointed by this Prince, President in the Council of Regency, continued this Year to observe a strict Neutrality with regard to the contending Armies; so that in *December* Prince *Lobkowitz* desiring to quarter 8000 of the *Austrian* Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Arezzo*,\* the Favour was absolutely denied him.

Promotion  
of the Car-  
dinals at  
Rome

The Pope this Year had the Affliction to see his Dominions the Seat of War, and his Subjects oppressed by heavy Contributions without any Possibility of relieving himself. Those Thunders of the *Vatican*, which kept formerly the greatest Monarchs in Awe, were now too much disregarded to be employ'd with any Effect. Nothing therefore remarkable happen'd at *Rome* this year till *September*; when his Holiness regarding the Vacancies in the *Sacred College*, thought fit to make an extraordinary Promotion of Cardinals.†

Conduct  
of the  
Court of  
Naples.

Tho' the King of the *Two Sicilies* beheld no doubt with Concern the Superiority of the *Austrian* Arms in *Italy*, and was warmly sollicitated by the Court of *Madrid* to assist Count *Gages*, yet the Security of his own Dominions, and the Dread of a Visit from a *British* Squadron, obliged him to keep an Appearance of a strict Neutrality. This Conduct, it is said, expos'd him to the Resentments of the Queen his Mother, a Princess of too haughty and impatient a Spirit, to bear any Contradiction. However the young King gave a particular Attention to Commerce, for the Improvement of which he this year concluded two Treaties, one with the Dey and Regency of *Tunis*,‡ and the other with

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\* *Arezzo* is a small City of *Tuscany*, in a Valley near the Confluence of the *Chiana* with the *Arno*, 78 Miles from N. W. of *Rome*.

† There were 24 Prelates advanced at this Time to the Purple, viz. Prince *Doria*; the Duke of *Gravina Corsini*, Nephew to the late Pope *Benedict XIII*; and Messrs. *Porto Carrero*, *Lanti*, *Monti*, *Landi*, *Ghirolami*, *Pozzobonelli*, *Calcagnieri*, *Cavalchini*, *Ruffo*, *Crescenzi*, *Tanara*, *Bolognetti*, *Paulucci Merlini*, *Baroni*, *Oddi*, *Colonna*, *Bardi*, *Colonna-Schiara*, *Ricci*, *Luccini*, *Tamburini*, and *Bisacci*.

‡ *Tunis*, a large and populous City on the Coast of *Africa*, the Seat of a pyritical Republick, governed by a Dey, who is subject to the Grand Signior.

the King of Sweden: But the Enthusiasm of the People against the Jews ran so high, that his Majesty was obliged to yield to it, and in September publish'd an Edict, by which they were order'd to quit the Kingdom in two Months, unless such as should renounce *Judaism*, and embrace Christianity.

Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743  
Jews banish'd.

This Year a dreadful Pestilence broke out at \* *Messina* in *Sicily*, which threaten'd *Italy*, if not all *Europe*, with new Calamities. A *Genoese* Tartan had arriv'd there in *March* under *Neapolitan* Colours from the *Levant*. The Cargo consisted of Wool, bought at *Missilangi*, where the Master had provided himself with a Bill of Health; but afterwards touch'd at † *Patras* in the *Morea*, where the Infection was, and took in some contraband Goods; which, while his Vessel was performing Quarentine at *Messina*, he ran ashore in the Night. Three Days after he died himself, and some of the Crew also falling sick and dying, the rest discovered what had happen'd. The Magistrates on this took all possible Precautions against the Danger, by burning the Vessel, and confining the Remainder of the Crew to the *Lazaretto*, ‡ as also searching for the infected Goods, which consisted of Cotton and Tobacco. But all these Measures were fruitless; for in *May* a malignant Distemper broke out, which soon discover'd itself to be the Plague. About the End of that Month upwards of 100 Persons died daily, and by the 8th of *June*, the Number of Dead amounted to 3000, and 300 in the Hospitals. On the 12th of that Month 9000 Persons had died; so that they were forced to erect Ovens at *Taormina* to supply the City with Bread. By the 19th the Contagion had swept away 3000 Souls more, amongst whom were 50 Priests, and several Monks. All the Galley Slaves employ'd in burying the Dead, were by this Time carry'd off; so that the Bodies lay in Heaps in the Streets, or at the Doors of the infected Houses; and as none were

Plague  
breaks out  
in *Sicily*.

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\* *Messina*, one of the most considerable Cities in *Sicily*, is about 6 Miles in compass, and has a fine Port, defended by a Citadel and two Castles. It is also fortified by a good Wall with 14 Bastions. It is well built and has a great Trade in Silk. It lies 12 Miles W of *Reggio* in *Calabria*, 140 E of *Palermo* and 60 N of *Catanea*.

† *Patras*, a City of the *Morea*, lying 10 Miles S. of the Mouth of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, 90 W. of *Corinth*, and 60 E. of the Isle of *Cephalonia*. It is a populous trading Place, and well fortify'd.

‡ So they call, in *Italy*, their Pest-houses, or the Places where suspected Persons perform Quarentine.

found



Foreign  
Affairs in  
1743

found to give Relief or Assistance to the Sick, many of those died of Want. The Distemper likewise spread to the Garrison in the Citadel and Castle, of whom the greatest Part died. In short, on the Approach of the Winter, when it ceased, it was found that of 70,000 Inhabitants, not more than 26,000 were left alive.

spreads to  
Reggio.

However, by a strong Barricade drawn from *Melazzo*\* to *Taormina*,† the Infection was prevented from spreading to any other Part of *Sicily*. The Avarice of a Broker at *Reggio*,‡ brought it over to that City, and had like to have been fatal to *Naples*. This Wretch understanding that Goods and Furniture were to be had cheap at *Messina*, bought up several Bales, which he exposed to Sale on his Return home, and was the first who was destroy'd by the Contagion of his own Wares. Too small a Punishment for having consulted his own Profit at the hazard of many thousands of Lives. The Court of *Naples*, on the first Notice of its breaking out in *Calabria*, dispatched Lieut. General Count *Mahoni*,|| with Orders to throw up Lines to prevent all Communication with that Province, for which end he had an unlimited Commission, with 6000 Foot, 2000 Horse, and several armed Vessels to enforce the Execution. By the Care of this Officer, the Pestilence was prevented from spreading farther.

Affairs of  
Spain.

The Condition of *Spain* was at this time very deplorable. The People beheld themselves fleeced without Mercy, and their best Troops sacrificed to support the ambitious Views of a Queen, bent at all Events, on procuring sovereign Establishments for her Children. In April M. de *Campillo*,§ Prime Minister to their Catholick Majesties, died at *Madrid*, and was succeeded by the Marquis de *Ensenada*, then Secretary to the Infant Don *Philip* in *Savoy*; who was sent for express on this occasion. But this Change of Mi-

\* *Melazzo*, a small City of *Sicily*, well fortify'd, on a Gulf of the same Name, 24 Miles W. of *Messina*.

† *Taormina*, a small Town on the E. Coast of *Sicily*, 27 Miles to the S. of *Messina* and 35 from *Catanea* to the N.

‡ *Reggio*, a City of the Further *Calabria* on the Fare or Streights of *Messina*, 70 Miles S. of *Naples*. It is well fortified and a Place of good Trade.

|| This Officer is an *Irishman*, and was formerly in the Service of *Spain*.

§ He succeeded Don *Joseph Patinho*, and owed his Reputation to his Skill in raising the Supplies necessary to carry on the Queen's Schemes.

nisters (as in other Countries it likewise happens) occasion- Foreign  
ed no Change of Measures; for as the only Tenure by Affairs in  
which a Statesman could keep the Helm was an implicit 1743  
Submission to the Queen's Dictates, the Nation had little  
Prospect of Relief.

This Discontent of the People appeared in *May*, on oc- Spanish  
casion of seven Regiments of the *Catalonian Militia*,\* be- Militia  
ing order'd to march for *Savoy*, in order to re-inforce the mutiny.  
Army of Don *Philip*, the first Battalion mutinied the se-  
cond Day of this Month, and with their Bayonets scrued,  
and Colours flying, marched off in order to return to their  
respective Habitations. But Don *Emanuel de Leon* pur-  
suing them with the Regiment of *Andalusian Horse*, soon  
disarm'd them,† and brought 408 of those Deserters back  
to *Barcelona*. The same Month three Magazines belong-  
ing to the *Caracca Arsenal* at *Cadix*, valued at 16000 *l*.  
were by Accident burnt to the Ground.

In *February*, Capt. *Ambrose* in the *Rupert*, and Capt. Town of  
*Hughes* in the *Feversham*, being station'd on the Coast of *Vineros*  
*Valentia*, after taking several ¶ Vessels of the Enemy with ruined  
Stores and Provisions for the Fleet at *Toulon*, made an At-  
tempt on the Town of *Vineros*,§ where they destroy'd seve-  
ral Settees haul'd ashore for Safety, beat down the Spire of  
the great Church, ruined a great Part of the Houses, and  
did such considerable Damage to the Place, as it was rec-  
kon'd would cost 50,000 Dollars to repair. The Inhabi-  
tants would have ransom'd the Town, but were prevented  
by the Soldiers.

The End of *May*, Capt. *Wyndham*, with two Men of Attack on  
War of the Line,‡ and a Frigate of 20 Guns, attack'd the *SantaCruz*  
Town of *Santa Cruz* in the Island of † *Gomera*, but after  
a smart

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\* The Militia of *Spain* by their Establishment are not to serve  
out of the Kingdom.

† Some Accounts say he had two Horses shot under him, and  
that the Mutineers escaped.

‡ These were the *Nuestra Senora dal Carmen*, with 1000 *Quin-*  
tals of Lead for Musket Ball, and 300 Timbers for Carriages; and  
the *Jesus Misericordia*, laden with Corn, Callivances, Beans, Oyl,  
and Pork, and 16 other Vessels.

§ *Vineros*, or *Binarux*, a small Town of the Kingdom of *Va-*  
*lentia* in *Spain*, on the Borders of *Catalonia*, at the Mouth of a  
River of the same Name.

‡ Capt. *Windham*, Commodore in the *Monmouth*, with the  
*Medway*, Capt. *Cockburne*.

† *Gomera*, one of the Canary Islands, situated between *Ferro*



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Conven-  
tion at Gi-  
braltar.

a smart Cannonading on both Sides, finding it impracticable to land his Men, he stood off to Sea, and continued his Cruize.

Towards the Close of the year, the Commandant of the *Spanish* Troops at *St. Roch*\* agreed on a Convention with the Governor of *Gibraltar* to the following Purpose: 'That the *Spanish* Privateers should be restrain'd from cruizing in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, on condition that the *English* Ships should not molest the Barks bound with Provisions for *Cent*a; and that, in order to distinguish these Barks for the future, they should carry a blue Flag."

Affairs of  
Portugal.

*Portugal* continued this Year to enjoy the same flourishing State she had for many Years experienced under a Prince equally beloved by his Subjects, and respected by his Neighbours. In *July* arrived in the *Tagus* from *Fernumbucca* in *Brazil*, the richest Fleet that perhaps ever visited the western World. It consisted of 3 Men of War, and 25 large Merchant-ships, 19 whereof belonged to *Lisbon*, and 6 to *Oporto*. The Cargo, in Gold only, amounted to above a hundred Millions Sterling, besides other valuable Effects.† It was imagin'd this vast Quantity of Gold would have had some consequences in lowering the Value of that precious Commodity in *Europe*, where it is much higher in proportion to Silver than in the *East Indies*; which is the reason why so much Silver is annually exported from hence to that Part of the World.

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and *Tenerif*. It abounds in Pasturage, and produces Corn, Sugar, and Wine. It is about 66 Miles in Compass. The chief Town is *Santa Cruz*, or *Gomera*, which has a good Harbour, defended by three Forts.

\* *St Roch*, a small Village near *Gibraltar*, where the *Spaniards* have made some Works, and had a Camp to blockade that Garrison.

† *Cent*a, a *Spanish* Town and Garrison, on the Coast of *Barbary*, almost opposite to *Gibraltar*. It is remarkably well fortified, having for two Centuries withstood the continual Attacks of the *Moors*.

‡ This Fleet brought 374 Millions in Gold (103,000,000 Sterling) 22,860 Ounces of wrought Gold, Plate, and Dust, 7,000 Chests of Sugar, 1100 Rolls of Tobacco, 168,000 Hides half dressed, and 1700 in the Hair, 269 Barrels of Honey; 630 Chest of Sweetmeats, 120 Negros. Several small Casks of *Balsam Capivi*; 17,400 Quintals of *Brazil* Wood, 100 Planks of precious scented Wood, 12 Rolls of Violet Wood, and 40 Quintals of *Tataguba* Wood.

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The same Month the Court of *Portugal* received Advice of the Death of Don *Lewis de Meneses*, Marquis de *Lourical*, and Viceroy of *Goa*. This Nobleman was universally regretted on account of his eminent Virtues, and the Services he had done the Crown. In the Year 1712, at the Age of 27 only, he raised the Siege of *Evora*,† by throwing himself into the Place with a Detachment of 500 Granediers. In the Year 1717, he was raised to the Dignity of Viceroy of the *Indies*, where he revived the Reputation and Glory of his Nation by defeating the *Arab* Princes, and destroying their maritime Power. In his Return to *Portugal*, after the Expiration of his Government, he was taken by Pyrates, who having plunder'd him of his Effects, set him on shore on the Isle of *Bourbon*, whence he got home in an *East India* Ship. But in 1740, on the bad Situation of the *Portuguese* Affairs in *India*, he was again chosen to command in those Parts; where he signalized his Arrival by raising the Siege of *Goa*, and defeating the Kings of *Marate* and *Sinde* in a pitch'd Battle under the Cannon of *Sanguin*; soon after which he died at *Goa*, lamented by all for his Generosity and Disinterestedness, which was so great that he did not leave behind him Money sufficient to defray the Charge of his Funeral, which was celebrated at the Publick Expence with a Magnificence suitable to his Merit and Quality.

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1743

Death of  
the Marq.  
de Lourical.

His Cha-  
racter.

The Whim of *Free Masonry* having this Year extended to this Country, and a Lodge of those Gentlemen being established at *Lisbon*, the Inquisition thought proper to take Notice of this new Sect; and after apprehending some of them, publish'd a Decree, by which all the Members of that Society were order'd to give in their Names, and those of their Brethren in three days, under severe Penalties.

Free Ma-  
sons Perse-  
cuted at  
*Lisbon*.

The War by Sea with *Spain* this Year was carried on in *Europe* in the same manner it had been done ever since its Commencement; that is, with no great Spirit or Activity. Some of our Men of War indeed distinguish'd themselves by particular Acts of Bravery and successful Captures; and several of our Commanders in the Merchants Service discover'd a true *British* Resolution either by repulsing the E-

Naval  
Affairs

† *Evora*, a City of the Province of *Alenteijo*, in *Portugal*, the Seat of an University and Archbishoprick. It is a large City in a mountainous Country, 48 Miles W. of *Badajoz* and 57 S. E. of *Lisbon*.



Naval  
Affairs in  
1743

Captain  
Holmes  
destroys  
5 Spanish  
Privateers  
at Vigo

Rich Prize  
taken by  
Captain  
Geary.

Rich prizes  
taken.

nemy's Privateers, or the brave Resistance they made to superior Force. But these were only slight Rencounters, which did no great Damage on either side, and were far from being a due Exertion of our naval Force.

In *January* Capt. *Holmes* in the *Sapphire*, being stationed on the Coast of *Portugal*, received Information from the Master of a *Dutch Vessel*, that he had left five *Spanish Privateers* in the Harbour of *Vigo*. On this Intelligence the Captain sailed for that Place, off which he arrived the 15th, and though the Enemy fired briskly from a Battery on the Key, as well as from their Vessels, he sunk two of the Privateers that were afloat, and disabled the other three who were hauled a-shore, so that he render'd them entirely un-serviceable.

In *March*, Captain *Geary* in the *Squirrel* arrived in the Downs with a rich Prize he had taken off the Isle of *Madeira* the 10th of *February*. She was a *French Ship* called the *Pierre Joseph*, hired by the *Spaniards* at *Cadiz*, and homeward-bound from *Vera Cruz*\* and the *Havannah*. Her Cargo consisted of 73 Chests of Silver, 5 Bales of *Cochineal*, 37 Bales of *Indigo*, one Case of *Vanelloes*, 60 Cases of *Sugar*, and 3500 *Hides*. Several Boxes of *Jewels* were found concealed in the Ballast,† so that she was reckon'd among the richest Prizes taken since the War.

In *February*, Capt. *Greenville* in the *Romney* brought into *Gibraltar* a large Register-ship homeward-bound, of 400 Tons, laden with Silver and *Cochineal*. He took her off *Faro*,‡ on the Coast of *Portugal*. She was valued at near 120,000 *l*.

In *September*, Capt. *Wyndham* in the *Monmouth* arrived in the Downs with a *Spanish Prize* of 300 Tons, taken off the Isle of *Teneriffe*,§ in her Passage outward-bound from *Cadiz* to *Vera Cruz*. The Cargo consisted of 800 Bales of dry

\* *Vera Cruz*, a Town and Port of *Mexico*, situated at the bottom of the Gulph of the same Name. The Harbour is capacious, but dangerous on Account of the Rocks. The Entry is defended by the Castle of *St. John de Ulua*, on an Island opposite to the Town. It is a Place of great Trade being the Port to *Mexico*. But the Air is very unwholesome, particularly to Strangers.

† Each Foremast Man's Share of this Prize was above 150 *£*.

‡ *Faro*, a City and Port of the Kingdom of *Algarve*, belonging to *Portugal*, 40 Miles E. of *Cape St. Vincent*, 27 W. of *Tavora*, and 33 E. of *Lagos*.

§ *Teneriffe*, one of the *Canary Isles*, is about 165 Miles in compass

dry Goods, 66 Tons of Quicksilver, 50 Tons of Iron, Wax, Naval Saffron, Oyl, and Wine, which cost in *Spain* (exclusive of the Quicksilver) above 100,000 *l*.

Naval  
Affairs in  
1743

This Year the *Spaniards* greatly molested our *Mediterranean* Trade by small Privateers, fitted out from *Tariffa*\* and other small Creeks in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, where they watched their Prey, and lay secure from our Men of War, who could not pursue them into these lurking Places for want of Water. Some of their Privateers also did great Mischief to our *Guinea* Trade on the Coast of *Africa*.

In *August*, pursuant to his Majesty's Pleasure, the Lords of the Admiralty made a Promotion of Flag Officers, to fill up the Vacancies occasion'd by the Death of Sir *Charles Wager*, Admiral of the *White*, and *Philip Cavendish* Esq; Admiral of the *Blue*. By this *John Balchen*, Esq; was constituted Admiral of the *White*; *Thomas Matthews*, Esq; Admiral of the *Blue*; *Edward Vernon*, Esq; Vice Admiral of the *Red*; *Nicholas Haddock*, Esq; Vice Admiral of the *White*; Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Knt. Vice Admiral of the *Blue*; *Richard Lestock*, Rear Admiral of the *Red*; and *James Stuart*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the *White*.

Promotion  
of Ad-  
mirals

In *June*, a Fleet of 12 Men of War was order'd to rendezvous at *Spithead* to be commanded by Sir *John Norris*, but whether these Orders were countermanded, or that the Reasons for issuing them ceased, no Fleet for the Channel Service was fitted out this Year. As to our *Mediterranean* Fleet† station'd at the Isle of *Hieres* under Admiral *Matthews*, it was wholly employ'd in watching the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons‡ at *Toulon*, and sending out from time to

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pass, extremely fertile and well cultivated, and abounds in Corn and Wine. It is famous for its high Mountain, call'd the *Pike of Teneriffe*, a noted Mark for Sailors. Its height has been differently estimated, but it is pretty justly reckoned one of the highest Summits in the World. It is of a conical Figure and always covered with Snow. The chief Towns of the Island are *Laguna* the Capital, and *Oratrava*. It was conquer'd by the *Spaniards* in 1496, and lies 10 Leagues W. of the *Grand Canary*, 55 from the Coast of *Africa*, 8 E. of *Gomera*, and 18 N. E. of *Ferro*.

\* A small Town of *Andalusia*, on the Straits of *Gibraltar*, five Leagues W. of that Bay.

† Our *Mediterranean* Squadron on the close of last Year consisted of 37 Men of War of the Line, and six 20 Gun Ships with 3 Fire Ships and 4 Bomb Vessels

‡ The *French* Squadron at *Toulon*, consisted of 16 Ships of the Line



Naval  
Affairs in  
1743

Princess  
Louisa In-  
dia Man  
lost

to time proper Cruizers, to protect our own Trade, and annoy that of the Enemy.

In *April* the *Winchester* and Princess *Louisa*, two of our *East India* ships being on their Passage outward-bound, the latter had the Misfortune to run a-ground on a Riff or Ledge of Rocks on the N. E. Side of the Isle of *Mayo*,\* two Leagues distant from the shore, where her Consort being able to give her no Assistance on Account of the Violence of the Breakers, she was unfortunately lost, and 74 of the Crew perish'd with her. In their Distress most of the common Sailors despairing to save their Lives, drank off whole Bottles of Brandy, and so miserably and stupidly were swallow'd up for ever.

War in the  
West In-  
dies

Unsuccess-  
ful attack  
on La  
Guiara

Let us now proceed to the *West Indies*, where the Beginning of the Year the War seemed to be carried on with some Appearance of Vigour. In *February*, Commodore *Knowles* in the *Suffolk*, with a Squadron of seven Men of War,† and three Sloops sailed from *Antegoa*, and after touching at *St Christophers* proceeded to the Town of *La Guiara*‡ on the Coast of *Caraccas*, where he arrived the 18th. The Attack, which began at One in the Afternoon, continued very briskly till Night, during which time he blew up the Magazine near one of their Batteries; but the *Burford*, *Norwich*, and *Eltham*, being so disabled by the Enemy's Shot as to be obliged to quit the Line of Battle, and drive to Leeward, the Commodore was forced to desist with considerable Loss,§ and sail for *Curasao*, where he found his missing Ships had put in to refit. It is no wonder they found so warm a Reception here, if it be true that the

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Line and 4 Frigates: The *Spanish* of 16 Ships of the Line, both well equipped, but not fully manned. The *French* had also two Squadrons at *Brest*; the first of 10, the second of 8 Men of War.

\* *May* or *Mayo*, one of the *Cape Verde Isles*, belonging to *Portugal*, lies between *St Jago* and *Bonavista*, and abounds in Salt, vast Quantities of which are yearly exported from hence in Vessels of all Nations.

† These were the *Burford*, of 70 Guns, the *Assistance*, *Norwich*, *Advice*, and *Eltham*, of 50, with the *Scarborough* and *Lively* of 20.

‡ *La Guiara*, is a large flourishing Town, with a good Harbour on the Coast of *Caraccas*, defended by a strong Fort.

§ Most of our Ships were greatly hulled by the Enemies Shot, which was so well directed that the *Suffolk* had 19 lodged between Wind and Water. We had 94 Men killed and 380 wounded, of whom Capt. *Lusington*, of the *Burford*, died at *Curasao*.

*Spaniards*

*Spaniards* had Intelligence of their Expedition in *December* preceding, and that the *Dutch* Governor of *Curaçoa* had sent them a seasonable Supply of Powder and Ball on this occasion.\* What increased this Disgrace was, that Six Ships of the Enemy's had got into that Harbour just before their Arrival.†

American  
Affairs in  
1743

However the Commodore having put his little Squadron into a Condition of Service, and being joined by several *Dutch* Volunteers from *Curaçao*, resolved not to leave the *Spanish* Continent, without paying them a second Visit. With this Intention he sailed from that Island on the 20th of *March*; but by reason of the Currents, it was the 15th of *April* before he anchor'd with his Squadron at the Keys of *Barbarat*, a little to the E. of *Porto Cavallo*, the Place he had in View. The Commodore, on taking a Survey of the Enemy's Situation, found twelve of their smallest ships and three Gallies hauled up to the Head of the Harbour, out of Gunshot. Two large Vessels of 60 and 40 Guns were moor'd close to the Shore, a Chain laid a-cross the Mouth of the Harbour, and three Fascine Batteries newly erected to defend the Entry, which was also commanded by the Castle. On a low Point called *Ponta Brava* were two other Batteries, one of 12, the other 7 Guns. In order to seize these, the Commodore caused 400 Seamen, a Detachment of *Dalziel's* Regiment, and all the Marines, making a Body of 1200 Men under Major *Lucas*, to land at Night; but as they silently marched along the Beach, they were fired upon by the *Spaniards*, who had discovered their Approach; which occasion'd such a sudden Confusion and Panick amongst them, that the Commodore found it necessary to reembark them, abandon the Design, and return to his Station at the *Leeward Islands*.

Attempt  
on Porto  
Cavallo

The short Absence of our Squadron in those Parts, however, render'd the *Spanish* Privateers very daring and mischievous to our Trade: One of these even ventured so far as to land Part of her Crew on the East End of the Isle of

Daring  
Action of  
a Spanish  
Privateer

\* Many of the Balls had the *Amsterdam* mark upon them, which was a plain Proof the *Spaniards* had them from the *Dutch*.

† The ill success of the Attack serves to confirm an Observation made by Admiral *Vernon*, viz. That Ships should never attack a Fort, unless within Pistol-shot of it, because then a Fort can bring but few of its Cannon to bear on the Ship, and a Ship can discharge faster than a Fort: Whereas at a greater distance, the Fort has the Advantage, by a more steady Fire, and being able to bring more Guns to bear on the Ship.

St.



American  
Affairs in  
1743

*St Christophers*,\* and carry off 32 Negroes belonging to Lieut. Col. *Flemming*. An Instance that may serve to shew the dangerous Situation of our Sugar Islands in time of War, as the major Part of the Inhabitants consists of Slaves, who cannot be trusted with Arms, either for their own Defence or that of their Masters.

Design on  
Provi-  
dence.

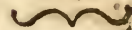
The *Spaniards* at the *Havannah* had this Year made some Preparations for attacking the Isle of *Providence*,† but that Project was either on account of the Difficulties which attended it, or for some other Causes, soon after laid aside.

Quarrel  
between  
Admiral  
Vernon &  
Mr. Tre-  
lawney.

We left Admiral *Vernon* at *Jamaica* last Year preparing to return home; but before his Departure an unlucky Quarrel happen'd between him and Mr *Trelawney*, Governor of the Island, which had like to have been attended with fatal Consequences. The occasion was this: † After an Entertainment and a Council of War at the Governor's House, Gen. *Wentworth* and Brig. *Blakeney* having withdrawn, his Excellency, who waited on them out, returned with a Memorial put into his Hand by the Master of a Merchant Ship, complaining of his best Men being impressed; which he shew'd to Mr *Vernon* and Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, they two being left alone. The former reply'd, *That if the Man expected Redress, he should have apply'd to him; but as the Paper was signed by no Name, it deserved no Answer: and that he supposed the Complaint was promoted by one Dicker, a malicious and troublesome Fellow, who had propagated Scandal against him.* Mr. *Trelawney* answer'd, *He believed DICKER to be an honest Man, acting from no malicious Motive, but only a Concern for Trade.* The Admiral returned with some Warmth, *These are Chimeras of yours: I desire to be troubled with no more of them.* The Governor reply'd, *You shall not — this is not the first Affront — and I desire not to be troubled with more of your Chimeras.* Here Sir *Chaloner* interrupted, and said, *This DICKER is a Scoundrel and a Rascal.* The Governour answer'd, *Sir, the Man does not deserve such Treatment.* Sir *Chaloner* moving himself in

\* *St Christophers*, one of the *Leeward Isles*, in the *West-Indies*, lying to the W. of *Barbuda*, between *Eustatia* and *Newis*. It is about 75 Miles in compass and well planted. The chief Produce is Sugar, Rum, and Indigo. It belongs to *Great Britain* and is a flourishing Settlement.

† *Providence*, the Chief of the *Bahama Isles* (by the *Spaniards* called the *Lucayos*) was settled by the *English*, under Captain *Rogers* in 1717, and is now well fortify'd and garrisoned. It lies very conveniently for our *American Privateers* in time of War, and is much frequented on that Account.



his Chair, repeated the Words with some Emotion ; on which Mr. *Trelawney* resumed, *He is no such Person ; he is no more a Scoundrel than Sir CHALONER OGLE*. These Words Sir *Chaloner* pronounced again with some Anger, laying his Hand on his Sword ; on which the Governor apprehending his Life in danger, attempted to draw ; but was forcibly held by Mr *Vernon* ; which put him in such a Rage, that he owned he could not remember what he said. On the other hand, Admiral *Vernon* deposed, that the Words were spoken as above, but that the Governor first drew, which made him seize him as the Assailant, so that he was prevented from seeing what Posture Sir *Chaloner Ogle* was in. However the Matter really past (for there were no Witnesses but the Gentlemen concerned, who it may reasonably be presumed were not quite cool) the Attorney General of *Jamaica*, Mr *Concannon*, had Orders to prosecute Sir *Chaloner Ogle* for an Assault on the Person of the Governor in his own House,\* and the Jury brought in a Verdict against him in favour of Mr. *Trelawney*.

This was the last Exploit of Admiral *Vernon* in the *West Indies*, for leaving the Command to Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, he set sail from *Jamaica* with General *Wentworth*, who in the *Defiance* arrived at *Portsmouth* the 7th of *January*. The Admiral in the *Boyne*, after a narrow Escape from Shipwreck,† got safe into *King's Road, Bristol*, where he landed on the 6th, and was treated with great Marks of Respect. Both these Gentlemen, on their coming to *London*, were graciously received by his Majesty ; and the latter was presented by the City of *London* with the Copy of his Freedom in a Gold Box of 100 l. Value.||

Admiral  
Vernon  
returns to  
England.

In *June* the *Jamaica Fleet* homeward-bound under Con- voy of the *Lyon* and *Tyger* Men of War, met with a violent Hurricane in the *Windward Passage*,§ by which all the

*Jamaica  
Fleet* dis-  
persed.

\* The Governor by his Letter to Admiral *Vernon*, dated *October 5, 1742*, laid the whole Blame of this Affair on him, as the Person who fomented the Quarrel, adding, *That he never of late met him in Council, but with the Dread of some Rudeness past the Power of Bearing ; and that he was heartily glad he was going away.*

† Dec. 27, at Seven in the Morning, the *Boyne* struck upon a Ledge of Rocks near *St David's Head* in *Pembrokeshire*.

|| The Admiral went to *Guild-Hall*, and took up his Freedom of *Merchant-Taylor's Company*, and gave a hundred Guineas to be distributed to poor Citizens.

§ The *Windward Passage* lies between the Isles of *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, and is so called from the constant Course of the Winds.



American  
Affairs in  
1743  
Old Gre-  
cian.

Ships that composed it were much damaged, and several lost. The same Month died at that Island, one *Francis Purdigo*, called the *Old Greek*, aged 114, who was resident there when General *Venables* conquer'd it from the *Spaniards* in 1656.

Salary set-  
tled on the  
Governor,  
of Barba-  
does.

We mention'd last Year the Dispute between the Governor of *Barbadoes*, Sir *Thomas Robinson*; and the Assembly of that Island in relation to his Salary. However, this Year they agreed, tho' not without Opposition, to augment his Allowance to 3000 *l.* a-year, exclusive of the 2000 *l.* granted annually by his Majesty.

Success of  
two Private-  
ers of  
Philadel-  
phia.

Capt. *Sibbalds* and Capt. *Dowel*, the Commanders of two *Philadelphia* Privateers, who had been very successful last Year,\* in taking a valuable Register Ship bound to the *Havannah* from *Cadiz*, were no less fortunate this Year in making some rich Prizes, particularly a Vessel bound from the *West Indies* to *Spain*, whose Cargo consisted of 157 Tons of Cacao, one Ton of Chocolate, and 10,000 Pieces of Eight in Specie.

General  
Oglethorpe  
marches to  
Augustine.

In March Gen. *Oglethorpe* having had Information that the *Spaniards* of *St Augustine* were making Preparations for a second Invasion of *Georgia*,† let out at the Head of a good Body of *Indians*, with a Company of Grenadiers, a Detachment of his own Regiment, the Highlanders and *Georgia* Rangers; and on the 6th of that Month landed at *Mattheo*, or *St. John's River*, from whence he proceeded forward to *St. Augustine*, the *Spaniards* retiring into the Town on his Approach. But after encamping some Days, finding the Enemy would not venture out in the Field, and being in no Condition to undertake a Siege he had before miscarried in, he returned to *Frederica*; and in September following he arrived in *England*.

Whimsical  
Lawgiver.

In April the *Creek Indians* brought to *Frederica* in *Georgia*, as a Prisoner, one *Priber*, who had endeavoured to erect a Sort of whimsical Republick amongst that barbarous People. The City he proposed to found was to be a City of Refuge for all Criminals, Debtors, and Slaves, who either fled from Justice; or sought to escape the Seve-

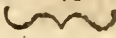
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\* They redeemed her with the Governor of the *Havannah* for 90,000 Pieces of Eight, to be paid at *Providence*. The Governor and President of the *Havannah* wrote each a Letter of Compliment and Thanks to these Gentlemen, for their good Usage of their Prisoners.

† They were so apprehensive of this at *South Carolina*, that the Fortifications of *Charles Town* were repaired and augmented.

verity of their Masters. His Plan (a Copy of which was found upon him prepared for the Press) seemed to be a Restoration of Things to a State of Nature, by a Dissolution of all Laws of human Invention, and a Community of Goods, particularly of Women. By the Description given of this Visionary, he was a little ugly Man, who spoke fluently the *English, Dutch, French, Latin, and Indian* Languages, and had Abundance of Wit.—Unluckily History has left us in the dark, as well with regard to the Particulars of his Scheme, as to the Fate of this *new Legislator*.

American  
Affairs in  
1743



There was much Talk this Year of a rich Silver Mine discover'd in the Country of the *Cherokee Indians*, four or five hundred Miles to the West of *Charles Town*. The Assembly of *South Carolina* thought the Matter of such Consequence, that they communicated to his Majesty the Informations given them on this Subject; but whether on Tryal it was found the Ore would not answer the Expence of working it, or that it was thought too hazardous to open such a Treasure in a Place so remote from our own Settlements, the Prosecution of this Design was laid aside.

Silver  
Mine dis-  
cover'd.

In *October* a Publication was made in the *London Gazette* by Col. *Bull*, Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina*,\* for encouraging poor Families, especially foreign Protestants, to go over and settle there. By the Proposals made, they were to be put in immediate Possession without farther Expence, of fifty Acres of Land, allow'd by his Majesty to every Man, Woman, or Child, being Protestants, free of all Quit Rent for ten Years. They were besides allowed by the Province 300 lb. of Beef, 50 lb. of Pork, 8 Bushels of Corn, 200 lb. of small Rice, and one Bushel of Salt, for every Person above 12 and under 50; and for every Child under 12, half the Quantity; to every Man one Axe, and one broad and one narrow Hoe, for clearing the Ground; and to every five Persons one Cow and Calf, and one breeding Sow. The same Bounty and Encouragement was granted to Servants on the Expiration of their Time.

Foreigners  
encourag'd  
to settle in  
*South Carolina*.

A † Quarrel which had happen'd between the Colony of  
*Virginia*

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\* *South Carolina* is bounded on the North by *Virginia*, on the West by the *Apalachean Mountains*, on the East by the Ocean, and on the South by the new Colony of *Georgia*. The Air is wholesome, and the Soil fruitful, producing all sorts of Grain. The staple Commodities for Exportation are Rice, Deer-Skins, and Timber.

† It happen'd thus: Some *Indians* going to War against their southern Neighbours, pass'd thro' the Western Border of *Virginia*,  
and



American  
Affairs in  
1743

Treaty of  
Accom-  
modation  
with the  
Indians.

*Virginia*, and the Six Nations† of the *Indians*, was happily accommodated in *July* at *Onondagæ*, by the Mediation of the Governor of *Pensylvania*. In *July*, *Conrad Weiser*, Esq; on behalf of the Assembly of *Virginia*,|| met the Deputies of those Tribes, and several Belts and Strings of *Wampum* being exchanged, according to the Custom of those People, all past Offences were sunk in the Ocean.

In *September*, *George Clinton*, Esq; appointed Governor of *New York*, arrived there in the *Loo Man of War*, and was received with the usual Formalities. The 27th he dissolved the General Assembly according to Custom; and on the 8th of *November* the new Assembly met in pursuance of Writs issued out by him for that Purpose; but as their Deliberations were of no Consequence to us, we shall pass them over in silence.

The Governor and Assembly of *New England* were this Year on good terms together, and wholly taken up in endeavouring to find a Remedy for the Confusion and Distress brought on that Province by the immoderate Extension of Paper Credit; but as their Proceedings on this Subject are long and intricate, and are not easily to be met with, it is unnecessary to trouble the Reader with a Detail, in which it is not likely he should have much Concern.

Affairs of  
Ireland.

The End of *September*, his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived in that Kingdom, and on the 4th of *October* open'd the Parliament there with a Speech, in which he recommended to them “ the providing for the national Debt; and informed them, that “ Arms had been bought for the Militia, with the Money “ granted by them for that Purpose. He also advised to “ think of some proper means for the Prevention of Smuggling, and for extending and improving their hempen

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and being hungry made free with some of the Planters Hogs, who taking Arms to pursue them, an Engagement happened, in which the *Virginians* were worsted.

† These are the *Iroquese*, who consist of six Tribes confederated together, and so are called the *Indians* of the six Nations.

|| *Virginia* has *Maryland* to the North, the Bay of *Chesapeak* to the East, *North Carolina* to the S. W. and the Ocean to the South. It was first discover'd in 1497, by *Sebastian Cabot*, and settled in 1584, at the Charge of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who gave it this Name in honour of our Virgin Queen. The chief Produce of the Country is Tobacco, of which such vast Quantities are exported yearly, as bring in an immense Revenue to the Crown.

“ and

“and Flaxen Manufactures.” To this both Houses answer’d by Loyal Addresses; but as they did not enter on Business till the next Year, we shall defer their Proceedings to our next Volume.\*

Irish  
Affairs in  
1743

The incorporated Society of *Dublin* for encouraging Improvements in Arts and Agriculture, raised such a Spirit of Emulation, that a like Society was this Year erected at *Kilkenny*;† and a Protestant Charter School erected there by the Corporation, with a Workhouse for employing the Poor. A new ‡ Method was likewise discover’d for tanning Leather without Bark. The Lord Viscount *Limerick*, who had been a generous Promoter of the Linnen and Cambrick Manufactures, at his own Expence this Year employ’d 500 Men to clear the Harbour of *Dundalk*,|| which was done with such good Success, that Ships of large Burthen were able to come up to the Key. The Whale-Fishery, on the Western Coasts, seem’d in a promising way, for in *April* Mr. *Chaplin* of *Killybeggs* (formerly mention’d) killed the largest Whale that had ever been seen in those Seas.§

Publick  
Spirit re-  
vived.

Harbour  
of Dun-  
dalk clear-  
ed.

This Year, the University of *Dublin* received a considerable Advantage by the generous Donation of Dr. *Claudius Gilbert*, its Vice-Chancellor, who left 2000 *l.* towards rebuilding the Steeple, augmenting the Library, (to which also he bequeath’d his own, valued at 10,000 *l.*) and purchasing an Advowson of a Living, to be in the perpetual Gift of the Provost and Fellows. Besides all this, he left 700 *l.* to the charitable Fund of First Fruits, and several other Legacies to good Uses.

Dr. Gil-  
bert’s Le-  
gacy.

An uncommon Fraud was discover’d in *June*. The Villainous Persons concerned in a Ship freighted at *Galway*, for the Fraud.

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\* A Petition was offered from the Town of *Sligo*, praying Leave to chuse a new Representative, in the room of *Francis Ormesby*, Esq; who by his ill state of Health had been render’d incapable of attending his Duty in the House since the Year 1731, to which Petition Mr *Ormesby* consented; but the House rejected it, and order’d that Gentleman should be summon’d to attend.

† *Kilkenny* lies about 56 Miles S. W. of *Dublin*. The noble Family of *Butler*, late Dukes of *Ormond*, had a fine Castle there.

‡ This Invention was discover’d by *James Bryan* of the County of *Wicklow*; and was to dry Briar Roots, and use them as Bark.

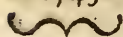
|| *Dundalk* lies 40 Miles N. of *Dublin*, almost opposite to the Isle of *Man*.

§ It was a Shc-Whale, upwards of 60 Feet long, the Tongue of which yielded 8 Hogheads of Oyl.

Trans-



Irish  
Affairs in  
1743



Transportation of Convicts to *America*, having sailed with a good Number, landed them in *France* and *Spain*, where some were sold, and others compelled to enlist in the Enemy's Service. The Lords Justices publish'd a Reward of 200 *l.* for apprehending the Master and Owner, but they thought fit to abscond for their own Safety. It is probable this was a Contrivance for recruiting the *Irish* Regiments in the Service of those Crowns.

Trial for  
the Angle-  
sea Estate.

In *November* came on in the Court of Exchequer, one of the most remarkable Trials, perhaps, that ever was determined in this Country. *James Annesley*, Esq; was Plaintiff, and the Earl of *Anglesea* Defendant. The Contest was for no less than the Estate and Honours of that noble Family. We have in the former Part of this Work mentioned a Sailor as entering on board Admiral *Vernon's* Squadron at *Jamaica*, who was said to be the Son of a noble Peer,\* and Heir to a considerable Fortune. Tho' this young Gentleman arrived at *London* with Recommendations from the Admiral, yet it may be question'd if either his own Innocence and Sufferings, or the Justice of his Cause would have enabled him to cope with his Uncle, at this time in actual possession of the Title and Estate, had it not been for the unequall'd Generosity of Mr. *Mackercher*, who, tho' an entire Stranger, supported him both with his Fortune and Advice.

Soon after his Arrival, spending most of his time in the Country, he had the Misfortune accidentally to shoot a Man.† But tho' the Coroner's Inquest were greatly influenced to bring in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*, and the Author of his Misfortunes spared no Pains or Cost to establish himself in his ill-acquired Greatness, by a vigorous and expensive Prosecution, yet on a fair Trial, the Evidence appeared so defective, and the young Nobleman appeared with

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\* This young Nobleman was Son of *Ld Altham*, the immediate Heir to the Title and Estate of the E of *Anglesea*. But *Ld Altham*, who was a very immoral Man, cohabiting with a Mistress, had turn'd off the Child, and dying poor, his Brother, who succeeded unjustly in the Honour, but saw the Boy a Bar between him and a large Fortune, found means to seize and transport him to the Plantations, from whence no doubt he hoped he would never return.

† This Accident happen'd near *Stains*, where Mr *Annesley* being a shooting near the River *Thames*, unluckily fell into a Fray with a Fisherman about using an unlawful Net, and in the Quarrel his Gun went off, and shot the Fisherman dead upon the Spot. His Uncle's Sollicitude to have him hang'd prov'd a happy Circumstance to bring him off.

such Decency, Humanity, and real Dignity of Mind, that he was acquitted.

Irish  
Affairs in

1743

After this he set out for *Ireland*, where he had before found a Man so brave and honest as to take a Lease of a good Part of the Estate to which he formed Pretensions, and enter'd on Possession. The E. of *Anglesea*, as was foreseen, soon ejected this unwelcome Tenant, who brought his Action in the Exchequer for the Recovery of the Lands. Never was a Jury, perhaps, of greater Fortune or Character summon'd in that or any other Nation.\* The Trial began Nov. 11, and lasted (Sundays excepted) till the 25th of the same Month, during which a Multitude of Witnesses were examined. It would exceed the Limits of this Work to pretend to enter into the Substance of the Depositions, or the State of the Arguments on both Sides. It is sufficient to say, that the Gentlemen of the Jury gave their Verdict in favour of Mr. *Annesley*; and that the People of all Ranks discover'd an uncommon Satisfaction on this Occasion.†

The beginning of the Year several Vessels were wrecked on the S.W. Coasts of this Kingdom; where, by the Care and Humanity of the Gentlemen of the Country, their Cargoes were in a great measure saved, and the Crews treated with all the Kindness their unhappy Circumstances required. One in particular was a large *Dutch* Ship from *Curaçao* for *Amsterdam*, which had on board in Gold Bars, Dust and Specie, to the Value of 200,000 *l.* besides the Amount of her Cargo, estimated at half that Sum.‡ I mention this, because of the different Treatment which Shipwrecks meet with on the Western Coasts of *England* and *Wales*, to the great Scandal of the Inhabitants of those Parts.

Shipwreck  
Vessels taken great  
care of.

In *January*, *John Waite*, the Cashier who had absconded for robbing the Bank, and for whom a Reward of 500 *l.* was

Waite apprehended

\* Eleven of the Jury were Members of Parliament, several of them Privy Counsellors, and the only one not either, possessed of 1500 *l.* a Year. The whole twelve were reckon'd worth a Million. Two of them lost near 400 *l.* a year by their own Verdict, yet such was their strict regard to Truth and Justice, that nothing could bias them against Conviction.

† There were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other publick Rejoycings on this Account: But this Verdict determin'd nothing; for on Mr. *Annesley*'s petitioning for his Seat in the House of Peers, the Matter was referr'd to the Attorney General in *England*, where it now rests.

‡ Above 110 Bags of *Spanish* Dollars were secured in the King's Warehouse at *Galway* by the Care of Mr. *Blake*, and the King's Officers,

offered,



Irish  
Affairs in  
1743

offer'd, was apprehended at *Dublin*, and brought over to *London*. In *July* he was tried in the Court of King's Bench at *Guildhall*, on an Action of Trover and Conversion, at the Suit of the Company, and a Verdict of 14000 *l.* being given by the Jury for the Bank, he purchased with Imprisonment for Life, the peaceable Possession of what he had fraudulently carried off.

Affairs of  
Scotland.

The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met in *May* at *Edinburgh*, as usual, and chose the Rev. Mr. *Wallace*, one of the Ministers of that City, their Moderator. His Majesty's High Commissioner was the Earl of *Leven*: But that venerable Body, having fate the ordinary Time, were prorogued till next year without any remarkable Affair coming before them.

Ill Effects  
of with-  
drawing  
the High-  
land watch

The withdrawing of the \**Highland* Regiment, formed for the Defence and Security of those Parts, produced a very ill Effect, by subjecting the Country to the Depredations of Thieves and Robbers, who appear'd openly in Arms, and carried off the Cattle from several Gentlemen's Estates. A Party of them were even so daring, as to march to the Town of *Fortrose*, and rescue three of their Gang, who had been committed Prisoners some days before. These Disorders arriv'd at such a Height, that the Gentlemen of *Argyleshire* were obliged, at their own Expence, to raise a Company of 30 Men to protect their Cattle from the Inroads of the neighbouring Clans.

Cafe try'd  
at *Edin-*  
*burgh*.

A Stop was put this Year at *Edinburgh* to a very troublesome Practice. The Elders† had ever since the Revolution assumed a Power of Searching Taverns and Publick Houses on Sunday Nights, and obliging People to retire betimes to their respective Abodes. But a Complaint being exhibited by three Gentlemen of Character, against two of these Officers for forcibly breaking open the Door of the Room they were in at the *Cross-Keys Tavern* in that City, attended by a Party of the City Guard, and insulting them in their Conversation, the Judges were of Opinion that no Elder had Power to lift up the Latch of a Door, except in case of a Fray; and the Offenders were fined 5 *l.* which was given to the Charity Work-house, an Establishment built and finish'd this Year by the Care of the Magistrates,

Charity  
Work-  
House.

\* This Regiment had been order'd up to *London*. It was formerly called the *Highland Watch*, and consisted of Independant Companies, who had been lately incorporated into one Regiment.

† There called *Seezers*.

for the preventing of common Beggars, and for the Reception and Employment of the Poor.

Scotch  
Affairs in

1743

In September, the City of *Edinburgh* presented the Hon. *William Murray* Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, with his Freedom in a *Gold Box*, for his signal Services by his Speeches to both Houses of Parliament in the Affair of Capt. *Porteous*.†

Domestick  
Affairs

Regency  
appointed

His Majesty having determin'd this Year to visit his *German* Dominions, was pleas'd at a grand Council held at *St. James's*, April 25. to appoint the following Regency for the Administration of Affairs in his Absence: The Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*; the Dukes of *Richmond*, *Grafton*, *Montague*, *Devonshire*, *Bolton*, *Newcastle*, and *Dorset*; the Marquis of *Tweeddale*; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Winchelsea*, *Harrington*, *Wilmington*,|| *Bath*, and *Islay*, the Lords *Carteret*§ and *Gower*; and *Henry Pelham*, Esq; On the 27th, his Majesty, attended by his R. Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, set out from *St James's* for *Gravesend*, where he embarked for *Holland*; but the Wind coming contrary, he was detained at *Sheerness* till the 1st of *May*, when the Fleet sail'd, but was that Night oblig'd to anchor off *Harwich*. But the next Day he got safe to *Helvoetsluys*, and on the 6th reach'd *Hannover*. As we have already taken Notice of his Majesty's Concerns abroad in treating of *Foreign* Affairs, we shall only add, that on the 10th of *November*, he set out from *Herenhausen*\* on his Return for *England*, and landing the 15th at *Gravesend*, reach'd *St. James's* Palace the same Evening, where the following Days he received the Compliments of the Nobility and City of *London*,† which were seconded by numerous congratulatory Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom.

King's  
Journey

and return

† This unhappy Person was hanged by the Populace at *Edinburgh*, after he had received her late Majesty's Pardon, being then Regent.

|| This Nobleman died before his Majesty's Return.

§ This Lord went notwithstanding abroad with his Majesty.

\* *Herenhausen* (i. e. the House of the Lord or Master) was built by *Ernest Augustus*, Grandfather to his present Majesty. But the Edifice bears no Proportion to the Magnificence of the Gardens, which are inferior to few in *Europe*, being decorated with Water-Works beyond those of *St. Clou* in *France*. These were carried on by the Direction of *William Benson*, Esq; one of the late Auditors of the Imprest, the same Gentleman, who erected the Monument of *Milton* in *Westminster Abbey*.

† The Address from the City of *London* took no Notice of the Action at *Dettingen*, which gave great Umbrage to the Court.



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1743

Princess  
Louisa.  
sets out for  
Hanover.

Pr. born

Promotion  
of General  
Officers.

Peers crea-  
ted

On the 19th of *October* her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, attended by the Countess of *Albemarle* and Baron *Salenthal*, with several Persons of Distinction, set out for *Hannover*, where she arrived the 29th, and after being married by Proxy to the Prince of *Denmark*, set out for *Altena*† in order to join her Royal Consort.

On the 14th of *November* her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* was deliver'd of a Prince, who was baptized by the Bishop of *Oxford* by the Name of *William Henry*,† the Prince of *Orange* and Duke of *Cumberland* being God-fathers, and the Princess *Amelia*; Godmother.

His Majesty in *February*, before his Intention of going abroad was declared, made a grand Promotion of general Officers in the Army. By this *Philip Honeywood* Esq; was appointed General of Horse; Lord *Mark Ker*, General of Foot; *Clement Neville*, Esq; Sir *John Arnot*, Bart. *William Hargrave*, *Henry Cornwall*, *Henry Harrison*, *Thomas Howard*, *John Cope*, Esqrs; and Sir *John Ligonier*, Lieuts. Gen. the Duke of *Richmond*, *John Guise*, Esq; Earl of *Albemarle*, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, *George Read*, *Stephen Cornwallis*, *Archibald Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Rothes*, Major Generals; and *Alexander Irwin*, *Richard St George*, *John Campbell*, *William Blakeney*, *William Handasyde*, *Humphrey Bland*, and *J. Oglethorpe*, Esqrs. with *L. Delawar*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, Brigadier Generals. The Beginning of *April*, *Peter Campbell*, *John Jones*, *Richard Philips*, *Roger Handasyde*, *James Scott*, and *Henry Hawley*, Esqs; with Lord *Tyravley*, and Sir *Daniel O'Carroll*, Bart. were raised to the Rank of Lieut. Generals.

This Year, some Alterations were made in the Peerage. The Viscount *Lymington* was created Earl of *Portsmouth*; the Viscount *Fermanagh* in *Ireland*, created Earl *Verney*, of that Kingdom; *William Maule*, Esq; created Earl *Punmure* of *Forth*, in *Ireland*; and *Henry Arthur Herbert*, Esq; Member for *Ludlow*, created an *English* Baron, by the Title of *Ld Herbert of Chirbury*: The Earl of *Dysert* was made

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† There is something so singular in the Etymology of this Town's Name, as may be not undiverting: The City of *Hamburg*, who foresaw the Damage their Trade would receive from this new Port, made strong Remonstrances to the King of *Denmark* against it; their Deputies saying several times, *Sire ist al te na*, (i. e. *Sire, it is full too near*.) His Majesty pleasantly reply'd, *That he could not desist from his Design, but he would order the Town to bear the Name they had given it.*

† So called after K. *William III.*

a Knight

a Knight of the Thistle; and Gen. *Honeywood*, with Lieutenants Gen. *Campbell*, *Cope*, and *Ligonier*, were created Knights of the *Bath*. Domestic Affairs in 1743.

In *March* the Session of Parliament drawing near a Close, on the 15th, there was a numerous Meeting of the Patriot Members, as they were called, at the *Fountain Tavern* in the *Strand*, who form'd an Association by which they unanimously and solemnly engaged themselves, and promised to use all their Interest with their Friends to attend early next Session, and exert all their Endeavours for securing our happy Constitution, and the Independency of Parliament; and for promoting the true Interest of his Majesty's *British Dominions*.\* Patriot engagement.

In *September*, the Treaty of *Worms*, which had been sent over by his Majesty, was signed by eleven Lords of the Regency,† and confirmed under the Great Seal. Their Excellencies in *July*, to prevent the Danger of Infection, (the Plague then raging in *Sicily*) gave Orders that all Ships bound from the *Mediterranean*, should perform strict Quarantine.‡ Proceedings of the Regency.

An Affair happen'd this Year, which made much Noise, and which had like to have been attended with fatal Consequences. The Regiment of *Highlanders*, commanded by Lord *Semple*, composed (as has been said) of independant Companies raised and armed for the Defence of the *Highlands*, being destined for *Flanders*, was order'd up to *London*, only to be review'd, as they were given to understand, by his Majesty. But not arriving till *May*, when his Majesty was abroad, they were, on the 14th of that Month, review'd. Case of the Highland Regiment.

\* There were present at this Engagement 13 Lords and Noblemen, 25 Barons, and 63 Gentlemen of Distinction and Fortune, all Members of the House of Commons: This Meeting at the *Fountain Tavern* occasion'd an humorous Application of the following Lines of *Horace*:

HOC FONTE derivata Clades,  
In Patriam Populumque fluxit.

† These were the Lord *Hardwicke*, the Dukes of *Grafton*, *Montagu*, *Bolton*, *Newcastle*, and *Dorset*, the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, the Earls of *Winchelsea*, *Harrington*, and *Ilay*, and Henry *Pelham*, Esq;

‡ In *September* a Dutch Ship, supposed to be bound from *Messina*, coming up the Channel, occasion'd a great Alarm on the Coast; and all proper Measures were taken to prevent her putting into any of our Ports; but she soon after arrived safe in *Holland*, without any Marks of Infection on board.



Domestick Affairs in 1743 ed on *Finchley Common* by General *Wade*, who with the rest of the General Officers present, expressed their Satisfaction at their good Appearance and Discipline. As their Uniform was a Novelty in this Part of the Kingdom, the Confluence of Spectators on this occasion was very extraordinary, their Number being computed at above 20,000. After this, it was intended they should march for *Gravesend*, in order to embark for *Flanders*. But as many of them had enlisted in the Service from a Presumption that they were not to serve out of their own Country,|| and were terrify'd with an Apprehension that they should be sent to serve in the *West Indies*,\* a considerable Body of them grew so discontented and desperate, that having assembled together on the 17th at Night, to the Number of 150, they marched off with their Arms, in the full Resolution to return to their own Country, or perish in the Attempt.† The Lords of the Regency, on the first Notice of this Affair, dispatched Orders to General *Blakeney* at *Northampton*, to take the necessary Measures for reducing these Mutineers, and preventing the Execution of their Design. This Gentleman on the 19th detach'd Capt. *Ball*, of General *Wade's* Horse, to get Intelligence of their Route, who the next Day at *Stilton* received an Express from Gen. *Blakeney*, informing him that the *Highlanders* had on the 20th crossed *Irtlingborough* Bridge near *Wellingborough*; but finding the Horse close in pursuit of them, they stopp'd their intended March, between *Uppingham* and *Hallaton*, and took Shelter in *Lady-Wood*, four Miles from *Oundle*, where they were first discover'd to be on the 21st by Maj. *Creed*, a Gentleman in the Commission of the Peace for that County, who endeavour'd to perswade them to lay down their Arms; which they seem'd inclinable to do on a Promise of Pardon. Major *Creed* engaged to write in their favour to the Duke of *Montague*, and at the same time wrote to

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|| It was said they had been promised this on their leaving *Scotland*, and that they were retrench'd in their Pay, and otherwise aggriev'd.

\* It was no wonder they were averse to go to *America*; for in *April*, when Gen. *Blakeney's* Regiment return'd from the *West Indies*, only 8 Men came home alive, out of 800 that went over; and in *October*, when *Wolfe's* Regiment of Marines arriv'd in the *Lyon* Man of War, only 98 remain'd alive out of 1000.

† As they had Money, they had secured themselves *Bread*, *Beer*, and *Bacon*; for above a Weeks March, and had each fourteen Charges of Ammunition.

Major

Major *Otway* to desire that Hostilities might not begin till he had his Grace's Answer. But Capt. *Ball*, on the 22d, having Notice of their Retirement from a Keeper of the Earl of *Gainsborough's*, ordered his Squadron to mount (sending an Express to General *Blakeney* at *Stamford* for further Orders,) and directed Capt. *Wade* to march towards *Dean Thorpe*, about two Miles Distance, to another Part of the Wood, while he, with Quarter-Master *Car*, endeavoured to persuade the Mutineers to submit; but his Instances proving ineffectual, and the General joining him that Evening about seven, near *Bennifield*, with a Squadron of *Churchill's* Dragoons, and one of *Wade's* Horse, about nine they drew up near the Wood where the *Highlanders* lay. Soon after the Heads of the Revolters sent to desire Capt. *Ball* once more to come to them with the Conditions of Surrender, which being only at Discretion, they absolutely rejected, being very advantageously posted.\* But Capt. *Ball* finding means, by treating separately with them, to bring first a Party of 15, and then another of 17 of them over, the rest, to the number of 98, surrender'd without Bloodshed; and the whole Body of them were conducted to *London* under a strong Guard, and committed to the *Tower*. Here, after being separately tried by a Court-Martial establish'd for that Purpose, three of the Ringleaders were condemn'd to die, and on the 18th were, pursuant to their Sentence, shot on the Parade in the *Tower*,† in presence of their Countrymen, the whole Garrison being drawn up under Arms to guard them. In *September*, the rest of these Deserters were shipp'd off at *Gravesend* for Recruits to our Garrisons abroad.‡ As to the Regiment itself, it was soon after embark'd for *Ostend*, from whence it proceeded to join the Allied Army in *Germany*.

Tho' there appear at first Sight nothing extraordinary in this Transaction, and tho' the Government seem'd to shew

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\* They were drawn up with a thick Wood in their Rear, in their Front a large Ditch and a Dyke 4 or 5 Feet high, with a Forest Hedge on it, at each end of which they had planted twenty Men, 70 in the Centre, and the rest stood as a Guard to secure the Gate of the Path that led to their Retreat.

† These were, *Samuel* and *Malcolm M'Pberfon*, Corporals; and *Farquhar Shaw*, a private Man, who all died with great Decency and Resolution.

‡ Of these 30 were sent to *Gibraltar*, 20 to *Minorca*, 20 to the *Leeward Islands*, 28 to *Jamaica*, and 38 to *Georgia*; but these last were allow'd to carry Wives with them. In all transported 136. Some who straggled were apprehended, and two or three escaped.



**Domestick Affairs in 1743** as much Lenity as possible, in making but a few Examples of Justice ; yet the whole Procedure had a very different Effect on the Minds of the *Highlanders* in general (the Body of People on whom it was design'd to operate) than was expected from it. The *Clans*, who of old were accustomed to regard the individual Members of Society with a publick Eye, foster'd a secret Dissatisfaction and Resentment at the unhappy Fate of their Countrymen ; nor was it easy to perswade them, that the Treatment they received was either just or humane. Indeed, they did not at present discover their Discontent by any open Marks ; but the Embers of Wrath (if I may use the Expression) lay concealed, ready for the Hand of Faction to light up ; and, in a short time, blazed high enough to alarm the Nation — though fatally enough to consume themselves !

**Remark.**

**City Affairs.**

As the Citizens of *London* were still resolved on the Exclusion of Sir *George Champion* from the Mayoralty, the Common Council return'd this Year at the Court of *Hustings* Alderman *Westley* and Alderman *Marshall*, and the Court of Aldermen elected the former. With regard to the Office of Sheriffs, Aldermen *Ladbroke* and *Calvert* were chosen to serve that Office. In *March*, *Edward Gybbon* of *Putney*, Esq; was chosen Alderman of *Vintry Ward*, in the room of Sir *William Rous*, Knt. deceased ; and in *May*, *John Blatchford*, Esq; a Refiner, was elected Alderman of *Cripplegate Ward*, in the room of Sir *John Williams*.

**Thanksgiving.**

In *July*, a Proclamation was issued by the Lords of the Regency for a general Thanksgiving on the 17th of that Month, for the Victory at *Dettingen*.

**Epidemical Distemper.**

In *April*, an Epidemical Distemper appeared in *London*, which not only extended itself round that vast Metropolis,\* but was felt in distant parts of the Kingdom.† It was in its first Approaches not unlike a slight Cold, and chiefly fatal to aged People. Bleeding, Sweating, and Blistering were found the most effectual Remedies. It was felt more severely in other Parts of *Europe*,‡ especially in *Italy*, where

\* In *London* the Bills of Mortality rose weekly, and in one Week were above 1400. At *Greenwich Hospital* twenty Men were buried in one Night.

† At *Edinburgh* the Weekly Burials encreased to treble the usual Number.

‡ It is said to have begun in *Saxony* in *September* 1742, and from thence extended itself thro' *Bavaria* and the *Tyrol* to *Milan*, *Genoa*, and *Venice* ; at which last Place a Land-Quarentine was order'd. Hence it proceeded thro' *Tuscany* to *Rome*, where in *Feb.* 1743, no less than 80,000 were sick of it, and 500 buried in one Day.

it was called the *Influenza*, and was much more fatal than in *England*. Domestic Affairs in

In *September* a great number of poor Debtors were released from their Confinement, pursuant to an Act of Insolvency passed this year for that purpose.

1743

Another Lottery was establish'd by Parliamentary Authority, consisting of 80000 Tickets at 10 *l.* each, of which 9399 were Prizes, and 70611 Blanks at 7 *l.* each. Both Blanks and Prizes subject to be converted into Annuities transferrable at the Bank, carrying 3 *per Cent.* Interest a-year, till redeem'd by Parliament. Yet pernicious as these annual Schemes appeared to the trading Interest, the People were so eager to engage in them, that the 800,000 *l.* was soon raised, and in *June* the Price of Tickets bore 10 *s.* Advance. Lottery for 800,000 *l.*

In *August* the Bank of *England*, at a general Court, agreed to circulate Exchequer Bills to the amount of Five hundred thousand Pounds at 3 *per Cent.*.. The following Month they also agreed on a Dividend of 2 38ths *per Cent.* for Interest and Profits to the Proprietors for the last half Year. Bank Affairs

In *June*, at a general Court of the *East India Company*, their Directors having laid before them the State of their Affairs, it was resolved to divide 4 *per Cent.* for the half Year due at *Christmas* following, the Dividend for some Years past having been but 7 *per Cent. per Ann.* At the same time they empower'd their Directors to build Ships on the Company's Account. In *September*, six of their homeward bound Vessels coming up the Channel, were met by the *Dover Man of War*, who sent off her Boats to press the Men; but the Crew of the *Britannia* stood on the defensive, and would not suffer the Boats to board them. On this, the *Dover* fired several Guns, by which five Men belonging to the *East India Man* were killed, and 15 wounded. A fatal Instance of the Abuse of Power in pressing! This Year *John Deane*, the only Survivor of the 16 brave Sailors, who continued with the *Sussex* after the Captain and Crew had deserted her, arriving in *England*, the Directors gave him Affairs of East India Company

|| An odd Accident happen'd at the Conclusion of drawing the Lottery. No. 11053, as the last drawn Ticket, was declared to be entitled to the 1000 *l.* bounty, and was so printed by order of the Commissioners. It was besides a Prize of 100 *l.* But, on the Wheel's being carried back to *Whitehall*, the Ticket No. 72248, was found sticking in a Crevice, and was by the Commissioner's Order advertised as entitled to the 1000 *l.*

a Reward



**Domestick Affairs in 1743** a Reward of 100 *l.* and settled on him 100 *l.* a-year for Life, and 50 *l.* to his Wife yearly, in case she survived him. The Company had laid their Action of Damages against Capt. *Gosling* for abandoning this Ship, and had obtain'd a Verdict of 30,000 *l.* against him; but in *May* this Year the Cause being reheard, and the Opinion of the Judges given in the Court of *King's Bench*, that Verdict was set aside, and a new Trial granted, which in *July* was again determined in the Company's Favour, and a Verdict granted against the Defendant for 25,000 *l.*

**S. Sea Company's Affairs**

In *January*, at a general Court of the S. S. Company, a Dividend of 1 3 4ths *per Cent.* for the last half Year was agreed on. After which an Application was laid before the Proprietors from Mr. *Knight*,\* their late Cashier to be discharged from any Demand from the Company on the Payment of 10,000 *l.* within three Months. This Proposal occasion'd great Debates, and met with strong Opposition. But a Ballot being taken on the 3d of *February*, his Request was agreed to, by a Majority of 153.

**Case of Mr Knight.**

**Effect of the Gin Act.**

A great Number of Informations were this Year exhibited before the Commissioners of Excise, against Persons for selling spiritous Liquors without a Licence, contrary to the late Act, a sufficient Proof that it did not answer the Ends for which it was calculated. As by a Clause in it, Coffee-houses were allow'd the Privilege of selling these spiritous Liquors, so many set up in this way of Business, to shelter themselves, that their Number, tho' before excessive, became almost doubled.

**Notorious Fraud detected.**

A very notorious Fraud was discover'd on *January*, which, had it not been timely prevented, might have been of very bad Consequence to the publick Revenue. Three Vessels loaded with Corn for Exportation, were stopt at *Ipswich* on Suspicion of false Entries, and on remeasuring the Corn, a Deficiency was discover'd of 300 Quarters, for which the Bounty-Money allow'd by Act of Parliament on Exportation had been paid.†

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\* Mr. *Robert Knight*, Cashier of the S. S. Company in the famous Year 1720, when that pernicious Scheme blew up, escaped to *Flanders*, where he was seiz'd and confined at *Antwerp*; but got clear and went to *Paris*, where he had resided till now, and lived in such a splendid Manner, as discover'd he had not neglected making his own Fortune in the general Shipwreck of that time. It is certain Mr. *Knight* was in the whole Secret of that dark Transaction, from the Report of the Secret Committee.

† As this was about a 6th of the whole, by the same Rule 30,000 *l.* might be fraudulently got by one Ship in a Year.

In

In *September* the *New Exchange*, built by the City of *Domestick*  
*Bristol*; was open'd with great Solemnity and extraordinary Affairs in  
 Marks of Rejoicing thro' that large and opulent City.

1743

This Year by the publick-spirited Encouragement of the  
 Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County of *Northamp-*  
*ton*, a County Hofpital was establish'd at that Place. The  
 Contributions were so chearful on this Occasion, that in  
 less than two Months after the first Meeting, this laudable  
 Project was brought to Maturity.

In *January*, an amphibious Animal of an uncommon  
 kind, was taken on the Sands at *Fossdyke-Wash* in *Lincoln-*  
*shire*. It was supposed to have follow'd a Shoal of Herrings,  
 and having overgorged itself, to have fallen asleep, in which  
 Position it was found by the Fishermen, who took it, not  
 without Trouble; for it killed one of their stoutest Dogs,  
 and wounded four or five others, though it lost an Eye in  
 the Engagement. It was brought to *Cambridge* and exhib-  
 ited to publick View by the University, to whom it had  
 been presented. It weigh'd 500 lb. was bearded like a  
*Tyger*, having the Forefeet resembling a Bear, and the Hin-  
 der extended like a Fan, which when spread were two foot  
 wide. The Tail was formed like a Neat's Tongue. It  
 was seven Feet and a half long, and nine in Circumference.

Strange A-  
 nimal ta-  
 ken.

In *August* the Town of *Crediton* in *Devonshire* was, by an  
 accidental Fire almost wholly reduced to Ashes. By this  
 Disaster, which broke out about eleven o'Clock on Sunday  
 Morning, in about ten Hours, upwards of 460 Dwelling-  
 houses were burnt, with the Market-house, Wool-Cham-  
 bers, and other publick Buildings. Many endeavouring to  
 save their Goods, perish'd in the Conflagration. By this  
 Misfortune above 2000 Persons were involved in the deep-  
 est Distress, the Sufferers for the most part being industrious  
 Manufacturers, who by the Loss of their Looms and work-  
 ing Materials, were deprived of all means of providing for  
 themselves or Families. The Damages by the lowest Esti-  
 mate were computed at 40,000 *l.* as the annual Rent of  
 the Houses consumed, amounted to 2,200 *l.* Every one  
 seem'd touched with so general a Calamity. The Town  
 of *Tiverton* was the first that contributed to the Relief of  
 the Sufferers. *Exeter* soon raised 500 *l.* *Gloucester* 100 *l.*  
 and this good Example was follow'd by almost all the great  
 Towns in the Kingdom.\*

Town of  
 Crediton  
 burnt.

\* The Town of *Shipwash* in *Devonshire* was also burnt down  
 this Year.



Domestick  
Affairs in  
1743

Storms.

February the 3d, at Night, a violent Storm of Wind was felt at *London*, by which many Ships in the *Thames* were driven from their Moorings, several Boats and Barges overfet, and some Persons drown'd. April 1. following, there was a violent Hurricane on the Coasts of *Northumberland* and *Durham*, by which several Vessels were lost with all their Crews. August 18. an unusual Tempest of Thunder, Hail, and Lightning did great Damage in the N. W. Parts of the Kingdom. At *Tewksbury* it fell so violently, that the Hailstones were as big as Hen-Eggs, and damaged the Church and Windows of the Town to the amount of 1000*l*. This Storm extended with the same Force, almost as far as *Chester*, killing Crows and large Birds as they flew, and destroying the Wheat so, that little of it could be reaped.

A Comet.

In *December* this year appeared a *Comet* in the Heavens, between the Constellations of *Andromeda* and *Pegasus*. It resembled a Star of the first Magnitude; and the Tail, of a pale faint Colour, was about 7 or 8 Degrees long. Its Motion was in Longitude very slow, not exceeding 10 or 12 Minutes a-day.

Deaths.


This Year was remarkable at home for the Death of several illustrious or eminent Persons; some of whom it would be Injustice to pass over in Silence. *March* 1. died at *Bath*, *James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon*,\* premier D. of *Scotland*, and Knight of the Thistle: He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, the Marquis of *Clydesdale*. On the 13th of the same Month died the Duchess of *Buckinghamshire*,† natural Daughter to King

\* This Nobleman, tho' an *English* Duke by Creation in 1710, had no Seat in the House of Peers, his Claim not being admitted, no more than that of the Duke of *Queensberry*, as Duke of *Dorset*.

† By *Catherine Sidley*, created Countess of *Dorchester* for Life. King *James II.* dignity'd this young Lady, his Daughter, with the Title of *Lady Katherine Darnley*, the Rank of a Duke's Daughter, and the Privilege of bearing his Arms. She was first married to *James Earl of Anglesea*, from whom obtaining a parliamentary Divorce on account of his ill Usage, she married *John Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy*, by whom she had one Son, who died before her. It is said this great Lady on her Death bed expressed a strong Curiosity to know, Whether some Regard would not be paid to her Quality in the other World? and being told by a worthy Divine, That where she was going there was no Acceptance of Persons, She reply'd, *Well! if it be so, this Heaven, after all, is a strange Place!*

*James II.* with whom the Title became extinct. *Apr. 12,* Domestick Affairs in  
died at *Bath, George Cheyne*, M. D. well known for his Writings: As a Physician he seemed to proceed like *Hypocrates* of old, and *Sydenham* of late, on a few great perceptible Truths. He wrote chiefly for the Benefit of the studious and voluptuous, or such who inherited bad Constitutions from their Parents. On this Account he was often either ridiculed or misrepresented by such as did not need his Aid. However far, in some Points, he might be mistaken, he plainly appears to have wrote from a full Conviction of Heart. His *System* discovers a peculiar Tendency to promote Virtue and Religion, to calm the Passions, refine the Mind, and purify the Heart. Nor was his Death unsuitable to his Life, being untroubled, and without a Pang.

*May 8,* died at his Seat of *Hartlebury-Castle* in *Worcestershire*, *Dr. John Hough*, the worthy Bishop of that Diocese in the 93d Year of his Age. This great Prelate was in 1687, elected President of *Magdalen College, Oxford*; but was soon after suspended by that ecclesiastical Commission establish'd by King *James II.* which afterwards illegally committed the seven Bishops to the *Tower*. However, at the Revolution *Dr. Hough* was restored to his Office, which he held with Reputation till he was promoted to the See of *Oxford* in 1690. In the year 1699, he was made Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and from thence, in 1717, by his late Majesty worthily advanced to the See of *Worcester*. He was remarkable for the Sanctity of his Manners, and an uncommon Integrity of Life, the greatest Part of which he spent in an eminently useful and exemplary way, constantly residing on his Diocese, the ample Revenues of which he bestow'd in Acts of Charity, Benevolence, and Hospitality; and after a placid and healthy old Age, enliven'd by Piety and Temperance, died universally esteem'd and regretted. The 10th of the same Month died the Dutchess of *Kendal* and *Munster*,\* upwards of 80. *August 8,* died the *Ld Hervey*,† eldest Son to the Earl of *Bristol*, a Nobleman

1743  
  
*Dr. Cheyne's Character.*

*Bishop Hough's Character.*

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\* Her Name was *Melofina Schulenburg*, Princess of *Eberstein* in *Germany*. She left an immense personal Estate to her only Daughter the Countess of *Walsingham*, now Countess of *Chesterfield*; and by her Decease a large Pension reverted to the Crown.

† Late Lord Privy Seal, and formerly Vice Chamberlain of the Household. He was called up by Writ to the House of Peers in the Reign of *Q Anne*. He was a firm Friend to the *E. of Oxford*, during his long Administration; but on his Resignation, he grew an Anticourtier, and a great Opposer of the new Ministry.



**Domestick Affairs in 1743** of great Abilities and Learning, whose Character has been already spoken of in this Work. In *October* died *John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich*, whose eminent Virtues and singular Accomplishments render'd him an Honour and Ornament to his Age and Country. This Year also died the Earls of *Pawlet, Wilmington, Abingdon, Uxbridge, and Leicester*, with the last of whom ended the Male Line of the illustrious Family of *Sidney*, which had produced many great and learn'd Men.†

**Conclusion** Having now brought Affairs down to the Conclusion of the Year 1743, with which we shall close this *Volume*, it will not be unreasonable to make a few Observations on the State and Temper of the Nation at this time.

We were now at the End of the 4th Year of our War with *Spain*, which had neither brought us much Honour nor Advantage, nor done our Enemy any considerable Damage. The taking of *Porto Bello* in the *West Indies* opened a large Field for Expectation. But the rising Hopes of the Nation were soon damped by the Disgrace of our Arms before *Cartagena*, and the subsequent Inaction of that formidable Squadron, which at so great an Expence had been sent into these Parts. The feeble Remains of the Troops\* who surviv'd to revisit their native Country, contributed not a little to the general Discontent. However justly that War had been enter'd into, however agreeable to the Sense of the People, they were in no sort satisfy'd with the manner in which it was conducted. Our Trade had suffer'd greatly during the Course of it, and though we had taken many valuable Prizes, they served rather to enrich private Persons than to bring any real Benefit to the Publick. The Commanders of our Men of War seem'd more concerned for their own Interest than zealous for the Honour of their Country, or the Protection of our Trade. Our Commerce was in a languishing State by the Loss of one of its most valuable Branches,† while the *Dutch* were establishing their's on its decay, and by that means confirm'd in their Disinclination to a War. It was easy to see that the Assistance we gave the *Q. of Hungary* would soon involve us in a Con-

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† Among the rest, the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*, Author of the *Arcadia*.

\* Of the Troops which embarked under Lord *Catcart* for the Expedition to *Cartagena*, not one in ten returned alive.

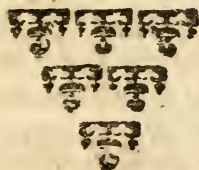
† Our Trade to *Spain* and the *West Indies*, as it took off vast Quantities of our Woollen Manufacture, was of vast Consequence.

test with *France*; and that from *Auxiliaries* in the Quarrel, we should soon become *Principals*. Yet declining as the Condition of our Manufactures was, while the national Expence was annually increasing, Luxury was never arrived at a greater Height, and all Ranks seem'd enervated, or rather infatuated with Pleasures, of which new Kindst were introduced, foreign and unnatural to our Climate, and calculated to render us weak and effeminate. A Spirit of Venality and Corruption had, as it were, diffused itself thro' all Degrees, and smother'd all Sentiments of Generosity, Virtue, and Publick Spirit. Yet those Seeds of Glory were not quite eradicated from our Soil. The Alarm was ready to sound, which Heaven had prepared to awaken us from our Lethargy, and to shew us the inestimable Value of that *Liberty* we too much abused, and of that *true Religion* we either seem'd too lightly to value, or too greatly to neglect.

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† These were the *Ridottos en Fresco*, borrow'd from the *Italians*, and set up at *Vaux-hall*, *Ranelagh-house*, *Ruckholt*, *Marybone*, and many other Places about *London*, without regarding the Difference of our Customs or Climate, which render'd these soft and airy Diversions not only fatal to our Manners, but pernicious to our Health.


*The End of the First VOLUME.*





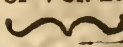
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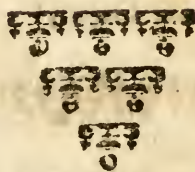


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—— Plan of the Battle of *Dettingen*, 318





